

TEST YOUR VOCABULARY RANGE

Each of these phrases contains one italicized word. Check the closest definition of each such word. To keep your score valid, refrain, as far as possible, from wild guessing.

1. *disheveled* appearance (a) untidy (b) fierce, (c) foolish, (d) peculiar (e) unkempt
2. a *baffling* problem (a) difficult, (b) simple, (c) puzzling, (d) long, (e) new
3. lenient parent (a) tall, (b) not strict, (c) wise, (d) foolish, (e) severe
4. repulsive personality (a) disgusting (b) attractive, (c) normal, (d) confused, (e) conceited
5. audacious attempt (a) useless, (b) bold, (c) foolish, (d) crazy (e) necessary
6. *parry* a blow (a) ward off (b) fear (c) expect, (d) invite, (e) ignore
7. prevalent disease (a) dangerous, (b) catching, (c) childhood, (d) fatal, (e) widespread
8. ominous report (a) loud, (b) threatening, (c) untrue, (d) serious, (e) unpleasant
9. an incredible story (a) true, (b) interesting, (c) well-known, (d) unbelievable, (e) unknown
10. an ophthalmologist (a) eye doctor (b) skin doctor, (c) foot doctor, (d) heart doctor (e) cancer specialist
11. will supersede the old law (a) enforce, (b) specify penalties for (c) take the place of, (d) repeat, (e) continue
12. an anonymous donor (a) generous, (b) stingy (c) well-known, (d) one whose name is not known, (e) reluctant
13. performed an *autopsy* (a) examination of living tissue, (b) examination of a corpse to determine the cause of death, (c) process in the manufacture of optical lenses, (d) operation to cure an organic disease, (e) series of questions to determine the causes of delinquent behavior
14. an indefatigable worker (a) well-paid, (b) tired, (c) skillful, (d) tireless, (e) pleasant
15. a confirmed atheist (a) bachelor (b) disbeliever in God, (c) believer in religion, (d) believer in science, (e) priest

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*The Complete Handbook for
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TO:

My family and friends, who accompanied me with barely audible complaint, my complete self isolation during the many months in which I totally and shamefully neglected them while working on the revision of this book.

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Whittier California

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK FOR MAXIMUM BENEFIT

1 This is not a reading book

Don't read this book!

Instead, *work* with it. *Write* in it, *talk aloud* to it, *talk back* to it—use your pen or pencil, your voice, not just your eyes and mind.

1 Learning, *real learning* goes on only through *active participation*.

When a new word occurs in a chapter *say it aloud!* (The phonetic respelling will help you pronounce it correctly) *

When you do the matching exercises, use a pen or pencil. *Write your responses!* (Check the key that immediately follows each exercise after you have filled in all the answers.)

When you do the "Yes-No," "True-False," or "Same-Opposite" exercises, use your *pen or pencil* to indicate the appropriate response then check with the key when you have completed the whole exercise.

When you are asked to fill in words that fit definitions, *write your answers* then check the key both to see if you have re-

* The system of pronunciation symbols will be thoroughly explained in Section 2 of this chapter

sponded with the right word and also to make sure your spelling is correct.

When you do the *Review of Etymology* exercises, make sure to fill in the English word containing the prefix, root, or suffix required—use a chapter word, or any other word that comes to mind. (Coin words if you like!)

Pay special attention to the *Chapter Reviews*. Are the words still fresh in your mind? Do you remember the meaning of each root studied in the previous sessions? In these *Reviews*, you are not only testing your learning but also tightening up any areas in which you discover lacks, weaknesses, or lapses of memory.

2. master the pronunciation system

Saying words *aloud*, and saying them *right*, is half the battle in feeling comfortable and assured with all the new words you are going to learn. Every word taught is respelled to show its pronunciation, so pay close attention to how the phonetic symbols work.

(a) First master the "schwa"!

Almost every English word of two or more syllables contains one or several syllables in which the vowel sound is said very quickly. For example

"Linda spoke to her mother about a different idea she had."

→ Read the *previous sentence aloud* at normal conversational speed.

Read it again. Listen to how the -a of *Linda*; the -er of *mother*; the -a- of *about*; the -er and -ent of *different*; and the -a of *idea* sound.

Very quick—very short! Right?

Phonetically respelled, these words are represented as

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 <i>Linda</i> | LIN'-də |
| 2 <i>mother</i> | MUTH'-ər |
| 3 <i>about</i> | ə-BOWT' |
| 4 <i>different</i> | DIF'-ər-ent |
| 5 <i>idea</i> | Y-DEE'-ə |

The symbol "ə," called a *schwa*, represents the quick, short vowel sound in the five words above.

Now look back at the sentence preceded by an arrow
The italicized words are rewritten as

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>previous</i> | PREE' vee-as |
| 2. <i>sentence</i> | SEN'-tens |
| 3. <i>aloud</i> | ə-LOWD' |
| 4. <i>normal</i> | NAWR'-mal |
| 5. <i>conversational</i> | kon'-vər-SAY'-shan-əl |

You will find ə in almost all words that are phonetically respelled throughout this book. Say the five italicized words aloud and make sure you understand how the *schwa* (ə) sounds.

(b) *Next understand accent.*

Look at word (5) above *conversational*. kon'-vər-SAY'-shan-əl. Note that there are two accent marks, one on *kon'* another on *SAY'*. Note also that *kon'* is in lower-case letters, *SAY'* in capitals. Both syllables are stressed, but the one in capitals (*SAY'*) sounds stronger (or louder) than the one in lower case (*kon'*). Say *conversational* aloud, noting the difference.

Say these three words, taken from Chapter 3 *aloud* noticing the variation in stress between the lower-case and the capitalized syllables.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>egomaniacal</i> | ee'-gō-mə-NI'-ə-kəl |
| 2. <i>altercation</i> | awt'-tər-KAY'-shan |
| 3. <i>anthropological</i> | an'-thro-po-LOJ'-ə-kəl |

(c) *Be careful of the letter "S" (or "s") in phonetic respellings.* S (or s) is always *hissed* as in *see*, *some*, *such*. After an -n, you will be tempted to *buzz* (or "voice") the s because final -ns is usually pronounced -nz, as in *wins*, *tons*, *owns*, etc. (Say these three words aloud—hear the z at the end?) *Resist the temptation!* S (or s) is always *hissed* in phonetic respellings!

Say these words aloud

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>ambivalence†</i> | əm-BIV' ə-ləns |
| 2. <i>affluence</i> | AF'-loo-əns |
| 3. <i>opulence</i> | OP'-yo-ləns |
| 4. <i>sentence</i> | SEN'-təns |

† All unusual words in this chapter are taught in later chapters of the book.

(d) The symbol *l* or *l̄* is pronounced *eye*, to rhyme with *high* *sigh my* etc., *no matter where you find it*. For example:

1 <i>fight</i>	ˈFITS
2 <i>spy</i>	SPI
3 <i>malign</i>	mə-LIN
4 <i>civilize</i>	SIV'-ə-liz'

[*l* or *l̄* (without the top bar) is pronounced as in *lit sit pick*.]

(e) *All consonants have their normal sounds.*

Except for *G* (or *g*), which is always pronounced as in *give* *girl*, *get*, *go*

1 <i>agree</i>	ə-GREE'
2 <i>pagan</i>	PAY'-gan
3 <i>again</i>	ə-GEN'

(f) *The vowel sounds are as follows:*

SYMBOL	EXAMPLE
1 A, a	cat (KAT)
2 E, e	wet (WET)
3 I, i	sit (SIT)
4 O, o	knot (NOT)
5 U, u	nut (NUT)
6 AH, ah	martinet (mahr'-to-NET')
7 AW aw	for (FAWR) incorrigible (in-KAWR ə-jə-bəl)
8 AY ay	ate (AYT) magnate (MAG'-nayt)
9 EE, ee	equal (EE'-kwel) clandestinely (klan-DES'-tən-lee)
10 Ō, o	toe (TŌ) concerto (kon-CHUR -to)
11 Œ Œ	book (BOOK); prurient (PROOR -ee-ont)
12 Œ, œ	doom (DOOM) blue (BLŒ)
13 OW ow	about (ə-BOWT')
14 OY oy	soil (SOYL)
15 ING ing	taking (TAYK -ing)

(g) *TH* or *th* is pronounced as in *thing*; *TH* or *th* is pronounced as in *this*.

3. a word (or words) on western and eastern pronunciation

In the New York City area, and in parts of New Jersey and other eastern states, the syllables *-or -er -or -off* and *-ow* are pronounced somewhat differently from the way they are said in the Midwest and in the West.

In New York City for example, the words below are generally pronounced as follows.

orange	AHR'-onj
talk	TAWK
coffee	KAW'-fee
sorority	sə-RAHR'-ə-tee
incurigible	in-KAHR'-ə-jə-bal
disparage	dis-PAR'-əj (A as in HAT)
merry	MER'-ee (E as in WET)
marry	MAR'-ee (A as in HAT)
astronaut	AS'-tro-nawt'
Harry	HAR'-ee (A as in HAT)

In the Midwest and West, on the other hand, the same words are usually said approximately as follows.

orange	AWR'-onj
talk	TOK
coffee	KOP'-ee
sorority	sə-RAWR'-ə-tee
incurigible	in-EAWR'-ə-jə-bal
disparage	dis-PAIR'-əj
merry	MAIR'-ee
marry	MAIR'-ee
astronaut	AS'-tro-not'
Harry	HAIR'-ee

Nothing so radical here that a person brought up in Brooklyn or the Bronx cannot understand a native of Los Angeles or San Francisco—it's just that each one thinks *the other* has an accent!

In California, for example, *Mary merry* and *marry* sound al-

most exactly alike—in New York, they are usually heard as quite different words.

(So to be sexist for a moment, if the men at a party in Manhattan say "Let's all make merry!" Mary doesn't feel that she is about to be seduced by the males!)

In the phonetic respellings throughout the book, the western pronunciations of words with the syllables remarked on above are used. This is done largely because I myself have lived in the Los Angeles area for some fourteen years, and have had to retrain my pronunciation (having come from New York City, where I was born, and lived all my life until 1964) so that my friends and students would stop making fun of the way I speak.

Neither form of pronunciation is any better nor any more euphonious than the other. Throughout the country pronunciation varies not only from region to region or state to state, but often from city to city! The changes are slight and subtle, but they do exist, and an expert can easily pinpoint the geographical source of a person's language patterns almost down to a few square miles in area.

If you are an Easterner you will have no difficulty translating the pronunciations of words like *sorority*, *incorrigible*, *disparage*, and *astronaut* (all words discussed in later chapters) into your own comfortable language patterns.

4. why-etymology?

Etymology (et'-ə-MOL-ə-jee) deals with the origin or derivation of words.

When you know the meaning of a root (for example, *Latin* is I or self) you can better understand, and more easily remember all the words built on this root.

Learn one root and you have the key that will unlock the meanings of up to ten or twenty words in which the root appears.

Learn *ego* and you can immediately get a handle on *egotism*, *egotistic*, *egotist*, and *alter ego*.

Learn *anthropos* (Greek, mankind) and you will quickly understand, and never forget, *anthropology*, *misanthropy*, *anthropo-*

anthropocentric anthropomorphic, ¹philanthropy and anthropophobia. Meet any word with *anthropo-* in it, and you will have at least some idea of its meaning.

In the etymological (et'e-ma-LOJ'-o-kol) approach to vocabulary building

- You will learn about *prefixes roots and suffixes*—
- You will be able to figure out unfamiliar words by recognizing their structure, the building blocks from which they are constructed—
- You will be able to construct words correctly by learning to put these building blocks together in the proper way—and
- You will be able to ¹derive verbs from nouns, nouns and verbs from adjectives, adjectives from nouns, etc.—and do all this correctly

Learn how to deal with etymology and you will feel comfortable with words—you will use new words with self-assurance—you will be able to figure out thousands of words you hear or read even if you have never heard or seen these words before.

That's why the best approach to ²new words is through etymology—as you will discover for yourself as soon as you start to work on chapter 3!

5 but what are nouns, verbs, and adjectives?

You probably know

But if you don't, you can master these parts of speech (and reference will be made to *noun forms verb forms and adjective forms* throughout the book) within the next five minutes.

(a) A *noun* is a word that can be preceded by *a, an, the some such, or my*

An *egoist* (noun)

¹Incidentally Latin scholars will notice that I present a Latin verb in the first person singular present tense (*verto, I turn*) but call it an infinitive (*verto, to turn*) I do this for two reasons: 1) *verto* is easier for a non-Latin scholar to pronounce (the actual infinitive, *vertere*, is pronounced WAIR-to-ray) and 2) when I studied Latin fifty years ago, the convention was to refer to a verb by using the first person singular present tense.

If you are not a Latin scholar you need not bother to read this footnote—if you've already done so, forget it!

Such asceticism (noun)

The subgovernment (noun)

(Nouns, you will discover often end in conventional suffixes
-ness -ly -ism, y -ion, etc.)

(b) A verb is a word that fits into the pattern, "Let _____."

2. A verb has a past tense.

* Let us *equivocate* (verb)—past tense *equivocated*.

Let us *alternate* (verb)—past tense: *alternated*.

Let us philander (verb)—past tense, *philandered*.

(Verbs, you will discover, often end in conventional suffixes -ate, -ize, -ly etc.)

(c) An adjective is a word that fits into the pattern, "You are very _____."

You are very egotistic (adjective)

You are very *introverted* (adjective)

You are very misogynous (adjective)

(Adjectives, you will discover, often end in conventional suffixes: -ic -ed -ous -el -ive, etc.)

And adverbs of course, are generally formed by adding -ly to an adjective: misogynous-misogynously educational-educationally etc.

That's all there is to it! (Did it take more than five minutes? Maybe ten at the most?)

d. how to work for best results

If you intend to work with this book seriously (that is, if your clear intention is to add a thousand or more new words to your present vocabulary—add them permanently unforgettably—add them so successfully that you will soon find yourself using them in speech and writing) I suggest that you give yourself every advantage by carefully following the laws of learning:

(a) *Space your learning*

Beginning with Chapter 3, every chapter will be divided into "sessions." Each session may take one half hour to an hour and a half, depending on the amount of material and on your own speed of learning.

Do one or two sessions at a time—three if you're going strong and are all involved—and always decide when you stop *exactly when you will return*. (I remind you to do this later in the book, since such a procedure is of crucial importance.) 5

(b) *Do not rush—go at your own comfortable speed.*

Everyone learns at a different pace. Fast learners are no better than slow learners—it's the end result that counts, not the time it takes you to finish.

(c) *Review*

When you start a new session, go back to the last exercise of the previous session (usually *Can you recall the words?* or *Chapter Review*) cover your answers, and test your retention—do you have quick recall after a day or so has elapsed?

(d) *Test yourself*

You are not aiming for a grade, or putting your worth on the line, when you take the three Comprehensive Tests (Chapters 8, 13 and 17)—rather you are discovering your weaknesses, if any, deciding where repairs have to be made, and, especially experiencing a feeling of success at work well done. (In learning, too, nothing succeeds like success!)

Use these three tests, as well as the abundant drill exercises, as aids to learning. No one is perfect, no one learns in the exact same way or at the same rate as anyone else. Find the optimum technique and speed for *your* unique learning patterns—and then give yourself every opportunity to exploit your actual, latent, and potential abilities.

1
But most important (as I will remind you several times throughout the book)—*develop a routine and stick to it!*

Disclaimer

Occasionally in these pages, owing to the deficiency of the English language, I have used *he/him/his* meaning *he or she/him or her/his or her* in order to avoid awkwardness of style.

He, him, and his are not intended as exclusively masculine pronouns—they may refer to either sex or to both sexes.

Word Power - Made Easy

PART ONE

**GETTING OFF TO
A GOOD START**

HOW TO TEST YOUR PRESENT VOCABULARY

*Once—as a child—you were an expert an accomplished virtuoso,
at learning new words.*

Today by comparison, you are a rank and bumbling amateur

Does this statement sound insulting?

It may be—but if you are the average adult, it is a statement
that is, unfortunately only too true.

Educational testing indicates that children of ten who have
grown up in families in which English is the native language have
recognition vocabularies of over twenty thousand words—

*And that these same ten year-olds have been learning new
words at a rate of many hundreds a year since the age of four*

In astonishing contrast, studies show that adults who are no
longer attending school increase their vocabularies at a pace
slower than twenty-five to fifty words annually

How do you assess your own vocabulary?

Is it quantitatively healthy?

Rich in over-all range?

Responsive to any situation in which you may find yourself?

Truly indicative of your intellectual potential?

More important, is it still growing at the same rapid clip as
when you were a child?

Or as with most adults, has your rate of increase dropped dram-

usually since you sat school. And if so, do you now feel vocabulary is somewhat limited, your verbal skills not as you would like them to be?

Let us check it out.

I challenge you to a series of tests that will measure your vocabulary range, as well as your verbal speed and

A TEST OF VOCABULARY RANGE

Here are sixty brief phrases, each containing one word, it is up to you to check the closest definition of that word. To keep your score valid, refrain, as far as possible, from wild guessing. The key will be found at the end of the test.

1. *disheveled* appearance (a) untidy (b) fierce, (c) peculiar (d) unhappy
2. a *baffling* problem (a) difficult, (b) simple, (c) long, (d) new
3. *lenient* parent. (a) tall, (b) not strict, (c) wise, (d) severe
4. *repulsive* personality (a) disgusting, (b) attractive, (c) modest, (d) confused, (e) conceited
5. *audacious* attempt. (a) useless, (b) bold, (c) foolish, (d) crazy (e) necessary
6. *parry* a blow (a) ward off, (b) fear (c) expect, (d) ignore
7. prevalent disease (a) dangerous, (b) catching, (c) blood, (d) fatal, (e) widespread
8. *ominous* report (a) loud, (b) threatening, (c) not serious, (e) unpleasant
9. an *incredible* story (a) true, (b) interesting, (c) known, (d) unbelievable, (e) unknown
10. an *ophthalmologist*. (a) eye doctor, (b) skin doctor, (c) doctor (d) heart doctor (e) cancer specialist
11. will *supersede* the old law (a) enforce, (b) specify, (c) take the place of (d) repeal, (e) continue
12. an *anonymous* donor (a) generous, (b) stingy (c) known, (d) one whose name is not known, (e)

- 13 performed an *autopsy* (a) examination of living tissue, (b) examination of a corpse to determine the cause of death, (c) process in the manufacture of optical lenses, (d) operation to cure an organic disease, (e) series of questions to determine the causes of delinquent behavior
- 14 an *indefatigable* worker (a) well-paid, (b) tired, (c) skillful, (d) tireless, (e) pleasant
- 15 a confirmed *atheist* (a) bachelor (b) disbeliever in God, (c) believer in religion, (d) believer in science, (e) priest
- 16 endless *loquacity* (a) misery, (b) fantasy (c) repetitiousness, (d) ill health (e) talkativeness
- 17 a *glib* talker (a) smooth, (b) awkward, (c) loud, (d) friendly (e) boring
- 18 an *incorrigible* optimist (a) happy (b) beyond correction or reform, (c) foolish, (d) hopeful (e) unreasonable
- 19 an *ocular* problem (a) unexpected, (b) insoluble, (c) visual, (d) continual, (e) imaginary
- 20 a notorious *demagogue* (a) rabble-rouser (b) gambler (c) perpetrator of financial frauds, (d) liar (e) spendthrift
- 21 a *naïve* attitude (a) unwise, (b) hostile, (c) unsophisticated, (d) friendly (e) contemptuous
- 22 living in *affluence* (a) difficult circumstances, (b) countrified surroundings, (c) fear (d) wealth, (e) poverty
- 23 in *retrospect* (a) view of the past, (b) artistic balance, (c) anticipation (d) admiration, (e) second thoughts
- 24 a *gourmet* (a) seasoned traveler (b) greedy eater (c) vegetarian, (d) connoisseur of good food, (e) skillful chef
- 25 to *simulate* interest (a) pretend, (b) feel, (c) lose, (d) stir up, (e) ask for
- 26 a *magnanimous* action (a) puzzling, (b) generous, (c) foolish, (d) unnecessary (e) wise
- 27 a *clandestine* meeting (a) prearranged (b) hurried, (c) important, (d) secret, (e) public
- 28 the *apathetic* citizens (a) made up of separate ethnic groups, (b) keenly vigilant of their rights, (c) politically conservative, (d) indifferent, uninterested uninvolved, (e) terrified
- 29 to *placate* his son (a) please, (b) help, (c) find a job for (d) make arrangements for (e) change a feeling of hostility to one of friendliness

- 30 to *vacillate* continually (a) avoid, (b) swing back and forth in indecision, (c) inject, (d) treat, (e) scold
- 31 a *nostalgic* feeling (a) nauseated, (b) homesick, (c) sharp, (d) painful, (e) delighted
- 32 feel *antipathy* (a) bashfulness, (b) stage fright, (c) friendliness, (d) hostility (e) suspense
- 33 be more *circumspect*. (a) restrained, (b) confident, (c) cautious, (d) honest, (e) intelligent
- 34 an *intrepid* fighter for human rights. (a) fearless, (b) eloquent, (c) popular (d) experienced, (e) famous
- 35 *diaphanous* material (a) strong, (b) sheer and gauzy (c) colorful (d) expensive, (e) synthetic
- 36 a *tacturn* host. (a) stingy (b) generous, (c) disinclined to conversation (d) charming, (e) gloomy
- 37 to *malign* his friend (a) accuse, (b) help, (c) disbelieve (d) slander (e) introduce
- 38 a *congenital* deformity (a) hereditary (b) crippling, (c) slight, (d) incurable, (e) occurring at or during birth
- 39 a definite *neurosis*: (a) plan, (b) emotional disturbance, (c) physical disease, (d) feeling of fear (e) allergic reaction
- 40 made an *unequivocal* statement. (a) hard to understand, (b) lengthy (c) politically motivated, (d) clear and forthright (e) supporting
- 41 *vicarious* enjoyment (a) complete, (b) unspoiled, (c) occurring from a feeling of identification with another (d) long-continuing, (e) temporary
- 42 *psychogenic* ailment (a) incurable, (b) contagious, (c) originating in the mind, (d) intestinal, (e) imaginary
- 43 an *anachronous* attitude (a) unexplainable, (b) unreasonable, (c) belonging to a different time, (d) out of place (e) unusual
- 44 her *iconoclastic* phase (a) artistic, (b) sneering at tradition (c) troubled, (d) difficult, (e) religious
- 45 a *tyro* (a) dominating personality (b) beginner (c) accomplished musician, (d) dabbler (e) serious student
- 46 a *laconic* reply (a) immediate (b) assured, (c) terse and meaningful, (d) unintelligible, (e) angry
- 47 *semantic* confusion. (a) relating to the meaning of words

- (b) pertaining to money, (c) having to do with the emotions, (d) relating to mathematics, (e) caused by inner turmoil
48. cavalier treatment. (a) courteous, (b) haughty and high-handed, (c) negligent, (d) affectionate, (e) expensive
49. an anomalous situation. (a) dangerous, (b) intriguing, (c) unusual, (d) pleasant (e) unhappy
50. posthumous child. (a) cranky (b) brilliant, (c) physically weak, (d) illegitimate, (e) born after the death of the father
51. feels enervated. (a) full of ambition, (b) full of strength, (c) completely exhausted, (d) troubled, (e) full of renewed energy
52. shows perspicacity (a) sincerity (b) mental keenness, (c) love, (d) faithfulness, (e) longing
53. an unpopular martinet. (a) candidate, (b) supervisor (c) strict disciplinarian, (d) military leader (e) discourteous snob
54. gregarious person (a) outwardly calm, (b) very sociable, (c) completely untrustworthy (d) vicious, (e) self-effacing and timid
55. generally phlegmatic (a) smug, self-satisfied, (b) easily pleased, (c) nervous, high-strung, (d) emotionally unresponsive, (e) lacking in social graces
56. an inveterate gambler (a) impoverished (b) successful, (c) habitual, (d) occasional, (e) superstitious
57. an egregious error (a) outstandingly bad, (b) slight, (c) irreparable, (d) unnecessary (e) deliberate
58. cacophony of a large city (a) political administration, (b) crowded living conditions, (c) cultural advantages, (d) unpleasant noises, harsh sounds, (e) busy traffic
59. a prurient adolescent (a) tall and gangling, (b) sexually longing, (c) clumsy awkward, (d) sexually attractive, (e) soft spoken
60. urinous husband (a) henpecked, (b) suspicious, (c) guilty of infidelity (d) fondly and foolishly doling on his wife, (e) tightfisted, penny-pinching

KEY 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a, 5-b 6-a, 7-c, 8-b 9-d, 10-a, 11-c, 12-d, 13-b, 14-d, 15-b, 16-a, 17-a, 18-b, 19-c, 20-a,

7	splendid	magnificent	S	O	D
8	love	hate	S	O	D
9	stand	rise	S	O	D
10	furious	violent	S	O	D
11	tree	apple	S	O	D
12	doubtful	certain	S	O	D
13	handsome	ugly	S	O	D
14	begin	start	S	O	D
15	strange	familiar	S	O	D
16	male	female	S	O	D
17	powerful	weak	S	O	D
18	beyond	under	S	O	D
19	live	die	S	O	D
20	go	get	S	O	D
21	return	replace	S	O	D
22	growl	weep	S	O	D
23	open	close	S	O	D
24	nest	home	S	O	D
25	chair	table	S	O	D
26	want	desire	S	O	D
27	can	container	S	O	D
28	idle	working	S	O	D
29	rich	luxurious	S	O	D
30	building	structure	S	O	D

PART 2

This is also a timed test

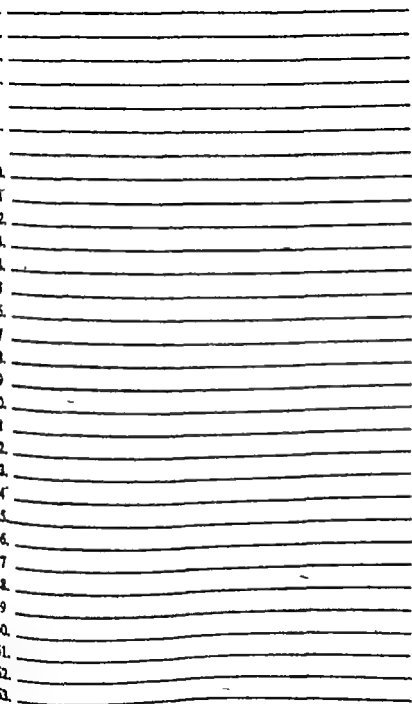
In no more than three minutes (again, time yourself or have someone time you) write down as many different words as you can think of that start with the letter D

Do not use various forms of a word, such as do doing does done, doer etc.

Space is provided for 125 words. You are not expected to reach that number but write as fast as you can and see how many blanks you can fill in before your time is up.

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A TEST OF VERBAL RESPONSIVENESS

PART 1

Write in the blank in column B a word starting with the letter *P* that is the *same*, or *approximately the same* in meaning as the word given in column A.

Example look peer _____

Warning Every answer must start with the letter *P*

A	B		
1 bucket	_____	15 stone	_____
2 trousers	_____	16 inactive	_____
3 maybe	_____	17 fussy	_____
4 forgive	_____	18 suffering	_____
5 separate	_____	19 castle	_____
6 likely	_____	20 gasp	_____
7 annoy	_____	21 fear	_____
8 good-looking	_____	22 twosome	_____
9 picture	_____	23 artist	_____
10 choose	_____	24 sheet	_____
11 ugly	_____	25 collection	_____
12 go	_____		
13 dish	_____		
14 location	_____		

PART 2

Write in the blank in column B a word starting with the letter *G* that is *opposite approximately opposite* or *in contrast* to the word given in column A.

Example stop go

Warning Every answer must start with the letter *G*

A	B		
1 lose	_____	5 take	_____
2 midget	_____	6 moron	_____
3 special	_____	7 sad	_____
4 lady	_____	8 boy	_____

KEY Part 1 1-O 2-S, 3-S, 4-D, 5-S, 6-O, 7-S, 8-O 9-S,
10-S, 11-D 12-O, 13-O, 14-S, 15-O 16-O,
17-O 18-D 19-O 20-D 21-S, 22-D, 23-O,
24-S, 25-D, 26-S, 27-S, 28-O, 29-S, 30-S

Part 2. Any English word starting with *D* is correct unless it is merely another form of a previous word on the list.

Scoring:

PART 1

If you have up to 10 correct answers, credit your score with 25 points.

If you have 11-20 correct answers, credit your score with 50 points.

21-25 correct answers—75 points.

26-30 correct answers—100 points.

Your Score on Part 1: _____

PART 2

Up to 30 words: 25 points

31-50 words: 50 points

51-70 words: 75 points

71-125 words: 100 points

Your Score on Part 2: _____

TOTAL SCORE

On Verbal Speed: _____

The meaning of your verbal speed score:

50: below average

75: average

100: above average

125-150: excellent

175-200: superior

A TEST OF VERBAL RESPONSIVENESS

PART 1

Write in the blank in column B a word starting with the letter P that is the *same* or *approximately the same* in meaning as the word given in column A.

Example look peer _____

Warning Every answer must start with the letter P

A	B		
1 bucket	_____	15 stone	_____
2 trousers	_____	16 inactive	_____
3 maybe	_____	17 fussy	_____
4 forgive	_____	18 suffering	_____
5 separate	_____	19 castle	_____
6 likely	_____	20 gasp	_____
7 annoy	_____	21 fear	_____
8 good-looking	_____	22 twosome	_____
9 picture	_____	23 artist	_____
10 choose	_____	24 sheet	_____
11 ugly	_____	25 collection	_____
12 go	_____		
13 dish	_____		
14 location	_____		

PART 2

Write in the blank in column B a word starting with the letter O that is *opposite* *approximately opposite* or *in contrast to* the word given in column A.

Example stop go _____

Warning Every answer must start with the letter O

A	B		
1 lose	_____	5 take	_____
2 midget	_____	6 morose	_____
3 special	_____	7 sad	_____
4 lady	_____	8 boy	_____

- 9 happy
10. plain
11 hello
12 here
13 bad
14 ugly
15 stingy
16 awkward
17 little

18. rough
19 bride
20. ripe
21 unwanted
22. unprotected
23. experienced
24 scarcity
25 unappreciative

KEY Part 1 If more than one answer is given, count as correct any word you have written that is the same as any one of the answers.

1-pail, pan, 2-pants, 3-perhaps, possibly, probably 4-pardon, 5-part, 6-probable, possible, perhaps, 7-pestle 8-pretty 9-photograph, painting, 10-pick, 11-plain, 12-proceed, 13-plate, platter, 14-place, 15-pebble, 16-passive, 17-particular, picky, 18-pain, 19-palace, 20-part, puff, 21-panic, 22-pair 23-painter, 24-page, 25-pack

Part 2. If more than one answer is given, count as correct any word you have written that is the same as any one of the answers.

1-gain, get, garner grab, gleam, grasp, grip, 2-giant, gigantic, great, gross, 3-general, 4-gentleman, 5-give, 6-genius, 7-glad, gleeful, gleeesome, 8-girl, 9-gloomy glum, grieving, grumpy, 10-gaunt, grand, grandiose, 11-goodbye, 12-goose, 13-good, 14-good-looking, 15-generous, giving, 16-grow, 17-great, giant, gigantic, 18-gentle, 19-grow, 20-green, 21-greedy grasping, 22-guard, 23-green, 24-glut, gobs, 25-grateful

Scoring:

Score Parts 1 and 2 together. Write in the blank the number of correct responses you made.

The meaning of your verbal responsiveness score:

0-10	below average
11-20	average
21-30	above average
31-40	excellent
41-50	superior

VOCABULARY AND SUCCESS

Now you know where you stand. If you are in the below average or average group, you must consider seriously whether an inadequate vocabulary may be holding you back. (If you tested out on the above average, excellent, or superior level, you have doubtless already discovered the unique and far-reaching value of a rich vocabulary and you are eager to add still further to your knowledge of words.)

Let us examine, briefly, some of the evidence that points to the close relationship between vocabulary and personal, professional, and intellectual growth.

The Human Engineering Laboratory found that the *only* common characteristic of successful people in this country is an unusual grasp of the meanings of words. The Laboratory tested the vocabularies of thousands of people in all age groups and in all walks of life—and discovered that those people drawing down the highest salaries made the highest scores. Consider very thoughtfully the explanation that the director of the Laboratory offered for the relationship between vocabulary and success:

"Why do large vocabularies characterize executives and possibly outstanding men and women in other fields? The final answer seems to be that words are the instruments by means of which men and women grasp the thoughts of others and with which they do much of their own thinking. They are the tools of thought."

There is other evidence.

At many universities, groups of freshmen were put into experimental classes for the sole purpose of increasing their knowledge of English words. *These groups did better in their sophomore, junior and senior years than control groups of similarly endowed students who did not receive such training.*

And still more evidence

At the University of Illinois, entering students were given a simple twenty-nine-word vocabulary test. The results of this test could be used, according to Professor William D. Templeman, to make an accurate prediction of future academic success—or lack of success—over the entire four year college course. "If a student has a superior vocabulary" states Professor Templeman, "it will probably follow that he will do better work academically."

And finally

Educational research has discovered that your I Q is intimately related to your vocabulary. Take a standard vocabulary test and then an intelligence test—the results in both will be substantially the same.

YOU CAN INCREASE YOUR VOCABULARY

The more extensive your vocabulary, the better your chances for success, other things being equal—success in attaining your educational goals, success in moving ahead in your business or professional career, success in achieving your intellectual potential.

And you can increase your vocabulary—faster and easier than you may realize.

You can, in fact accomplish a tremendous gain in less than two to three months of concentrated effort, even if you do only one session a day—in less time if you do two or more sessions a day.

Furthermore—

You can start improving your vocabulary immediately—and within a few days you can be cruising along at such a rapid rate that there will be an actual change in your thinking, in your ability to express your thoughts and in your powers of understanding.

Does this sound as if I am promising you the whole world in a neat package with a pretty pink ribbon tied around it? I am. And I am willing to make such an unqualified promise because I have seen what happens to those of my students at New York University and at Rio Hondo College in Whittier, California, who make sincere, methodical efforts to learn more, many more, words.

HOW TO START BUILDING YOUR VOCABULARY

When you have finished working with this book, you will no longer be the same person.

You can't be.

If you honestly read every page, if you do every exercise, if you take every test, if you follow every principle, you will go through an intellectual experience that will effect a radical change in you.

For if you systematically increase your vocabulary you will also sharpen and enrich your thinking; push back your intellectual horizons; build your self-assurance; improve your facility in handling the English language and thereby your ability to express your thoughts effectively; and acquire a deeper understanding of the world in general and of yourself in particular.

Increasing your vocabulary does not mean merely learning the definitions of large numbers of obscure words. It does not mean memorizing scores of unrelated terms. What it means—what it can only mean—is becoming acquainted with the multitudinous and fascinating phenomena of human existence for which words are, obviously only the verbal descriptions.

Increasing your vocabulary—properly intelligently and systematically—means treating yourself as an all-round, liberal education.

nominal rate during those years when their knowledge is increasing most rapidly

Knowledge is chiefly in the form of words and from now on, in this book, you will be thinking *about* and thinking *with*, new words and new ideas.

WHAT THIS BOOK CAN DO FOR YOU

This book is designed to get you started building your vocabulary—effectively and at jet-propelled speed—by helping you regain the intellectual atmosphere, the keen, insatiable curiosity the “powerful urge to learn” of your childhood.

The organization of the book is based on two simple principles: 1) words are the verbal symbols of ideas, and 2) the more ideas you are familiar with the more words you know

So, chapter by chapter we will start with some central idea—personality types, doctors, science, unusual occupations, liars, actions, speech habits, insults, compliments, etc.—and examine its basic words that express various aspects of the idea. Then, using each word as a springboard, we will explore any others which are related to it in meaning or derivation, so that it is not unlikely that a single chapter may discuss, teach, and test close to one hundred important words.

Always, however the approach will be from the idea. First there will be a “teaser preview” in which the ideas are briefly hinted at, then a “headline,” in which each idea is examined somewhat more closely; next a clear detailed paragraph or more will analyze the idea in all its ramifications, finally the word itself, which you will meet only after you are completely familiar with the idea.

In the *etymology* (derivation of words) section, you will learn what Greek or Latin root gives the word its unique meaning and what other words contain the same, or related roots. You will thus be continually working in related fields and there will never be any possibility of confusion from “too muchness,” despite the great number of words taken up and tested in each chapter

Successful people have superior vocabularies. People who are

Intellectually alive and successful in the professional or business worlds are accustomed to dealing with ideas, are constantly on the search for new ideas, build their lives and their careers on the ideas they have learned. And it is to readers whose goal is successful living (in the broadest meaning of the word *successful*) that this book is addressed.

A NOTE ON TIME SCHEDULES

From my experience over many years in teaching, I have become a firm believer in setting a goal for all learning and a schedule for reaching that goal.

You will discover that each chapter is divided into approximately equal sessions, and that each session will take from thirty to forty-five minutes of your time, depending on how rapidly or slowly you enjoy working—and bear in mind that everyone has an optimum rate of learning.

For best results, do one or two sessions at a time—spaced studying, with time between sessions so that you can assimilate what you have learned—is far more efficient, far more productive, than gobbling up great amounts in indigestible chunks.

Come back to the book every day or as close to every day as the circumstances of your life permit.

Find a schedule that is comfortable for you, and then stick to it.

Avoid interrupting your work until you have completed a full session, and always decide, before you stop, exactly when you will plan to pick up the book again.

Working at your own comfortable rate, you will likely finish the material in two to three months, give or take a few weeks either way.

However long you take, you will end with a solid feeling of accomplishment, a new understanding of how English words work, and—most important—how to make words work for you.

HOW TO TALK ABOUT PERSONALITY TYPES

(Sessions 1-3)

TEASER PREVIEW

What word best describes your personality if you:

- *are interested solely in your own welfare?*
 - *constantly talk about yourself?*
 - *dedicate your life to helping others?*
turn your mind inward?
 - *turn your mind outward?*
 - *hate humanity?*
 - *hate women?*
 - *hate marriage?*
lead a lonely austere existence?
-

SESSION 1

Every human being is, in one way or another, unique.

Everyone's personality is determined by a combination of genetic and environmental factors.

Let us examine ten personality types (one of which might by chance be your very own) that result from the way culture, growth, family background, and environment interact with heredity.

And, of course, we begin not with the words, but with the ideas.

IDEAS

1. me first

Your attitude to life is simple, direct, and aboveboard—every decision you make is based on the answer to one question: "What's in it for me?" If your selfishness, greed, and ruthless desire for self-advancement hurt other people, that's too bad. "This is a tough world, pal: dog eat dog and all that, and I for one, am not going to be left behind!"

An egoist

2. the height of conceit

"Now let's see. Have you heard about all the money I'm making? Did I tell you about my latest amorous conquest? Let me give you my opinion—I know because I'm an expert at practically everything!" You are boastful to the point of being obnoxious—you have only one string to your conversational violin, namely *your-*

self; and on it you play a number of monotonous variations what you think, what you have done, how good you are, how you would solve the problems of the world, etc. ad nauseam.

An egotist

3 let me help you

You have discovered the secret of true happiness—concerning yourself with the welfare of others. Never mind your own interests how's the next fellow getting along?

An altruist

4 leave me alone

Like a biochemist studying a colony of bacteria under the microscope, you minutely examine your every thought, feeling, and action. Probing, futile questions like "What do other people think of me?" "How do I look?" and "Maybe I shouldn't have said that?" are your constant nagging companions for you are unable to realize that other people do not spend as much time and energy analyzing you as you think.

You may seem unsocial yet your greatest desire is to be liked and accepted. You may be shy and quiet, you are often moody and unhappy and you prefer solitude or at most the company of one person to a crowd. You have an aptitude for creative work and are uncomfortable engaging in activities that require co-operation with other people. You may even be a genius, or eventually turn into one.

An introvert

5 let's do it together

You would be great as a teacher counselor administrator insurance agent. You can always become interested—discreetly vitally interested—in other people's problems. You're the life of the party because you never worry about the effect of your actions, never inhibit yourself with doubts about dignity or propriety. You

are usually happy generally full of high spirits you love to be with people—lots of people. Your thoughts, your interests, your whole personality are turned outward.

An extrovert

6 neither extreme

You have both introverted and extroverted tendencies—at different times and on different occasions. Your interests are turned, in about equal proportions, both inward and outward. Indeed, you're quite normal—in the sense that your personality is like that of most people.

An ambivert

7 people are no damn good

Cynical, embittered, suspicious, you hate everyone. (Especially but never to be admitted, yourself?) The perfectibility of the human race? Nonsense! No way! The stupidity the meanness, and the crookedness of most mortals ("Most? Probably all!")—that is your favorite theme.

A misanthrope

8 women are no damn good

Sometime in your dim past, you were crossed, scorned, or deeply wounded by a woman (a mother or mother figure, perhaps?) So now you have a carefully constructed defense against further hurt—you hate all women.

A misogynist

9 "marriage is an institution—and who wants to live in an institution?"

You will not make the ultimate legal commitment. Members of the opposite sex are great as lovers, roommates, apartment or house sharers, but not as lawfully wedded spouses. The ties that

bind are too binding for you. You may possibly believe, and possibly for yourself be right, that a commitment is deeper and more meaningful if freedom is available without judicial proceedings.

A misogynist

10 " that the flesh is heir to "

Self-denial, austerity, lonely contemplation—these are the characteristics of the good life, so you claim. The simplest food and the least amount of it that will keep body and soul together combined with abstinence from fleshly earthly pleasures, will eventually lead to spiritual perfection—that is your philosophy

An ascetic

USING THE WORDS

You have been introduced to ten valuable words—but in each case, as you have noticed, you have first considered the ideas that these words represent. Now say the words—each one is respelled phonetically so that you will be sure to pronounce it correctly *

Say each word aloud. This is the first important step to complete mastery. As you hear a word in your own voice, think of its meaning. Are you quite clear about it? If not, reinforce your learning by rereading the explanatory paragraph or paragraphs.

Can you pronounce the words?

1 <i>egotist</i>	EE'-gō-ist
2 <i>egotist</i>	EE'-gō-ist
3 <i>altruist</i>	AL. trō-ist
4 <i>introvert</i>	IN' trə-vurt'
5 <i>extrovert</i>	EKS'-trə-vurt'
6 <i>ambivert</i>	AM. bə-vurt'

See Introduction, Section 2, *Master the pronunciation system.*

- 7 *misanthrope*
8. *misogynist*
- 9 *misogamist*
10. *ascetic*

MIS'-on thrōp'
 mɔ-SOJ -ə-nist
 mɔ-SOG ə-mist
 ə-SET'-ik

Can you work with the words?

You have taken two long steps toward mastery of the expressive words in this chapter—you have thought about the ideas behind them and you have said them aloud

For your third step match each personality with the appropriate characteristic, action, or attitude.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 egotist | a. turns thoughts inward |
| 2. egotist | b. hates marriage |
| 3 altruist | c. talks about accomplishments |
| 4 introvert | d. hates people |
| 5 extrovert | e. does not pursue pleasures of the flesh |
| 6 ambivert | f. is interested in the welfare of others |
| 7 misanthrope | g. believes in self advancement |
| 8 misogynist | h. turns thoughts both inward and outward |
| 9 misogamist | i. hates women |
| 10 ascetic | j. turns thoughts outward |

KEY 1-e, 2-c, 3-f, 4-a, 5-j, 6-h, 7-d, 8-i, 9-b, 10-e

Do you understand the words?

Now that you are becoming more and more involved in these ten words, find out if they can make an immediate appeal to your understanding. Here are ten questions—can you indicate, quickly

and without reference to any previous definitions, whether the correct answer to each of these questions is *yes* or *no*?

1. Is an <i>egotist</i> selfish?	YES	NO
2. Is <i>modesty</i> one of the characteristics of the <i>egotist</i> ?	YES	NO
3. Is an <i>altruist</i> selfish?	YES	NO
4. Does an <i>introvert</i> pay much attention to himself?	YES	NO
5. Does an <i>extrovert</i> prefer solitude to companionship?	YES	NO
6. Are most normal people <i>ambiverts</i> ?	YES	NO
7. Does a <i>misanthrope</i> like people?	YES	NO
8. Does a <i>misogynist</i> enjoy the company of women?	YES	NO
9. Does an <i>ascetic</i> lead a life of luxury?	YES	NO
10. Does a <i>misogamist</i> try to avoid marriage?	YES	NO

KEY 1-yes 2-no, 3-no, 4-yes, 5-no, 6-yes, 7-no, 8-no, 9-no, 10-yes

Can you recall the words?

You have thus far reinforced your learning by saying the words aloud, by matching them to their definitions, and by responding to meaning when they were used in context.

Can you recall each word now without further reference to previous material? And can you spell it correctly?

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Who lives a lonely austere life? | 1. A _____ |
| 2. Whose interests are turned outward? | 2. E _____ |
| 3. Who is supremely selfish? | 3. E _____ |
| 4. Who hates people? | 4. M _____ |
| 5. Whose interest are turned both inward and outward? | 5. A _____ |

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 6. Who is incredibly conceited? | 6 E _____ |
| 7 Who is more interested in the welfare of others than in his own? | 7 A _____ |
| 8 Who hates women? | 8 M _____ |
| 9 Whose interests are turned inward? | 9 I _____ |
| 10 Who hates marriage? | 10 M _____ |
-

KEY 1-ascetic, 2-extrovert, 3-egoist, 4-misanthrope, 5-ambivert, 6-egotist, 7-altruist, 8-misogynist, 9-introvert, 10-misogamist

(End of Session 1)

SESSION 2

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

Every word in the English language has a history—and these ten are no exception. In this section you will learn a good deal more about the words you have been working with. In addition, you will make excursions into many other words allied either in meaning, form, or history to our basic ten.

1 the ego

Egoist and *egotist* are built on the same Latin root—the pronoun *ego* meaning *I*. *I* is the greatest concern in the *egoist's* mind the most overused word in the *egotist's* vocabulary (Keep the

words differentiated in your own mind by thinking of the *i* in *talk* and the additional *s* in *egotist*.) *Ego* itself has been taken over from Latin as an important English word and is commonly used to denote one's concept of oneself as in, "What do you think your constant criticisms do to my *ego*?" *Ego* has also a special meaning in psychology—but for the moment you have enough problems without going into that.

If you are an *egocentric* (ee'-p3-SEN' trik) you consider yourself the center of the universe—you are an extreme form of *egotist*. And if you are an *egomaniac* (ee-p3-MAY'-nee sh) you carry *egotism* to such an extreme that your needs, desires and interests have become a morbid obsession, a mania. The *egotist* is obnoxious, the *egocentric* is intolerable and the *egomaniac* is dangerous and slightly mad.

Egocentric is both a noun ("What an *egocentric* mate is!") and an adjective ("He is the *egocentric* I have ever met!")

To derive the adjective form of *egomaniac*, add the adjective suffix. Say the adjective aloud

egomaniacal ee'-p3-ma-NY

And keeping in mind that *alter* means *other* you can quickly understand words like *alter ego* *altercation* and *alteration*.

An *alteration* (awl'-tə-RAY'-shən) is of course a change—a making into something *other*. When you *alter* (AWL-tər) your plans, you make *other* plans.

An *altercation* (awl'-tər-KAY'-shən) is a verbal dispute. When you have an *altercation* with someone, you have a violent disagreement, a "fight" with words. And why? Because you have *other* ideas, plans, or opinions than those of the person on the *other* side of the argument. *Altercation*, by the way is stronger than *quarrel* or *dispute*—the sentiment is more heated, the disagreement is likely to be angry or even hot-tempered, there may be recourse, if the disputants are human, to profanity or obscenity. You have *altercations* in short, over pretty important issues, and the word implies that you get quite excited.

Alter ego (AWL-tər EB'-gō) which combines *alter* *other* with *ego* I, self, generally refers to someone with whom you are so close that you both do the same things, think alike, react similarly and are, in temperament, almost mirror images of each other. Any such friend is your *other I* your *other self* your *alter ego*.

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

Digging a little into the derivation of three of our basic words, *egoist* *egotist*, and *altruist* has put us in touch with two important Latin roots, *ego* I, self, and *alter* *other* and has made it possible for us to explore, with little difficulty many other words derived from these roots. Pause now for a moment, to digest these new acquisitions, and to say them *aloud*.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <i>ego</i> | EB'-gō |
| 2. <i>egocentric</i> | ee-gō-SEN'-trik |
| 3 <i>egomaniac</i> | ee-gō-MAY'-neo-ak |
| 4 <i>egomaniacal</i> | ee'-gō-ma-NI -ə-ko] |

5	altruism	AL-troo-iz am
6	altruistic	al-troo-IS' tik
7	to alternate (v)	AWL'-tar nayt'
8	alternate (adj or noun)	AWL tar-nat
9	alternative	aw-l-TUR -no-tiv
10	alteration	awt'-lar-AY'-shon
11	to alter	AWL-tar
12	altercation	awt'-lar-KAY'-shon
13	alter ego	AWL-tar EE'-go

Can you work with the words? (I)

You have seen how these thirteen words derive from the two Latin roots *ego* I self and *alter* other and you have pronounced them aloud and thereby begun to make them part of your active vocabulary.

Are you ready to match definitions to words?

- | | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| 1 | ego | a. one who is excessively fixated on his own desires, needs, etc. |
| 2 | egocentric | b. to change |
| 3 | altruism | c. argument |
| 4 | to alternate | d. one's concept of oneself |
| 5 | to alter | e. to take one, skip one, etc. |
| 6 | altercation | f. philosophy of putting another's welfare above one's own |

KEY 1-d 2-a, 3-f 4-e 5-b 6-c

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--|
| 1 | egotistical | a. a change |
| 2 | altruistic | b. all or possibly c |
| 3 | alternative | c. interested in the welfare of others |

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 4. alteration | d. one's other self |
| 5. alter ego | e. a choice |
| 6. alternate (adj.) | f. morbidly obsessively wrapped up in oneself |

KEY 1-f, 2-c, 3-e, 4-a, 5-d, 6-b

Do you understand the words?

If you have begun to understand these thirteen words, you will be able to respond to the following questions.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Is rejection usually a blow to one's ego? | YES | NO |
| 2. Are egocentric people easy to get along with? | YES | NO |
| 3. Does an egomaniac have a normal personality? | YES | NO |
| 4. Are egomaniacal tendencies a sign of maturity? | YES | NO |
| 5. Is altruism a characteristic of selfish people? | YES | NO |
| 6. Are altruistic tendencies common to egoists? | YES | NO |
| 7. Is an alternate plan necessarily inferior? | YES | NO |
| 8. Does an alternative allow you some freedom of choice? | YES | NO |
| 9. Does alteration imply keeping things the same? | YES | NO |
| 10. Do excitable people often engage in altercations? | YES | NO |
| 11. Is your alter ego usually quite similar to yourself? | YES | NO |

KEY 1-yes, 2-no, 3-no, 4-no, 5-no, 6-no, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-no, 10-yes, 11-yes

Can you recall the words?

Have you learned these words so well that you can summon each one from your mind when a brief definition is offered? Review first if necessary then, without further reference to previous pages, write the correct word in each blank. Make sure to check your spelling when you refer to the Key

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 one's other self | 1 A _____ |
| 2 to change | 2 A _____ |
| 3 a heated dispute | 3 A _____ |
| 4 excessively morbidly obsessed with one's own needs, desires, or ambitions | 4 E _____ |
| 5 unselfish more interested in the welfare of others than in one's own | 5 A _____ |
| 6 utterly involved with oneself self-centered | 6 E _____ |
| 7 a choice | 7 A _____ |
| 8 one who substitutes for another | 8 A _____ |

KEY 1-alter ego, 2-alter 3-altercation, 4-egomaniacal, 5-altruistic, 6-egocentric, 7-alternative, 8-alternate

(End of Session 2)

SESSION 3

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 depends how you turn

Introvert extrovert and ambivert are built on the Latin verb *verto* to turn. If your thoughts are constantly turned inward (*intro-*) you are an *introvert* outward (*extro-*) an *extrovert*, and in both directions (*ambi-*) an *ambivert*. The prefix *ambi-*, both, is also found in *ambidextrous* (am'-bo-DEKS'-trās) *able to use both hands with equal skill*. The noun is *ambidexterity* (am'-bo-deks-TAIR ə-tee)

Dextrous (DEKS'-trās) means *skillful* the noun *dexterity* (dēks TAIR ə-tee) is *skill*. The ending *-ous* is a common adjective suffix (*famous dangerous perilous* etc.) *-ity* is a common noun suffix (*vanity quality simplicity* etc.)

(Spelling caution Note that the letter following the *t* in *ambidextrous* is *r* but that in *dextrous* the next letter is *e*.)

Dexter is actually the Latin word for *right hand*—in the *ambidextrous* person, both hands are *right hands*, so to speak.

The right hand is traditionally the more skillful one. It is only within recent decades that we have come to accept that "lefties" or "southpaws" are just as normal as anyone else—and the term *left-handed* is still used as a synonym of *awkward*.

The Latin word for the *left hand* is *sinister*. This same word in English, means *threatening evil or dangerous*, a further commentary on our early suspiciousness of left-handed persons. There may still be some parents who insist on forcing left-handed children to change (though left-handedness is inherited and as much an integral part of its possessor as eye color or nose shape) with various unfortunate results to the child—sometimes stuttering or an inability to read with normal skill.

The French word for the *left hand* is *gauche* and, as you would suspect, when we took this word over into English we invested it with an uncomplimentary meaning. Call someone *gauche* (GOSH) and you imply clumsiness, generally social rather than physical. (We're right back to our age-old misconception that left-handed people are less skillful than right-handed ones.) A *gauche* remark is tactless; a *gauche* offer of sympathy is so bumbling as to be embarrassing; *gaucherie* (GO'-sho-ree) is an awkward clumsy, tactless, embarrassing way of saying things or of handling situations. The *gauche* person is totally without finesse.

And the French word for the *right hand* is *droit* which we have used in building our English word *adroit* (a-DROYT). Needless to say *adroit* like *dexterous* means *skillful* but especially in the exercise of the mental faculties. Like *gauche* *adroit* or its non-*adroitness* usually is used figuratively. The *adroit* person is quick-witted, can get out of difficult spots cleverly, can handle situations ingeniously. *Adroitness* is, then, quite the opposite of *gaucherie*.

2. love hate and marriage

Misanthrope *misogynist* and *misogamist* are built on the Greek root *misein* to hate. The *misanthrope* hates mankind (Greek *anthropos* mankind) the *misogynist* hates women (Greek *gyn* woman) the *misogamist* hates marriage (Greek *gamos* marriage).

Anthropos mankind, is also found in *anthropology* (an-thr-POL-o-jee) the study of the development of the human race and in *philanthropist* (fo-LAN'-thra-pist) one who loves mankind and shows such love by making substantial financial contributions to charitable organizations or by donating time and energy to helping those in need.

The root *gyn* woman, is also found in *gynecologist* (gin-a-KOL-o-jist or jin-a-KOL-o-jist) the medical specialist who treats female disorders. And the root *gamos* marriage, occurs also in *monogamy* (ma-NOG-o-mee) *bigamy* (BIG-o-mee), and *polygamy* (po-LIG-o-mee).

(As we will discover later *monos* means *one* *bi* means *two* *poly* means *many*.)

So *monogamy* is the custom of only *one* marriage (at a time)

Bigamy by etymology is *two* marriages—In actuality the unlawful act of contracting another marriage without divorcing one's current legal spouse.

And *polygamy* by derivation *many* marriages, and therefore etymologically denoting plural marriage for either males or females, in current usage generally refers to the custom practiced in earlier times by the Mormons, and before them by King Solomon, in which the man has as many wives as he can afford financially and/or emotionally. The correct, but rarely used, term for this custom is *polygyny* (po-LIJ e-nee)—*polys* many plus *gynē* woman.

What if a woman has two or more husbands, a form of marriage practiced in the Himalaya Mountains of Tibet? That custom is called *polyandry* (po-ee AN'-dree) from *polys* plus Greek *andros* male.

3 making friends with suffixes

English words have various forms, using certain suffixes for nouns referring to persons, other suffixes for practices, attitudes, philosophies, etc., and still others for adjectives.

Consider

	<i>Person</i>	<i>Practice etc.</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
1	misanthrope or misanthropist	misanthropy	misanthropic
2	misogynist	misogyny	misogynous or misogynistic
3	gynecologist	gynecology	gynecological
4	monogamist	monogamy	monogamous
5	bigamist	bigamy	bigamous
6	polygamist	polygamy	polygamous
7	polygynist	polygyny	polygynous
8	polyandrist	polyandry	polyandrous
9	philanthropist	philanthropy	philanthropic
10	anthropologist	anthropology	anthropological

You will note, then, that *-ist* is a common suffix for a person *-y* for a practice, attitude, etc. and *-ic* or *-ous* for an adjective.

4 Living alone and liking it

Ascetic is from the Greek word *asketes* monk or hermit.

A monk lives a lonely life—not for him the pleasures of the fleshpots, the laughter and merriment of convivial gatherings, the dissipation of high living. Rather days of contemplation, study and rough toil, nights on a hard bed in a simple cell, and the kind of self-denial that leads to a purification of the soul.

That person is an *ascetic* who leads an existence, voluntarily of course, that compares in austerity simplicity and rigorous hardship with the life of a monk.

The practice is *asceticism* (ə-SET' ə-siz-əm) the adjective *ascetic*.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

Notice how efficiently you can master words by understanding their etymological structure. Stop for a moment to review the roots, prefixes, and suffixes you have studied. Can you recall a word we have discussed in this chapter that is built on the indicated prefix, root, or suffix?

PREFIX, ROOT

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 ego	self, I	egoism, egotism, egomaniac
2 alter	other	alteration, alter ego, alterable
3 intra-	inside	intramural, intracellular
4 extra-	outside	extracurricular, extramarital
5 verto	turn	avert, convert, revert
6 amb-	both	ambidextrous, ambivalent
7 misce-	mix	miscellaneous, miscellany
8 anthropos	man, kind	anthropology, anthropomorphic
9 gyn-	woman	gynecology, gynarchy
10 matrim-	marriage	matrimony, matrimony
11 ascetic	monk	asceticism, asceticism

12. <i>centrum</i>	center	_____
13. <i>mania</i>	madness	_____
14. <i>dexter</i>	right hand	_____
15. <i>sinister</i>	left hand	_____
16. <i>gauche</i>	left hand	_____
17. <i>droit</i>	right hand	_____
18. <i>monos</i>	one	_____
19. <i>bi-</i>	two	_____
20. <i>polys</i>	many	_____
21. <i>andros</i>	male	_____
22. <i>-ist</i>	person who (noun suffix)	_____
23. <i>-y</i>	Practice, custom, etc. (noun suffix)	_____
24. <i>-ous</i>	adjective suffix	_____
25. <i>-ity</i>	quality condition, etc. (noun suffix)	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (H)

Say each word aloud! Hear it in your own voice! Say it often enough so that you feel comfortable with it noting carefully from the phonetic respelling exactly how it should sound.

Remember that the first crucial step in mastering a word is to be able to say it with ease and assurance.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>ambidextrous</i> | am ba-DEKS'-trās |
| 2. <i>ambidexterity</i> | am -ba-deks-TAIR -o-tee |
| 3. <i>dexterous</i> | DEKS'-trās |
| 4. <i>dexterity</i> | deks-TAIR -o-tee |
| 5. <i>sinister</i> | SIN'-o-ster |
| 6. <i>gauche</i> | GOSH (Say the English word
go then quickly add -sh.) |

7	<i>gaucherie</i>	GŌ'-sha-ree
8	<i>adroit</i>	o-DROYT'
9	<i>adrollness</i>	o-DROYT'-ness
10	<i>anthropology</i>	an-thra-POL -ə-jee
11	<i>anthropologist</i>	an-thra-POL -ə-jist
12	<i>anthropological</i>	an'-thra-pə-LOJ' -ə-kəl
13	<i>philanthropist</i>	fa-LAN'-thra-pist
14	<i>philanthropy</i>	fa-LAN -thra-pee
15	<i>philanthropic</i>	fil-on-THROP'-ik
16	<i>gynecologist</i>	gin (or jin or jīn) -ə-KOL -ə-fa
17	<i>gynecology</i>	gin (or jin or jīn) -ə-KOL' -ə-jee
18	<i>gynecological</i>	gin (or jin or jīn) -ə-tə-LOJ' -ə-l
19	<i>monogamist</i>	ma-NOG' -ə-mist
20	<i>monogamy</i>	ma-NOG' -ə-mee
21	<i>monogamous</i>	ma-NOG' -ə-mas

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1	<i>bigamist</i>	BIG -ə-mist
2	<i>bigamy</i>	BIG' -ə-mee
3	<i>bigamous</i>	BIG' -ə-mas
4	<i>polygamist</i>	pə-LIG' -ə-mist
5	<i>polygamy</i>	pə-LIG' -ə-mee
6	<i>polygamous</i>	pə-LIG' -ə-mas
7	<i>polygynist</i>	pə-LIJ' -ə-mist
8	<i>polygyny</i>	pə-LIJ' -ə-nee
9	<i>polygynous</i>	pə-LIJ' -ə-nas
10	<i>polyandrist</i>	pol-ee-AN'-dris
11	<i>polyandry</i>	pol-ee-AN'-dree
12	<i>polyandrous</i>	pol-ee-AN'-dree
13	<i>misanthropist</i>	mis-AN'-thra-pist
14	<i>misanthropy</i>	mis-AN -thra-pee
15	<i>misanthropic</i>	mis-on THROP'-ik
16	<i>misogyny</i>	ma-SOJ' -ə-nee
17	<i>misogynous</i>	ma-SOJ' -ə-nas
18	<i>misogynistic</i>	ma-soj' -ə-NIS'-tik
19	<i>misogamy</i>	ma-SOG' -ə-mee
20	<i>misogamous</i>	ma-SOG' -ə-mas
21	<i>asceticism</i>	ə-SET' -ə-sir-əm

Can you work with the words? (I)

Check on your comprehension! See how successfully you can match words and meanings!

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. ambidextrous | a. evil, threatening |
| 2. dexterous | b. hating mankind |
| 3. sinister | c. skillful |
| 4. gauche | d. awkward |
| 5. misanthropic | e. capable of using both hands with equal skill |
-

KEY 1-e, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. anthropology | a. system of only one marriage |
| 2. gynecology | b. hatred of women |
| 3. monogamy | c. illegal plurality of marriages |
| 4. bigamy | d. study of human development |
| 5. misogyny | e. study of female ailments |
-

KEY 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b

Can you work with the words? (III)

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. polygamy | a. devotion to a lonely and austere life |
| 2. misogamy | b. skill, cleverness |
| 3. asceticism | c. custom in which one man has many wives |
| 4. philanthropy | d. love of mankind |
| 5. adroitness | e. hatred of marriage |
-

KEY 1-c, 2-e, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b

Can you work with the words? (IV)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 polygynist | a. student of the development of mankind |
| 2 polyandrist | b. one who engages in charitable works |
| 3 anthropologist | c. male with a plurality of wives |
| 4 gynecologist | d. women's doctor |
| 5 philanthropist | e. female with a plurality of husbands |

KEY 1-c, 2-e, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1 Can <i>ambidextrous</i> people use either the left or right hand equally well? | YES | NO |
| 2 Should a surgeon be manually <i>dexterous</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 3 Is a <i>sinister</i> -looking person frightening? | YES | NO |
| 4 Is <i>gaucherie</i> a social asset? | YES | NO |
| 5 Is an <i>adroit</i> speaker likely to be a successful lawyer? | YES | NO |
| 6 Is a student of <i>anthropology</i> interested in primitive tribes? | YES | NO |
| 7 Does a <i>gynecologist</i> have more male than female patients? | YES | NO |
| 8 Is <i>monogamy</i> the custom in Western countries? | YES | NO |
| 9 Is a <i>misogamist</i> likely in show tendencies toward <i>polygamy</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 10 Is a <i>bigamist</i> breaking the law? | YES | NO |
| 11 Is a <i>philanthropist</i> generally altruistic? | YES | NO |
| 12 Does a <i>misanthropist</i> enjoy human relationships? | YES | NO |
| 13 Does a <i>misogynist</i> enjoy female companionship? | YES | NO |

14	Are unmarried people necessarily <i>misogamous</i> ?	YES	NO
15	Are bachelors necessarily <i>misogynous</i> ?	YES	NO
16	Is <i>asceticism</i> compatible with luxurious living and the pursuit of pleasure?	YES	NO
17	Does a <i>polyandrist</i> have more than one husband?	YES	NO

KEY 1-yes, 2-yes, 3-yes, 4-no, 5-yes, 6-yes, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-no 10-yes, 11-yes, 12-no, 13-no, 14-no, 15-no, 16-no, 17-yes

Can you recall the words?

- | | | | |
|----|--|------|---|
| 1 | philosophy of living austere | 1 | A |
| 2 | hatred of women | 2 | M |
| 3 | hatred of marriage | 3 | M |
| 4 | hatred of mankind | 4 | M |
| 5 | skillful | 5 | D |
| 6 | awkward | 6 | G |
| 7 | evil, threatening | 7 | S |
| 8 | describing hatred of women
(adj) | 8 | M |
| 9 | skill | or M | |
| 10 | pertaining to hatred of
marriage. (adj) | 9 | A |
| 11 | pertaining to hatred of
mankind (adj) | 10 | M |
| 12 | social custom of plural
marriage | 11 | M |
| 13 | unlawful state of having more
than one spouse | 12 | P |
| 14 | doctor specializing in female
disorders | or P | |
| 15 | custom of one marriage at a
time | or P | |
| | | 13 | B |
| | | 14 | G |
| | | 15 | M |

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 16. one who hates the human race | 16. M _____
or M _____ |
| 17. able to use both hands with
equal skill | 17. A _____ |
| 18. study of mankind | 18. A _____ |
| 19. one who loves mankind | 19. P _____ |
| 20. skill in the use of both hands | 20. A _____ |

KEY 1-asceticism, 2-misogyny 3-misogamy 4-misanthropy
 5-dexterous, 6-gauche, 7-sinister 8-misogynous or misogynistic, 9-adroitness, 10-misogamous, 11-misanthropic, 12-polygamy polyandry or polygyny 13-bigamy
 14-gynecologist, 15-monogamy 16-misanthropist or misanthrope, 17-ambidextrous, 18-anthropology 19-philanthropist, 20-ambidexterity

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1. Puts selfish desires first (a) egoist, (b) egotist, (c) altruist
2. Is self-analytical. (a) extrovert, (b) introvert, (c) ambivert
3. Hates women. (a) misogynist, (b) misanthrope, (c) misogynist
4. One's other self (a) altercation, (b) alter ego, (c) alteration
5. Awkward, clumsy (a) adroit, (b) dexterous, (c) gauche
6. Plural marriage as a custom. (a) bigamy (b) polygamy (c) monogamy
7. Study of human development. (a) asceticism, (b) philanthropy (c) anthropology
8. Plurality of husbands as a custom (a) misogyny (b) polygyny (c) polyandry

KEY 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-c, 6-b, 7-c, 8-c

B. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 ego	_____	egotist
2 alter	_____	alternative
3 verito	_____	introvert
4 misetn	_____	misogynist
5 anthropos	_____	anthropologist
6 gyne	_____	gynecologist
7 gamas	_____	bigamy
8. centrum	_____	egocentric
9 dexter	_____	dexterous
10. drolt	_____	adroit
11 monas	_____	monogamy
12. endras	_____	polyandry

KEY 1-self, 2-other 3-to turn, 4-to hate, 5-mankind 6-woman,
7-marriage, 8-center, 9-right hand, 10-right hand, 11-one,
12-male

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

Suppose you met the following words in your reading. Recognizing the roots on which they are constructed, could you figure out the meanings? Write your answers on the blank lines.

- 1 anthropocentric: _____

2. andromania. _____

3. gynandrous _____

- 4 monomania. _____

5. misandrist. _____

(Answers in Chapter 18.)

STICK TO YOUR TIME SCHEDULE!

In three sessions you have become acquainted with scores of new vital exciting words. You understand the ideas behind these words, their various forms and spellings, their pronunciation, their derivation how they can be used and exactly what they mean. I do not wish to press a point unduly but it is possible that you have learned more new words in the short time it took you to cover this chapter than the average adult learns in an entire year. This realization should make you feel both gratified and excited.

Funny thing about time. Aside from the fact that we all, rich or poor, sick or well, have the same amount of time, exactly twenty-four hours every day (that is looking at time from a static point of view) it is also true that we can always find time for the things we enjoy doing, almost never for the things we find unpleasant (and that is looking at time from the dynamic point of view). I am not merely being philosophical—I am sure you will agree with this concept if you give it a little thought.

If you have enjoyed learning new words, accepting new challenges, gaining new understanding, and discovering the thrill of successful accomplishment, then make sure to stay with the time schedule you have set up for yourself.

A crucial factor in successful ongoing learning is routine.

Develop a comfortable time routine, persevere against all distractions, and you will learn anything you sincerely want to learn.

So to give yourself an edge write here the day and hour you plan to return to your work.

DAY _____
DATE _____
TIME _____

(End of Session 3)

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

How good is your English? Have you ever said *me* and then wondered if it shouldn't have been *I*—or vice versa? Do you sometimes get a little confused about *lay* and *lie* or *who* and *whom*? Perhaps you are often a little less than certain about the distinction between *effect* and *affect* *principal* and *principle* *childish* and *childlike*?

Here is a series of quick tests that will show you how skillful you are in using the right word in the right place, that will give you a reliable indication of how your language ability compares with the average.

TEST I—EASY

If your English is every bit as good as average, you will have no difficulty making a proper choice in at least eight of the following ten sentences.

1. There is a beautiful moon out tonight and Estelle and I are going for a stroll—would you like to come along with (she and I, her and me?)
2. Your husband doesn't believe that you are older than (I me).

- 3 Maybe we re not as rich as (they them) but I bet we're a lot happier
- 4 Does your child still (lay lie) down for a nap after lunch?
- 5 When we saw Mary openly flirting with Nellie's husband, we (could, couldn't) hardly believe our eyes.
6. You should (of, have) put more vermouth into the martini.
- 7 Does your company (leave, let) you have as long a lunch break as you would like?
8. Harriet feels that her (brothers-in-law brother in-laws) are impossible to get along with.
- 9 "What (kind of kind of a) car are you looking for?" asked the salesman.
- 10 Mrs. White was delighted that the Fennells had invited John and (she, her) to their party

Is your English up to par? HERE ARE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

1-her and me, 2-I 3-they 4-lie, 5-could, 6-have, 7-let, 8-brothers-in law 9-kind of 10-her

TEST B—HARDER

Choose correctly in at least seven of the following problems to consider that your skill is distinctly above average—get all ten right to conclude that you rarely if ever make an error in grammar

- 1 What (effect, affect) has the new administration's policies had on investor confidence?
2. A feeling of one's worth is one of the (principle, principal) goals of psychological therapy
- 3 There's no sense (in, of) carrying on that way
- 4 I can't remember (who whom) it was.
- 5 The infant (lay laid) quietly sucking its thumb.
- 6 No one but (she, her) ever made a perfect score on the test.
- 7 In the early days of frontier history horse thieves were (hanged, hung)
8. Neither of your responses (are, is) satisfactory

- 9 Either of these two small cars, if properly maintained, (is, are) sure to give over thirty miles per gallon in highway driving.
- 10 Tell (whoever whomever) is waiting to come in.
- Is your English above average? HERE ARE THE CORRECT ANSWERS
- 1-effect, 2-principal, 3-in, 4-who, 5-lay 6-her 7-hanged, 8-is, 9-is, 10-whoever

TEST III—HARDEST

Now you can discover how close you are to being an expert in English. The next ten sentences are no clinch—you will be acquitting yourself creditably if you check the correct word five times out of ten. And you have every right to consider yourself an expert if you get nine or ten right.

- 1 We have just interviewed an applicant (who, whom) the committee believes is best qualified for the position.
- 2 She is one of those gifted writers who (turns, turn) out one best seller after another
- 3 Don't sound so (incredulous, incredible) what I am saying is absolutely true.
- 4 We were totally (disinterested, uninterested) in the offer.
- 5 This recipe calls for two (cupful, cupfuls) of sugar
- 6 Are you trying to (infer imply) by those words that he is not to be trusted?
- 7 We thought the actress to be (she, her) but we weren't sure.
- 8 Was it (she, her) you were talking about?
- 9 Your criteria (is, are) not valid.
- 10 "It is I who (is, am) the only friend you've got," she told him pointedly

Are you an expert? HERE ARE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

- 1—who, 2—turn, 3—incredulous, 4—uninterested, 5—cupfuls, 6—imply 7—her 8—she, 9—are, 10—am

HOW TO TALK ABOUT DOCTORS

(Sessions 4-6)

TEASER PREVIEW

What is the title of the doctor who specializes in:

- *internal medicine?*
 - *female ailments?*
 - *pregnancy and childbirth?*
 - *the treatment and care of infants and young children?*
 - *skin disorders?*
 - *diseases of the eye?*
 - *heart problems?*
 - *the brain and nervous system?*
 - *mental and emotional disturbances?*
-

SESSION 4

In this chapter we discuss ten medical specialists—what they do, how they do it, what they are called.

IDEAS

1 what's wrong with you?

To find out what ails you and why this specialist gives you a thorough physical examination, using an impressive array of tests. X ray blood chemistry urinalysis, cardiogram, and so on.

An internist

2 female troubles?

This specialist treats the female reproductive and sexual organs.

A gynecologist

3 having a baby?

This specialist delivers babies and takes care of the mother during and immediately after the period of her pregnancy

An obstetrician

4 is your baby ill?

You know the common childhood maladies—mumps, whooping cough, chicken pox, measles. This specialist limits his practice to youngsters, taking care of babies directly after birth, supervising their diet and watching over their growth and development, giving them the series of inoculations that has done so much to decrease infant mortality and soothing their anxious parents.

A pediatrician

3 skin	c. obstetrician
4 diagnosis; internal organs	d. pediatrician
5 infants	e. dermatologist
6 female reproductive organs	f. ophthalmologist
7 eyes	g. orthopedist
8. heart	h. cardiologist
9 pregnancy childbirth	i. neurologist
10 skeletal system	j. psychiatrist

KEY: 1-j, 2-i 3-e, 4-a, 5-d 6-b 7-f 8-h, 9-c, 10-g

Do you understand the words?

1 Is an <i>internist</i> an expert in diagnosis?	YES	NO
2. Is a <i>gynecologist</i> familiar with the female reproductive organs?	YES	NO
3 Does an <i>obstetrician</i> specialize in diseases of childhood?	YES	NO
4 Does a <i>pediatrician</i> deliver babies?	YES	NO
5 If you had a skin disease, would you visit a <i>dermatologist</i> ?	YES	NO
6. If you had trouble with your vision would you visit an <i>orthopedist</i> ?	YES	NO
7 Is an <i>ophthalmologist</i> an eye specialist?	YES	NO
8 Does a <i>cardiologist</i> treat bone fractures?	YES	NO
9 Is a <i>neurologist</i> a nerve specialist?	YES	NO
10. If you were nervous, tense, overly anxious, constantly fearful for no apparent reasons, would a <i>psychiatrist</i> be the specialist to see?	YES	NO

KEY 1-yes, 2-yes, 3-no, 4-no, 5-yes, 6-no, 7-yes, 8-no, 9-yes, 10-yes

Can you recall the words?

Write the name of the specialist you might visit or be referred to.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. for a suspected brain disorder | 1 N_____ |
| 2. for a thorough internal
checkup | 2 I_____ |
| 3. if you have a skin disease | 3 D_____ |
| 4. if you have a heart problem | 4 C_____ |
| 5. if you are tense, fearful,
insecure | 5 P_____ |
| 6. if you are pregnant | 6 O_____ |
| 7. for some disorder of the female
reproductive organs | 7 G_____ |
| 8. for a checkup for your
two-month-old child | 8 P_____ |
| 9. for faulty vision | 9 O_____ |
| 10. for curvature of the spine | 10 O_____ |

KEY 1-neurologist, 2-internist, 3-dermatologist, 4-cardiologist,
5-psychiatrist, 6-obstetrician, 7-gynecologist, 8-pediatrician,
9-ophthalmologist, 10-orthopedist

(End of session 4)

SESSION 5

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. Inside you _____

Internist and *internal* derive from the same Latin root, *internus* inside. The *internist* is a specialist in *internal* medicine, in the ex

ploration of your *insides*. This physician determines the state of your internal organs in order to discover what's happening within your body in cause the troubles you're complaining of.

Do not confuse the *internist* with the *intern* (also spelled *in-terne*) who is a medical graduate serving an apprenticeship inside a hospital.

2 doctors for women

The word *gynecologist* is built on Greek *gyne* woman, plus *logos* science: etymologically *gynecology* is the science (in actual use, the medical science) of women. Adjective *gynecological* (gin [or jin or jin]-ə-kə-LOJ'-ə-kəl).

Obstetrician derives from Latin *obstetrix* midwife, which in turn has its source in a Latin verb meaning *to stand*—midwives stand in front of the woman in labor to aid in the delivery of the infant.

The suffix *-ician*, as in *obstetrician*, *physician*, *musician*, *magician*, *electrician*, etc., means *expert*.

Obstetrics (ob-STET'-riks) has only within the last 150 years become a respectable specialty. No further back than 1834 Professor William F. Dewees assumed the first chair of *obstetrics* at the University of Pennsylvania and had to brave considerable medical contempt and ridicule as a result—the delivery of children was then considered beneath the dignity of the medical profession.

Adjective *obstetric* (ob-STET'-rik) or *obstetrical* (ob-STET'-rə-kəl)

3 children

Pediatrician is a combination of Greek *pa-dos* child *iatreia*, medical healing; and *-ician*, expert.

Pediatrics (pee-dee-AT'-riks) then, is by etymology the medical healing of a child. Adjective *pediatric* (pee-dee-AT'-rik)

(The *ped* you see in words like *pedestal*, *pedal* and *pedestrian* is from the Latin *pedis* foot, and despite the identical spelling in English has no relationship to Greek *pa-dos*.)

Pedagogy (PED-ə-gō-jee) which combines *paidos* with *agogos*, leading, is, etymologically *the leading of children*. And to what do you lead them? To learning, to development, to growth, to maturity. From the moment of birth, infants are led by adults—they are taught, first by parents and then by teachers, to be self-sufficient, to fit into the culture in which they are born. Hence, *pedagogy* which by derivation means *the leading of a child*, refers actually to the principles and methods of teaching. College students majoring in education take certain standard *pedagogy* courses—the history of education, educational psychology, the psychology of adolescents, principles of teaching, etc. Adjective *pedagogical* (ped-ə-GOJ-ə-kəl)

A *pedagogue* (PED-ə-gog) is versed in *pedagogy*. But *pedagogue* has an unhappy history. From its original, neutral meaning of *teacher* it has deteriorated to the point where it refers, today to a narrow-minded, strait-laced, old-fashioned, dogmatic teacher. It is a word of contempt and should be used with caution.

Like *pedagogue* *demagogue* (DEM-ə-gog) has also deteriorated in meaning. By derivation a leader (*agogos*) of the people (*demos*) a *demagogue* today is actually one who attempts, in essence, to *mislead* the people, a politician who foments discontent among the masses, rousing them to fever pitch by wild oratory in an attempt to be voted into office.

Once elected, *demagogues* use political power to further their own personal ambitions or fortunes.

Many "leaders" of the past and present, in countries around the world, have been accused of *demagoguery* (dem-ə-GOG-ə-ree). Adjective *demagogic* (dem-ə-GOJ-ik)

4 skin-deep

The *dermatologist* whose specialty is *dermatology* (dur-mə-TOL-ə-jee) is so named from Greek *derma* skin. Adjective *dermatological* (dur-mə-tə-LOJ-ə-kəl)

See the syllables *derma* in any English word and you will know there is some reference to *skin*—for example, a *hypodermic* (hi-po-DUR-mik) needle penetrates *under* (Greek, *hypos*) the *skin*, the *epidermis* (ep-ə-DUR-mis) is the outermost layer of *skin*, a *taxidermist* (TAKS-ə-dur-mist) whose business is *taxidermy*

(TAKS'-o-dur-mee) prepares, stuffs, and mounts the skins of animals; a *pachyderm* (PAK'-o-durm) is an animal with an unusually thick skin, like an elephant, hippopotamus, or rhinoceros; and *dermatitis* (dur-mə-TĪ-tis) is the general name for any skin inflammation, irritation, or infection.

5 the eyes have it

Ophthalmologist—note the *ph* preceding *th*—is from Greek *ophthalmos* eye, plus *logos* science or study. The specialty is *ophthalmology* (off-thal-MOL-o-jee) the adjective *ophthalmological* (off-thal-mə-LOJ-o-kal)

An earlier title for this physician, still occasionally used, is *oculist* (OK' yə-list) from Latin *oculus* eye, a root on which the following English words are also built.

- 1 *ocular* (OK -yə-lər)—an adjective that refers to the eye
- 2 *monocle* (MON'-o-kəl)—a lens for one (*monas*) eye, sported by characters in old movies as a symbol of the British so-called upper class
- 3 *binoculars* (bə-NOK'-yə-ləz)—field glasses that increase the range of two (*bi-*) eyes
- 4 And, strangely enough, *inoculate* (in-OK' yə-layt') a word commonly misspelled with two *n*'s. When you are *inoculated* against a disease, an "eye," puncture, or hole is made in your skin, through which serum is injected.

Do not confuse the *ophthalmologist* or *oculist*, a medical specialist, with two other practitioners who deal with the eye—the *optometrist* (op-TOM'-ə-trist) and *optician* (op-TISH'-on)

Optometrists are not physicians, and do not perform surgery or administer drugs: they measure vision, test for glaucoma, and prescribe and fit glasses.

Opticians fill an *optometrist's* or *ophthalmologist's* prescription, grinding lenses according to specifications; they do not examine patients.

Optometrist combines Greek *opsis* *optikos* sight or vision, with *metron*, measurement—the *optometrist*, by etymology is one who measures vision. The specialty is *optometry* (op-TOM'-ə-tree)

Optician is built on *opsis*, *optikos* plus *-ician* expert. The specialty is *optics* (OP'-tik-s)

Adjectives *optometric* (op-tə-MET'-dik) or *optometrical* (op-tə-MET' re-kəl) *optical* (OP'-tə-kəl)

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT

SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. <i>internus</i>	inside	_____
2. <i>gynē</i>	woman	_____
3. <i>obstetrix</i>	midwife	_____
4. <i>paídos</i>	child	_____
5. <i>podis</i>	foot	_____
6. <i>agōgos</i>	leading, leader	_____
7. <i>dēmos</i>	people	_____
8. <i>derma</i>	skin	_____
9. <i>hypo</i>	under	_____
10. <i>ophthalmos</i>	eye	_____
11. <i>oculus</i>	eye	_____
12. <i>monos</i>	one	_____
13. <i>bi-</i>	two	_____
14. <i>-ician</i>	expert	_____
15. <i>opsis optikos</i>	vision, sight	_____
16. <i>metron</i>	measurement	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? [1]

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>intern (e)</i> | IN' turn |
| 2. <i>gynecology</i> | gin-o-KOL ə-jee,
jin-o-KOL ə-jee, or
jia-o-KOL ə-jee |
| 3. <i>gynecological</i> | gin-o-kə-LOJ' ə-kəl,
jin-o-kə-LOJ' ə-kəl or
jin-o-kə-LOJ-ə-kəl |

4. obstetrics	ob-STET'-tik
5. obstetric	ob-STET'-rik
6. obstetrical	ob-STET'-rə-kəl
7. pediatrics	pee-des-AT'-nik
8. pediatric	pee-dee-AT'-rik
9. pedagogy	PED'-ə-gə-jee
10. pedagogical	ped-ə-GOJ'-ə-kəl
11. pedagogue	PED'-ə-gog
12. demagogue	DEM'-ə-gog
13. demagoguery	dem-ə-GOG'-ə-ree
14. demagogic	dem-ə-GOJ'-ik

Can you pronounce the words? (20)

1. dermatology	dur-mə-TOL'-ə-jee
2. dermatological	dur'-mə-tə-LOJ'-ə-kəl
3. hypodermic	hi-pə-DURM'-ik
4. epidermis	ep-ə-DUR-mis
5. taxidermist	TAKS'-ə-dur-mist
6. taxidermy	TAKS'-ə-dur-mee
7. pachyderm	PAK'-ə-durm
8. dermatitis	dur-mə-TI'-tis
9. ophthalmology	off-thal-MOL'-ə-jee
10. ophthalmological	off-thal-mə-LOJ'-ə-kəl
11. oculist	OK'-yə-list
12. ocular	OK'-yə-lər
13. monocle	MON'-ə-kəl
14. binoculars	bi-NOK'-yə-lərz
15. inoculate	in-OF'-yə-layt
16. optometrist	op-TOM'-ə-trist
17. optometry	op-TOM'-ə-tree
18. optometric	op-tə-MET'-rik
19. optometrical	op-tə-MET'-rə-kəl
20. optician	op-TISH'-ən
21. optics	OP'-tik
22. optical	OP'-tə-kəl

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 gynecology | a. principles of teaching |
| 2. obstetrics | b. stuffing of skins of animals |
| 3 pediatrics | c. specialty dealing with the delivery of newborn infants |
| 4 pedagogy | d. stirring up discontent among the masses |
| 5 demagoguery | e. treatment of skin diseases |
| 6 dermatology | f. specialty dealing with women's diseases |
| 7 taxidermy | g. specialty dealing with the treatment of children |

KEY 1-f 2-c, 3-g, 4-a, 5-d, 6-e, 7-b

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 hypodermic | a. elephant |
| 2. epidermis | b. eye doctor |
| 3 pachyderm | c. under the skin |
| 4 dermatitis | d. one who measures vision |
| 5 ophthalmologist | e. lens grinder |
| 6. optometrist | f. outer layer of skin |
| 7 optician | g. inflammation of the skin |

KEY 1-c, 2-f, 3-a, 4-g, 5-b, 6-d, 7-e

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1 Does a treatise on <i>obstetrics</i> deal with childbirth? | YES | NO |
| 2. Does <i>gynecology</i> deal with the female reproductive organs? | YES | NO |

3	Is <i>pediatrics</i> concerned with the diseases of old age?	YES	NO
4	Does <i>pedagogy</i> refer to teaching?	YES	NO
5	Is a <i>pedagogue</i> an expert teacher?	YES	NO
6	Is a <i>demagogue</i> interested in the welfare of the people?	YES	NO
7	Is a lion a <i>pachyderm</i> ?	YES	NO
8	Is the <i>epidermis</i> one of the layers of the skin?	YES	NO
9	Is <i>dermatitis</i> an inflammation of one of the limbs?	YES	NO
10	Is a <i>taxidermist</i> a medical practitioner?	YES	NO
11	Is an <i>ophthalmologist</i> a medical doctor?	YES	NO
12	Is an <i>optometrist</i> a medical doctor?	YES	NO
13	Does an <i>optician</i> prescribe glasses?	YES	NO

KEY 1-yes, 2-yes 3-no, 4-yes, 5-no 6-no, 7-no,
9-no, 10-no, 11-yes, 12-no, 13-no

Can you recall the words?

1	specialty of child delivery	1	C
2	outer layer of skin	2	F
3	principles of teaching	3	P
4	thick-skinned animal	4	P
5	skin inflammation	5	D
6	one who foments political discontent	6	N
7	one who sells optical equipment	7	
8	medical graduate serving his apprenticeship	8	
9	treatment of childhood diseases	9	
10	practice of stirring up political dissatisfaction for purely personal gain	10	

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 11 one who stuffs the skins of animals | 11. T_____ |
| 12. another title for ophthalmologist | 12. O_____ |
| 13 treatment of female ailments | 13 G_____ |
| 14 medical specialty relating to diseases of the eye | 14 O_____ |
| 15 one-lens eyeglass | 15 M_____ |
| 16. pertaining to the eye | 16. O_____ |
| 17 one who measures vision | 17 O_____ |

KEY 1-obstetrics, 2-epidermis, 3-pedagogy 4-pachyderm, 5-dermatitis, 6-demagogue, 7-optician, 8-intern or interne, 9-pediatrics, 10-demagoguery, 11-taxidermist, 12-oculist, 13-gynecology 14-ophthalmology 15-monocle, 16-ocular 17-optometrist

(End of Session 5)

SESSION 6

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 the straighteners

The *orthopedist* is so called from the Greek roots *orthos* straight or correct, and *paidos* child. The *orthopedist* by etymology straightens children. The term was coined in 1741 by the author of a textbook on the prevention of childhood diseases—at that time the correction of spinal curvature in children was a main concern of practitioners of *orthopedics* (awr-the-PEE'-diks)

Today the specialty treats deformities, injuries, and diseases of the bones and joints (of adults as well as children, of course) often by surgical procedures.

Adjective *orthopedic* (awr-tha-PEE'-dik)

Orthodontia (awr-tha-DON'-sha) the straightening of teeth, is built on *orthos* plus *odontos* tooth. The *orthodontist* (awr-tha-DON'-tist) specializes in improving your "bite," retracting "back teeth," and by means of braces and other techniques seeing to it that every molar incisor bicuspid, etc. is exactly where it belongs in your mouth.

Adjective *orthodontic* (awr-tha-DON' tik)

2 the heart

Cardiologist combines Greek *kardia* heart, and *logos* science.

The specialty is *cardiology* (kahr-dee-OL -a-jee) the adjective *cardiological* (kahr'-dee-a-LOJ -a-kal)

So a *cardiac* (KAHR-dee-ak) condition refers to some malfunctioning of the heart a *cardiogram* (KAHR-dee-a-gra) is an electrically produced record of the heartbeat. The instrument that produces this record is called a *cardiograph* (KAHR-dee-a-graf')

3. the nervous system

Neurologist derives from Greek *neuron*, nerve, plus *logos* science.

Specialty *neurology* (noör-OL -a-jee); adjective *neurological* (noör-a-LOJ -a-kal)

Neuralgia (noör AL -ja) is acute pain along the nerves and their branches the word comes from *neuron* plus *algos* pain.

Neuritis (noör I' tis) is inflammation of the nerves.

Neurosis (noör-O'-sis) combining *neuron* with *-osis* a suffix meaning *abnormal or diseased condition*, is not, despite its etymology a disorder of the nerves, but rather as described by the late Eric Berne, a psychiatrist, "an illness characterized by excessive use of energy for unproductive purposes so that personality development is hindered or stopped. A man who spends most

of his time worrying about his health, counting his money plotting revenge, or washing his hands, can hope for little emotional growth."

Neurotic (nōōr-OT'-ik) is both the adjective form and the term for a person suffering from *neurosis*.

4 the mind

A *neurosis* is not a form of mental unbalance. A full-blown mental disorder is called a *psychosis* (si-KŌ'-sis) a word built on Greek *psyche* spirit, soul or mind, plus -osis

A true *psychotic* (si-KOT'-ik) has lost contact with reality—at least with reality as most of us perceive it, though no doubt *psychotic* (note that this word, like *neurotic* is both a noun and an adjective) people have their own form of reality

Built on *psyche* plus *iatreia*, medical healing, a *psychiatrist* by etymology is a mind-healer. The specialty is *psychiatry* (si- or sa-KI-a-tree) the adjective is *psychiatric* (si-kee-AT'-rik)

Pediatrics as you know is also built on *iatreia*, as is *podiatry* (po-DI-a-tree) discussed in the next chapter and *geriatrics* (jair'-ee-AT'-riks) the specialty dealing with the particular medical needs of the elderly (This word combines *iatreia* with Greek *geras* old age.)

The specialist is a *geriatrician* (jair'-ee-a-TRISH'-on) the adjective is *geriatric* (jair'-ee-AT'-rik)

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

ROOT	SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1	orthos	straight, correct	_____
2	paidos (ped)	child	_____
3	odontos	tooth	_____
4	kardia	heart	_____
5	logos	science; study	_____
6	neuron	nerve	_____
7	algos	pain	_____

8. -osis	abnormal or diseased condition	_____
9 -itis	inflammation	_____
10. psyche	spirit, soul, mind	_____
11. lazele	medical healing	_____
12. geras	old age	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words [I]

1 orthopedics	awr thə-PEE'-diks
2. orthopedic	awr-thə-PEE'-dik
3 orthodontia	awr-thə-DON'-shə
4 orthodontist	awr thə-DON'-tist
5 orthodontic	awr thə-DON'-tik
6. cardiology	kahr-dee-OL -ə-jee
7 cardiological	kahr'-dee-ə-LOJ ə-kəl
8 cardiac	KAHR'-dee-ak
9 cardiogram	KAHR -dee-ə-gram
10. cardiograph	KAHR -dee-ə-graf

Can you pronounce the words? [II]

1 neurology	nōōr-OL ə-jee
2. neurological	nōōr ə-LOJ ə-kəl
3 neuralgia	nōōr AL' jə
4 neuritis	nōōr I -tis
5 neurosis	nōōr-Ō -sis
6 neurotic	nōōr-OT'-ik
7 psychosis	sī kŌ'-sis
8 psychotic	sī-kOT'-ik
9 psychiatry	sī ə sə-KI' ə-tree
10. psychiatric	sī-kee-AT'-rik
11 geriatrics	jəlr'-ee-AT' riks
12. geriatrician	jəlr'-ee-ə-TRISh ə
13 geriatric	jəlr'-ee-AT' rik

Can you work with the words? (I)

- 1 orthopedics
- 2 orthodontia
- 3 neuralgia
- 4 neuritis
- 5 geriatrics

- a. nerve pain
- b. specialty dealing with mental problems of the elderly
- c. straightening of teeth
- d. inflammation of the nerves
- e. treatment of skeletal deformities

KEY 1-e, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b

Can you work with the words? (II)

- 1 cardiogram
- 2 cardiograph
- 3 neurosis
- 4 psychosis
- 5 psychiatry

- a. record of heart beats
- b. mental imbalance
- c. emotional disturbance
- d. treatment of personality disorders
- e. instrument for recording heartbeats

KEY 1-a, 2-e, 3-c, 4-b, 5-d

Do you understand the words?

- 1 A gynecologist's patients are mostly men.
- 2 Ophthalmology is the study of eye diseases.
- 3 Orthopedics is the specialty dealing with the bones and joints.

TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE

4	A <i>cardiac</i> patient has a heart ailment.	TRUE	FALSE
5	A person with a bad "bite" may profit from <i>orthodontia</i> .	TRUE	FALSE
6	<i>Neuralgia</i> is a disease of the bones.	TRUE	FALSE
7	A <i>neurosis</i> is the same as a <i>psychosis</i> .	TRUE	FALSE
8	<i>Neuritis</i> is inflammation of the nerves.	TRUE	FALSE
9	<i>Psychiatry</i> is a medical specialty that deals with mental, emotional, and personality disturbances.	TRUE	FALSE
10	A <i>cardiograph</i> is a device for recording heartbeats.	TRUE	FALSE
11	<i>Psychiatric</i> treatment is designed to relieve tensions, fears, and insecurities.	TRUE	FALSE
12	A doctor who specializes in <i>pediatrics</i> has very old patients.	TRUE	FALSE
13	A <i>geriatrician</i> has very young patients.	TRUE	FALSE

KEY 1-F 2-T 3-T 4-T 5-T 6-F 7-F 8-T 9-T 10-T
11-T 12-F 13-F

Can you recall the words?

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------|
| 1 | specialist who straightens teeth | 1 | O _____ |
| 2 | nerve pain | 2 | N _____ |
| 3 | medical specialty dealing with bones and joints | 3 | O _____ |
| 4 | medical specialty dealing with emotional disturbances and mental illness | 4 | P _____ |
| 5 | Inflammation of the nerves | 5 | N _____ |
| 6 | emotional or personality | 6 | N _____ |

- 10 Instrument that records heart action
11 record produced by such an instrument

10 C _____

11 C _____

KEY 1-orthodontist, 2-neuralgia, 3-orthopedics, 4-psychiatry
5-neuritis, 6-neurosis, 7-psychotic, 8-cardiac, 9-geriatric
10-cardiograph, 11-cardiogram

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

- 1 Specialist in female ailments
(a) obstetrician, (b) gynecologist, (c) dermatologist
- 2 Specialist in children's diseases
(a) orthopedist, (b) pediatrician, (c) internist
- 3 Specialist in eye diseases.
(a) cardiologist, (b) ophthalmologist, (c) optician
- 4 Specialist in emotional disorders
(a) neurologist, (b) demagogue, (c) psychiatrist
- 5 Pertaining to medical treatment of the elderly
(a) neurological, (b) obstetric, (c) geriatric
6. Straightening of teeth.
(a) orthodontia, (b) orthopedic, (c) optometry
- 7 Personality disorder
(a) neuritis, (b), neuralgia, (c) neurosis
8. Mentally unbalanced
(a) neurotic, (b) psychotic, (c) cardiac
- 9 Principles of teaching
(a) demagoguery (b) pedagogy (c) psychosis

KEY 1-b 2-b, 3-b, 4-c, 5-c, 6-a, 7-c, 8-b, 9-b

B Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>internus</i>	_____	internist
2. <i>paidos</i> (<i>ped</i>)	_____	pediatrician
3 <i>pedis</i>	_____	pedestrian
4 <i>agogos</i>	_____	pedagogue
5 <i>demos</i>	_____	demagogue
6. <i>derma</i>	_____	dermatologist
7 <i>hypos</i>	_____	hypodermic
8 <i>ophthalmos</i>	_____	ophthalmologist
9 <i>oculus</i>	_____	monocle
10 <i>opsis</i> <i>optikos</i>	_____	optician
11 <i>metron</i>	_____	optometrist
12. <i>orthos</i>	_____	orthopedist
13 <i>odontos</i>	_____	orthodontist
14 <i>kardia</i>	_____	cardiologist
15 <i>logos</i>	_____	anthropologist
16 <i>neuron</i>	_____	neurologist
17 <i>algos</i>	_____	neuralgia
18 <i>psyche</i>	_____	psychiatrist
19 <i>laureia</i>	_____	psychiatry
20 <i>geras</i>	_____	geriatrics

KEY 1-inside, 2-child, 3-foot, 4-leading, 5-people, 6-stir, 7-under 8-eye, 9-eye, 10-view vision sight, 11-measurement, 12-straight, correct, 13-tooth, 14-heart, 15-science, study 16-nerve, 17-pain 18-mind, 19-medical healing, 20-old age

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

- Thinking of the roots *odontos* and *paidos* (spelled *ped-* in English) figure out the meaning of *pododontia*: _____

2. Recall the roots *kardia* and *algos*. What is the meaning of *cardialgia*? _____
3. Of *odontalgia*? _____
4. *Nostos* is the Greek word for a *return* (home). Can you combine this root with *algos* pain, to construct the English word meaning *homesickness*? _____

(Answers in Chapter 18)

TWO KEYS TO SUCCESS: SELF-DISCIPLINE AND PERSISTENCE

You can achieve a superior vocabulary in a phenomenally short time—given self-discipline and persistence.

The greatest aid in building self-discipline is, as I have said, a matter of devising a practical and comfortable schedule for your self and then *keeping to that schedule*.

Make sure to complete at least one session each time you pick up the book, and always decide exactly when you will continue with your work before you put the book down.

There may be periods of difficulty—then is the time to exert the greatest self-discipline, the most determined persistence.

For every page that you study will help you attain a mastery over words: every day that you work will add to your skill in understanding and using words.

(End of Session 6)

—————*Brief Intermission Two*—————

RANDOM NOTES ON MODERN USAGE

English grammar is confusing enough as it is—what makes it doubly confounding is that it is slowly but continually changing.

This means that some of the strict rules you memorized so painfully in your high school or college English courses may no longer be completely valid.

Following such outmoded principles, you may think you are speaking "perfect" English, and instead you may sound stuffy and pedantic.

The problem boils down to this: If grammatical usage is gradually becoming more liberal, where does educated, unaffected, informal speech end? And where does illiterate, ungrammatical speech begin?

The following notes on current trends in modern usage are intended to help you come to a decision about certain controversial expressions. As you read each sentence, pay particular attention to the italicized word or words. Does the usage square with your own language patterns? Would you be willing to phrase your thought in just terms? Decide whether the sentence is right or wrong, then compare your conclusion with the opinion given in the explanatory paragraphs that follow the test.

TEST YOURSELF

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1 If you drink too many vodka martinis, you will surely <i>get</i> sick. | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 2 Have you <i>got</i> a dollar? | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 3 No one loves you except <i>I</i> | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 4 Please <i>lay</i> down. | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 5 <i>Who</i> do you love? | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 6 Neither of these cars <i>are</i> worth the money | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 7 The judge sentenced the murderer to be <i>hung</i> | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 8 Mother <i>can</i> I go out to play? | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 9 Take two <i>spoonful</i> of this medicine every three hours. | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 10 Your words seem to <i>infer</i> that Jack is a liar | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 11 I <i>will</i> be happy to go to the concert with you. | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 12 It is <i>me</i> | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 13 Go <i>slow</i> | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 14 Peggy and Karen are <i>alumni</i> of the same high school. | RIGHT | WRONG |
| 15 I <i>would</i> like to ask you a question. | RIGHT | WRONG |

1 If you drink too many vodka martinis, you will surely *get* sick.

RIGHT The puristic objection is that *get* has only one meaning—namely *obtain*. However as any modern dictionary will attest, *get* has scores of different meanings, one of the most respectable of which is *become*. You can *get* tired, *get* dizzy, *get* drunk, or *get* sick—and your choice of words will offend no one but a pedant.

2. Have you got a dollar?

RIGHT If purists get a little pale at the sound of "get sick," they turn chalk white when they hear *have got* as a substitute for *have*. But the fact is that *have got* is an established American form of expression. Jacques Barzun, noted author and literary critic, says "Have you got is good idiomatic English—I use it in speech without thinking about it and would write it if colloquialism seemed appropriate to the passage."

3 No one loves you except I

WRONG In educated speech, *me* follows the preposition *except*. This problem is troublesome because, to the unsophisticated, the sentence sounds as if it can be completed to "No one loves you except I do" but current educated usage adheres to the technical rule that a preposition requires an objective pronoun (*me*)

4 Please lay down.

WRONG. Liberal as grammar has become, there is still no sanction for using *lay* with the meaning of *recline*. *Lay* means to place, as in "Lay your hand on mine." *Lie* is the correct choice.

5 Who do you love?

RIGHT "The English language shows some disposition to get rid of *whom* altogether and unquestionably it would be a better language with *whom* gone." So wrote Janet Rankin Aiken, of Columbia University way back in 1936. Today many decades later, the "disposition" has become a full-fledged force.

The rules for *who* and *whom* are complicated, and few educated speakers have the time, patience, or expertise to bother with them. Use the democratic *who* in your everyday speech whenever it sounds right.

6 Neither of these cars are worth the money

WRONG. The temptation to use *are* in this sentence is, I admit, practically irresistible. However "neither of" means "neither one of" and *is* therefore, is the preferable verb.

7 The judge sentenced the murderer to be hung

WRONG. A distinction is made, in educated speech, between *hung* and *hanged*. A picture is *hung* but a person is *hanged*—that is, if such action is intended to bring about an untimely demise.

8. Mother can I go out to play?

RIGHT If you insist that your child say *may* and nothing but *may* when asking for permission, you may be considered puristic. *Can* is not discourteous, incorrect or vulgar—and the newest editions of the authoritative dictionaries fully sanction the use of *can* in requesting rights, privileges, or permission.

9 Take two spoonful of this medicine every three hours.

WRONG There is a strange affection, on the part of some people, for *spoonful* and *cupful* even though *spoonsful* and *cupsful* do not exist as acceptable words. The plurals are *spoonsfuls* and *cupsfuls*.

I am taking for granted, of course, that you are using one spoon and filling it twice. If, for secret reasons of your own, you prefer to take your medicine in two separate spoons, you may then properly speak of "two spoons full (not *spoonsful*) of medicine."

10 Your words seem to *infer* that Jack is a liar

WRONG. *Infer* does not mean *hint* or *suggest*. *ImPLY* is the proper word. To *infer* is to draw a conclusion from another's words.

11 I *will* be happy to go to the concert with you.

RIGHT In informal speech you need no longer worry about the technical and unrealistic distinctions between *shall* and *will*. The theory of modern grammarians is that *shall will* differences were simply invented out of whole cloth by the textbook writers of the 1800s. As the editor of the scholarly *Modern Language Forum* at the University of California has stated "The artificial distinction between *shall* and *will* to designate futurity is a superstition that has neither a basis in historical grammar nor the sound sanction of universal usage."

12 It is *me*

RIGHT This "violation" of grammatical "law" has been completely sanctioned by current usage. When the late Winston Churchill made a nationwide radio address from New Haven, Connecticut, many many years ago his opening sentence was "This is me Winston Churchill." I imagine that the purists who were listening fell into a deep state of shock at these words, but of course Churchill was simply using the kind of down-to-earth English that had long since become standard in informal educated speech.

13 Go *slow*

RIGHT "Go *slow*" is not, and never has been, incorrect English—every authority concedes that *slow* is an adverb as well as an adjective. Rex Stout, well-known writer of mystery novels and creator of Detective Nero Wolfe, remarked "Not only do I use and approve of the idiom *Go slow* but if I find myself with people who do not, I leave quick."

14 Peggy and Karen are *alumni* of the same high school.

WRONG As Peggy and Karen are obviously women, we call them *alumnae* (o-LUM nee) only male graduates are *alumni* (o-LUM'-ni)

15 I *would* like to ask you a question.

RIGHT In current American usage, *would* may be used with I though old-fashioned rules demand *I should*.

Indeed, in modern speech, *should* is almost entirely restricted to expressing probability, duty or responsibility.

As in the case of the charitable-looking dowager who was approached by a seedy character seeking a handout.

"Madam," he whined "I haven't eaten in five days."

"My good man," the matron answered with great concern, "you should force yourself!"

HOW TO TALK ABOUT VARIOUS PRACTITIONERS

(Sessions 7-10)

TEASER PREVIEW

What practitioners

- *is a student of human behavior?*
 - *follows the techniques devised by Sigmund Freud?*
 - *straightens teeth?*
 - *measures vision?*
 - *grinds lenses?*
 - *treats minor ailments of the feet?*
 - *analyzes handwriting?*
 - *deals with the problems of aging?*
 - *uses manipulation and massage as curative techniques?*
-

SESSION 7

An ancient Greek mused about the meaning of life, and *philosophy* was born. The first Roman decided to build a road instead of cutting a path through the jungle, and *engineering* came into existence. One day in primitive times, a human being lent to another whatever then passed for money and got back his original investment plus a little more—and *banking* had started.

Most people spend part of every workday at some gainful employment, honest or otherwise, and in so doing often contribute their little mite to the progress of the world.

We explore in this chapter the ideas behind people's occupations—and the words that translate these ideas into verbal symbols.

IDEAS

1 behavior

By education and training this practitioner is an expert in the dark mysteries of human behavior—what makes people act as they do, why they have certain feelings, how their personalities were formed—in short what makes them tick. Such a professional is often employed by industries, schools, and institutions to devise means for keeping workers productive and happy students well-adjusted, and inmates contented. With a state license, this person may also do private or group therapy.

A psychologist

2 worries, fears, conflicts

This practitioner is a physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist who has been specially trained in the techniques devised by Sig-

—
mund Freud encouraging you to delve into that part of your mind called "the unconscious." By reviewing the experiences, traumas, feelings, and thoughts of your earlier years, you come to a better understanding of your present worries, fears, conflicts, repression, insecurities, and nervous tensions—thus taking the first step in coping with them. Treatment, consisting largely in listening to, and helping you to interpret the meaning of, your free-flowing ideas, is usually given in frequent sessions that may well go on for a year or more.

A psychoanalyst

3 teeth

This practitioner is a dentist who has taken postgraduate work in the straightening of teeth.

An orthodontist

4 eyes

This practitioner measures your vision and prescribes the type of glasses that will give you a new and more accurate view of the world.

An optometrist

5 glasses

This practitioner grinds lenses according to the specifications prescribed by your optometrist or ophthalmologist, and may also deal in other kinds of optical goods.

An optician

bones and blood vessels

This practitioner is a member of the profession that originated in 1874 when Andrew T. Still devised a drugless technique of treating diseases by massage and other manipulative procedures, a technique based on the theory that illness may be caused by the pressure of displaced bones on nerves and blood vessels.

Training is equal to that of physicians, and in most states these practitioners may also use the same methods as, and have the full rights and privileges of medical doctors.

An osteopath

7 joints and articulations

The basic principle of this practitioner's work is the maintenance of the structural and functional integrity of the nervous system. Treatment consists of manipulating most of the articulations of the body especially those connected to the spinal column. Licensed and legally recognized in forty-five states, this professional has pursued academic studies and training that parallel those of the major healing professions.

A chiropractor

8. feet

This practitioner treats minor foot ailments—corns, calluses, bunions, fallen arches, etc., and may perform minor surgery

A podiatrist

9 writing

This practitioner analyzes handwriting to determine character, personality or aptitudes, and is often called upon to verify the authenticity of signatures, written documents, etc.

A graphologist

10 getting old

This social scientist deals with the financial, economic, sexual, social, retirement, and other non-medical problems of the elderly

A gerontologist

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

- 1 psychologist
- 2 psychoanalyst
- 3 orthodontist
- 4 optometrist
- 5 optician
- 6 osteopath
- 7 chiropractor
- 8 podiatrist
- 9 graphologist
- 10 gerontologist

sī-KOL -ə-jist
sī-kō-AN'-ə-list
awr-thə-DON -tist
op-TOM -ə-trist
op-TISH -ən
OS' tee-ə-path
KI re-prək'-tər
pə-DI -ə-trist
graf-OL -ə-jist
jair' ən-TOL ə-jist

Can you work with the words?

PRACTITIONERS

- 1 psychologist
- 2 psychoanalyst
- 3 orthodontist
- 4 optometrist
- 5 optician
- 6 osteopath
- 7 chiropractor
- 8 podiatrist
- 9 graphologist
- 10 gerontologist

INTERESTS

- a. vision
- b. "the unconscious"
- c. bones and blood vessels
- d. lenses and optical instruments
- e. feet
- f. teeth
- g. problems of aging
- h. joints of the spine
- i. handwriting
- j. behavior

1-j 2-b 3-f 4-a, 5-d, 6-c, 7-h 8-e, 9-i, 10-g

Do you understand the words?

A psychologist must also be a physician.

TRUE FALSE

2. A <i>psychoanalyst</i> follows Freudian techniques.	TRUE	FALSE
3. An <i>orthodontist</i> specializes in straightening teeth.	TRUE	FALSE
4. An <i>optometrist</i> prescribes and fits glasses.	TRUE	FALSE
5. An <i>optician</i> may prescribe glasses.	TRUE	FALSE
6. An <i>osteopath</i> may use massage and other manipulative techniques.	TRUE	FALSE
7. A <i>chiropractor</i> has a medical degree.	TRUE	FALSE
8. A <i>podiatrist</i> may perform major surgery.	TRUE	FALSE
9. A <i>graphologist</i> analyzes character from handwriting.	TRUE	FALSE
10. A <i>gerontologist</i> is interested in the non-medical problems of adolescence.	TRUE	FALSE

KEY 1-F 2-T 3-T, 4-T 5-F 6-T 7-F 8-F 9-T 10-F

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. delves into the unconscious | 1. P. _____ |
| 2. uses either massage and manipulation or other standard medical procedures to treat illness | 2. O. _____ |
| 3. takes care of minor ailments of the feet | 3. P. _____ |
| 4. straightens teeth | 4. O. _____ |
| 5. analyzes handwriting | 5. G. _____ |
| 6. grinds lenses and sells optical goods | 6. O. _____ |
| 7. deals with the non-medical problems of aging | 7. G. _____ |
| 8. manipulates articulations connected to the spinal column | 8. C. _____ |

9 studies and explains human behavior

9 P _____

10 measures vision and prescribes glasses

10 O _____

KEY 1-psychanalyst, 2-osteopath, 3-podiatrist, 4-orthodontist,
5-graphologist, 6-optician 7-gerontologist, 8-chiroprac-
tor 9-psychologist, 10-optometrist

(End of Session 7)

SESSION 8

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 the mental life

Psychologist is built upon the same Greek root as *psychiatrist*—*psyche* spirit, soul, or mind. In *psychiatrist* the combining form is *iatreia* medical healing. In *psychologist* the combining form is *logos* science or study. A *psychologist* by etymology is one who studies the mind.

The field is *psychology* (SI KOL-a-jee) the adjective *psychological* (SI ka-LOI-a-kal)

Psyche (SI kee) is also an English word in its own right—it designates the mental life the spiritual or non-physical aspect of one's existence. The adjective *psychic* (SI kik) refers to phenomena or qualities that cannot be explained in purely physical terms. People may be called *psychic* if they seem to possess a sixth sense, a special gift of mind reading, or any mysterious aptitudes that cannot be accounted for logically. A person's disturbance is *psychic* if it is emotional or mental, rather than physical.

Psyche combines with the Greek *pathos* suffering or disease to form *psychopathic* (sī-ko-PATH'ik) an adjective that describes someone suffering from a severe mental or emotional disorder. The noun is *psychopathy* (sī-KOP'-o-thee) *

The root *psyche* combines with Greek *soma* body to form *psychosomatic* (sī-kō-so-MAT'ik) an adjective that delineates the powerful influence that the mind, especially the unconscious, has on bodily diseases. Thus, a person who fears the consequence of being present at a certain meeting will suddenly develop a bad cold or backache, or even be injured in a traffic accident, so that his appearance at this meeting is made impossible. It's a real cold, it's far from an imaginary backache, and of course one cannot in any sense doubt the reality of the automobile that injured him. Yet, according to the *psychosomatic* theory of medicine, his unconscious made him susceptible to the cold germs, caused the backache, or forced him into the path of the car.

A *psychosomatic* disorder actually exists insofar as symptoms are concerned (headache, excessive urination, pains, paralysis, heart palpitations) yet there is no organic cause within the body. The cause is within the *psyche* the mind. Dr Flanders Dunbar in *Mind and Body* gives a clear and exciting account of the interrelationship between emotions and diseases.

Psychoanalysis (sī-kō-o-NAL'-o-sis) relies on the technique of deeply exhaustively probing into the unconscious, a technique developed by Sigmund Freud. In oversimplified terms, the general principle of *psychoanalysis* is to guide the patient to an awareness of the deep-seated, unconscious causes of anxieties, fears, conflicts, and tension. Once found, exposed to the light of day and thoroughly understood, claim the *psychoanalysts* these causes may vanish like a light snow that is exposed to strong sunlight.

Consider an example. You have asthma, let us say and your

Psychopathy is usually characterized by antisocial and extremely egocentric behavior. A *psychopath* (sī-lē-path') sometimes called a *psychopathic personality* appears to be lacking an inner moral censor and often commits criminal acts, without anxiety or guilt, in order to obtain immediate gratification of desires. Such a person may be utterly lacking in sexual restraint, or addicted to hard drugs. Some psychologists prefer the label *sociopath* (sō'-shee-o-path' or sō'-see-o-path') for this type of personality to indicate the absence of a social conscience.

doctor can find no physical basis for your ailment. So you are referred to a *psychoanalyst* (or *psychiatrist* or clinical *psychologist* who practices *psychoanalytically* oriented therapy)

With your therapist you explore your past life, dig into your unconscious, and discover let us say for the sake of argument, that your mother or father always used to set for you impossibly high goals. No matter what you accomplished in school it was not good enough—in your mother's or father's opinion (and such opinions were always made painfully clear to you) you could do better if you were not so lazy. As a child you built up certain resentments and anxieties because you seemed unable to please your parent—and (this will sound farfetched, but it is perfectly possible) as a result you became asthmatic. How else were you going to get the parental love, the approbation, the attention you needed and that you felt you were not receiving?

In your sessions with your therapist, you discover that your asthma is emotionally rather than organically based—your ailment is *psychogenic* (sī-kō-JEN'-ik) of *psychic* origin, or (the terms are used more or less interchangeably although they differ somewhat in definition) *psychosomatic* (resulting from the interaction of mind and body) (*Psychogenic* is built on *psyche* plus Greek *genesis* birth or origin)

And your treatment? No drugs, no surgery—these may help the body not the emotions. Instead, you "work out" (this is the term used in *psychoanalytic* [sī kō-an' ə-LIT'-ik] parlance) early trauma in talk in remembering, in exploring, in interpreting, in reliving childhood experiences. And if your asthma is indeed *psychogenic* (or *psychosomatic*) therapy will very likely help you—your attacks may cease, either gradually or suddenly.

Freudian therapy is less popular today than formerly many newer therapies—Gestalt, bioenergetics, transactional analysis, to name only a few—claim to produce quicker results.

In any case, *psychotherapy* (sī-kō-THAIR ə-pee) of one sort or another is the indicated treatment for *psychogenic* (or *psychosomatic*) disorders, or for any personality disturbances. The practitioner is a *psychotherapist* (sī-kō-THAIR ə-plst) or *therapist* for short (the adjective is *psychotherapeutic* (sī kō-thair'-ə-PYOO'-tik))

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

ROOT SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1 <i>psyche</i>	spirit, soul, mind	_____
2 <i>kairola</i>	medical healing	_____
3 <i>-ic</i>	adjective suffix	_____
4 <i>soma</i>	body	_____
5 <i>genesis</i>	birth origin	_____
6 <i>pathos</i>	suffering, disease	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1 <i>psychology</i>	st-KOL -o-jee
2 <i>psychological</i>	st'-ka-LOJ' a-kal
3 <i>psyche</i>	SI -kee
4 <i>psychic</i>	SI kik
5 <i>psychopathic</i>	st-ka-PATH -ik
6 <i>psychopathy</i>	st-KOP' -a-thee
7 <i>psychopath</i>	SI -ka-path
8 <i>psychosomatic</i>	st' kō-so-MAT'-ik
9 <i>psychoanalysis</i>	st'-kō-a-NAL a-sis
10 <i>psychoanalytic</i>	st' kō-an -o-LIT'-ik
11 <i>psychogenic</i>	st'-kō-JEN'-ik
12 <i>psychotherapy</i>	st'-kō-THAIR -a-pee
13 <i>psychotherapist</i>	st'-kō-THAIR -o-pist
14 <i>psychotherapeutic</i>	st'-kō-thair'-a-PYOO' ik

Can you work with the words?

1 <i>psychology</i>	a mental or emotional disturbance
---------------------	-----------------------------------

2. psycho

3. psychic

4. psychopathy

5. psychosomatic

6. psychoanalysis

7. psychogenic

8. psychotherapy

9. psychopath

b. psychological treatment based on Freudian techniques

c. general term for psychological treatment

d. originating in the mind or emotions

e. one's inner or mental life, or self-image

f. study of the human mind and behavior

g. describing the interaction of mind and body

h. pertaining to the mind extraneous

i. person lacking in social conscience or inner censor

KEY 1-f 2-e, 3-b, 4-a, 5-g, 6-b, 7-d, 8-c, 9-i

Do you understand the words?

1. Psychological treatment aims at sharpening the intellect.

2. Psychic phenomena can be explained on rational or physical grounds

3. Psychopathic personalities are normal and healthy

4. A psychosomatic symptom is caused by organic disease.

5. Every therapist uses psychoanalysis

6. A psychogenic illness originates in the mind or emotions.

7. A psychotherapist must have a medical degree.

TRUE FALSE

TRUE FALSE

TRUE FALSE

TRUE FALSE

TRUE FALSE

TRUE FALSE

TRUE FALSE

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 8. <i>Psychoanalytically</i> oriented therapy uses Freudian techniques. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 9. A <i>psychopath</i> is often a criminal. | TRUE | FALSE |

KEY 1-F 2-F 3-F 4-F 5-F 6-T 7-F 8-T 9-T

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 one's inner or mental life, or self-image | 1 P_____ |
| 2 the adjective that denotes the interactions, especially in illness, between mind and body | 2 P_____ |
| 3 mentally or emotionally disturbed | 3 P_____ |
| 4 study of behavior | 4 P_____ |
| 5 extrasensory | 5 P_____ |
| 6 treatment by Freudian techniques | 6 P_____ |
| 7 pertaining to the study of behavior (<i>adj</i>) | 7 P_____ |
| 8 of mental or emotional origin | 8 P_____ |
| 9 general term for treatment of emotional disorders | 9 P_____ |
| 10 antisocial person | 10 P_____ |

KEY 1-psyche, 2-psychosomatic, 3-psychopathic, 4-psychology 5-psychic, 6-psychoanalysis, 7-psychological, 8-psychogenic, 9-psychotherapy 10-psychopath

(End of Session 8)

SESSION 9

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 the whole tooth

Orthodontist as we discovered in Chapter 4 is built on *orthos* straight, correct plus *odontos* tooth.

A *pedodontist* (pee-dō-DON'-tist) specializes in the care of children's teeth—the title is constructed from *paidos* child, plus *odontos*. The specialty *pedodontia* (pee'-dō-DON'-sha) the adjective *pedodontic* (pee-dō-DON'-tik)

A *periodontist* (pair'-ee-dō-DON'-tist) is a gum specialist—the term combines *odontos* with the prefix *peri-* around surrounding. (As a quick glance in the mirror will tell you the gums surround the teeth, more or less.)

Can you figure out the word for the specialty?

For the adjective? _____

An *endodontist* (en-dō-DON'-tist) specializes in work on the pulp of the tooth and in root-canal therapy—the prefix in this term is *endo-* from Greek *endon* inner within.

Try your hand again at constructing words. What is the specialty? _____ And the adjective? _____

The prefix *ex-* out, combines with *odontos* to form *exodontist* (eks'-dō-DON'-tist) What do you suppose, therefore, is the work in which this practitioner specializes? _____

And the term for the specialty? _____

For the adjective? _____

2. measurement

The *optometrist* by etymology measures vision—the term is built on *opsis optikos* view vision plus *metron* measurement.

Metron is the root in many other words

1 *thermometer* (thar MOM'-ə-tor)—an instrument to measure heat (Greek *therme* heat)

2. *barometer* (ba-ROM'-ə-ter)—an instrument to measure atmospheric pressure (Greek *baros* weight); the adjective is *barometric* (bair'-ə-MET'-rik)

3 *sphygmomanometer* (sfig'-mō-mə-NOM'-ə-tor)—a device for measuring blood pressure (Greek *sphygmos* pulse)

4 *metric system*—a decimal system of weights and measures, long used in other countries and now gradually being adopted in the United States.

3 bones, feet and hands

Osteopath combines Greek *osteon* bone, with *pathos* suffering, disease. *Osteopathy* (os'-tee-OP'-ə-thoe) you will recall, was originally based on the theory that disease is caused by pressure of the bones on blood vessels and nerves. An *osteopathic* (os'-tee-ə-PATH-ik) physician is not a bone specialist, despite the misleading etymology—and should not be confused with the *orthopedist* who is.

The *podiatrist* (Greek *pous podos* foot, plus *iatreia* medical healing) practices *podiatry* (pə-DI'-ə-tree) The adjective is *podiatric* (pō-dee AT'-rik)

The root *pous podos* is found also in

1 *octopus* (OK'-tə-pas) the eight-armed (or as the etymology has it, eight footed) sea creature (Greek *okto* eight)

2. *platypus* (PLAT'-ə-pas) the strange water mammal with a duck's bill, webbed feet, and a beaver-like tail that reproduces by laying eggs (Greek *platys* broad, flat—hence, by etymology a flatfoot!)

3 *podium* (PŌ-dee-əm) a speaker's platform etymologically a place for the feet. (The suffix *-ium* often signifies "place where," as in *gymnasium stadium, auditorium*, etc.)

4 *tripod* (TRI'-pod) a three-legged (or "footed") stand for a camera or other device (*tri* three)

5 *chiropodist* (kə-ROP'-ə-dlist) earlier title for a *podiatrist* and still often used. The specialty is *chiropody* (kə-ROP'-ə-dee)

Chiropody combines *podox* with Greek *cheir* hand, spelled *chiro-* in English words. The term was coined in the days before labor-saving machinery and push button devices, when people worked with their hands and developed calluses on their upper extremities as well as on their feet. Today most of us earn a livelihood in more sedentary occupations, and so we may develop calluses on less visible portions of our anatomy

Chiropactors heal with their hands—the specialty is *chiropractic* (ki'-rō-PRAK tik)

Choir (*chiro-*) hand, is the root in *chirography* (ki ROG -rə-fee) Recalling the *graph* in *graphologist* can you figure out by etymology what *chirography* is? _____

An expert in writing by hand, or in penmanship (a lost art in these days of electronic word-processing) † would be a *chirographer* (ki-ROG'-rə-fər) the adjective is *chirographic* (ki'-rō-GRAP'-ik)

If the suffix *-mancy* comes from a Greek word meaning *foretelling* or *prediction* can you decide what *chiromancy* (ki rō-man'-see) must be? _____

The person who practices *chiromancy* is a *chiromancer* (ki' rō-man-ə-sər) the adjective is *chiromantic* (ki'-rō-MAN -tik)

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT			
SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD	
1 <i>orthos</i>	straight, correct	_____	
2 <i>odontos</i>	tooth	_____	
3 <i>pallos</i> (<i>ped</i>)	child	_____	
4 <i>-ic</i>	adjective suffix	_____	
5 <i>peri-</i>	around surrounding	_____	
6 <i>endo-</i>	inner within	_____	

† But we will see later in the next revision.

7	<i>ex-</i>	out	_____
8	<i>opsis optikos</i>	vision	_____
9	<i>metron</i>	measurement	_____
10	<i>therme</i>	heat	_____
11	<i>baros</i>	weight	_____
12	<i>sphygmos</i>	pulse	_____
13	<i>osteon</i>	bone	_____
14	<i>pathos</i>	suffering, disease	_____
15	<i>pous podos</i>	foot	_____
16	<i>okto</i>	eight	_____
17	<i>platys</i>	broad, flat	_____
18	<i>-lun</i>	place where	_____
19	<i>tri-</i>	three	_____
20	<i>cheir (chiro-)</i>	hand	_____
21	<i>mancy</i>	prediction	_____
22	<i>latreia</i>	medical healing	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1	<i>pedodontist</i>	pee'-dō-DON'-tist
2	<i>pedodontia</i>	pee'-dō-DON'-sha
3	<i>pedodontic</i>	pee'-dō-DON'-tik
4	<i>periodontist</i>	pair'-ee-ō-DON'-tist
5	<i>periodontia</i>	pair'-ee-ō-DON'-sha
6	<i>periodontic</i>	pair'-ee-ō-DON'-tik
7	<i>endodontist</i>	en'-dō-DON'-tist
8	<i>endodontia</i>	en'-dō-DON'-sha
9	<i>endodontic</i>	en'-dō-DON'-tik
10	<i>exodontist</i>	eks'-ō-DON'-tist
11	<i>exodontia</i>	eks'-ō-DON'-sha
12	<i>exodontic</i>	eks'-ō-DON'-tik
13	<i>thermometer</i>	thar MOM'-o-tar
14	<i>barometer</i>	ba-ROM'-o-tar
15	<i>barometric</i>	balr'-o-MET'-rik
16	<i>sphygmomanometer</i>	sfig'-mō-mo-NOM'-o-tar

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

- 1 osteopathy
- 2 osteopathic
- 3 podiatry
- 4 podiatric
- 5 octopus
- 6 platypus
- 7 podium
- 8 tripod
- 9 chiropodist
- 10 chiropody
- 11 chiropactic
- 12 chiropathy
- 13 chiropographer
- 14 chiropographic
- 15 chiromancy
- 16 chiromancer
- 17 chiromantic

os' tee-OP'-a-thee
 os' tee-a-PATH-ik
 pə-DI -ə-tree
 pō'-dee-AT'-rik
 OK -tə-pas
 PLAT'-ə-pas
 PŌ'-dee-am
 TRI -pod
 kə-ROP' ə-dist
 kə-ROP'-ə-dee
 kī'-rō-PRAK tik
 kī-ROG rə-fee
 kī-ROG -rə-fər
 kī' rə-GRAP' ik
 KI rə-man see
 YI -rə-man'-sər
 kī'-rə-MAN' ik

Can you work with the words? (I)

- 1 orthodontia
- 2 pedodontia
- 3 periodontia
- 4 endodontia
- 5 exodontia
- 6 barometer
- 7 sphygmomanometer
- 8 osteopathy
- 9 podiatry

- a. dental specialty involving the pulp and root canal
- b. instrument that measures atmospheric pressure
- c. specialty arising from the theory that pressure of the bones on nerves and blood vessels may cause disease
- d. specialty of child dentistry
- e. blood pressure apparatus
- f. treatment of minor ailments of the foot
- g. instrument to measure heat
- h. specialty of tooth extraction
- i. specialty of tooth straightening

KEY 1-i, 2-d, 3-j, 4-a, 5-h, 6-b 7-e, 8-c, 9-f 10-g

Can you work with the words? (H)

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 octopus | a speaker's platform |
| 2 platypus | b. maintenance of integrity of the nervous system by manipulation and massage |
| 3 podium | c. palm reading |
| 4 chiropody | d. eight-armed sea creature |
| 5 chiropractic | e. handwriting |
| 6 chiropgraphy | f. treatment of minor ailments of the foot |
| 7 chiromancy | g. egg-laying mammal with webbed feet |

KEY 1-d, 2-g, 3-a, 4-f, 5-b, 6-c, 7-e

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. <i>Orthodontia</i> is a branch of dentistry | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. Doctors use <i>sphygmomanometers</i> to check blood pressure | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. <i>Osteopathic</i> physicians may use standard medical procedures. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. <i>Chiropractic</i> deals with handwriting. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. <i>Chiropody</i> and <i>podiatry</i> are synonymous terms. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. A <i>podium</i> is a place from which a lecture might be delivered. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 7. A <i>pododontist</i> is a foot doctor | TRUE | FALSE |
| 8. A <i>periodontist</i> is a gum specialist. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 9. A <i>endodontist</i> does root-canal therapy | TRUE | FALSE |
| 10. An <i>exodontist</i> extracts teeth. | TRUE | FALSE |

11. A <i>barometer</i> measures heat.	TRUE	FALSE
12. An <i>octopus</i> has eight arms.	TRUE	FALSE
13. A <i>platypus</i> is a land mammal.	TRUE	FALSE
14. A <i>tripod</i> has four legs.	TRUE	FALSE
15. A <i>chirographer</i> is an expert at penmanship.	TRUE	FALSE
16. A <i>chiromancer</i> reads palms.	TRUE	FALSE

KEY 1-T 2-T 3-T 4-F 5-T 6-T 7-F 8-T 9-T 10-T
11-F, 12-T 13-F 14-F 15-T 16-T

Do you recall the words? (II)

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. pertaining to child dentistry
(adj.) | 1. P_____ |
| 2. pertaining to treatment of the
foot (adj.) | 2. P_____ |
| 3. blood-pressure apparatus | 3. S_____ |
| 4. three-legged stand | 4. T_____ |
| 5. pertaining to the treatment of
diseases by manipulation to
relieve pressure of the bones on
nerves and blood vessels (adj.) | 5. O_____ |
| 6. pertaining to handwriting
(adj.) | 6. C_____ |
| 7. gum specialist | 7. P_____ |
| 8. treatment of ailments of the
foot | 8. P_____ |
| | or C_____ |
| 9. stand for a speaker | 9. P_____ |
| 10. dentist specializing in treating
the pulp of the tooth or in
doing root-canal therapy | 10. E_____ |

KEY 1-pedodontic, 2-podiatric, 3-sphygmomanometer 4-tri-
pod, 5-osteopathic, 6-chirographic, 7-periodontist, 8-po-
diatry or chiropody 9-podium, 10-endodontist

Can you recall the words? (III)

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1 pertaining to the specialty of tooth extraction (<i>adj</i>) | 1 E _____ |
| 2. pertaining to the measurement of atmospheric pressure (<i>adj</i>) | 2. B _____ |
| 3 palm reading (<i>noun</i>) | 3 C _____ |
| 4 handwriting | 4 C _____ |
| 5 the practice of manipulating bodily articulations to relieve ailments | 5 C _____ |
| 6 egg-laying mammal | 6 P _____ |
| 7 eight-armed sea creature | 7 O _____ |
| 8 instrument to measure heat | 8. T _____ |

KEY 1-exodontic, 2-barometric, 3-chiromancy 4-chirography
5-chiropractic, 6-platypus, 7-octopus, 8-thermometer

(End of Session 9)

SESSION 10

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 writing and writers

The Greek verb *graphein* to write is the source of a great many English words.

We know that the *graphologist* analyzes handwriting, the term combining *graphein* with *logos* science, study. The specialty *graphology* (grɔ-FOL ə-jee) the adjective *graphological* (grɔ-LOJ ə-kəl)

Chirographer is built on *graphein* plus *cheir* (chiro-) hand

Though calligraphy may be a lost art, calligraphy (kāl'ig-rā-fē) is enjoying a revival. For centuries before the advent of printing, calligraphy on parchment as an artistic expression was practiced by monks.

A calligrapher (kāl'ig-rā-far) is called upon to design and write announcements, place cards, etc., as a work of art. The adjective is calligraphic (kāl'ig-rā-fik).

Calligraphy combines graph- with Greek kallos, beauty, and so, by etymology means beautiful writing.

If a word exists for artistic handwriting, there must be one for the opposite—bad, scrawly or illegible handwriting. And indeed there is—cacography (kāk'og-rā-fē) combining graph- with Greek kakos, bad, harsh.

By analogy with the forms of calligraphy can you write the word for

One who uses bad or illegible handwriting?

Pertaining to, or marked by bad handwriting (adjective)?

Graph- is found in other English words.

1. cardiograph (discussed in Chapter 4)—etymologically a "heart writer" (kardīa, heart)
 2. photograph—etymologically "written by light" (Greek phos, light)
 3. phonograph—etymologically a "sound writer" (Greek phos, sound)
 4. telegraph—etymologically a "distance writer" (Greek telos, distance)
 5. biograph—etymologically "life writing" (Greek bios, life)
- (Many of these new roots will be discussed in greater detail in later chapters.)

2. epleg and the old

We know that a geriatrician specializes in the medical care of the elderly. The Greek word geras, old age has a derived form

! An engaging word that also derives from ger- is geriatrics (jēr'ē-trē-ē-ē) an adjective describing a therapy or medicine for old age or senility—the combining root is gēra, to grow old.

that one
exposing in
or a great
in the mo-

rental liar

ation, and
tionally or

'tronic liar

truth and
stasy In

logical liar

er what
ms, you
ous, you

able liar

you can
ay your

geron, old man, the root in *gerontologist*. The specialty is *gerontology* (jair'-on-TOL-o-jee) the adjective is *gerontological* (jair'-on-ta-LOI o-kol)

The Latin word for old is *senex*, the base on which *senile*, *senescent*, *senior* and *senate* are built.

1 *senile* (SEE'-nil)—showing signs of the physical and/or mental deterioration that generally marks very old age. The noun is *senility* (so-NIL-o-tee)

2 *senescent* (sə-NES'-ent)—aging, growing old. (Note the same suffix in this word as in *adolescent* growing into an adult, *convalescent* growing healthy again, and *obsolescent*, growing or becoming obsolete.) The noun is *senescence* (sə-NES'-ens)

3 *senior* (SEEN'-yər)—older Noun *seniority* (seen-YAIR o-tee)

4 *senate* (SEN' at)—originally a council of older and presumably wiser citizens.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT	SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1	<i>graphein</i>	to write	_____
2	<i>cheir</i> (<i>chiro-</i>)	hand	_____
3	<i>kallos</i>	beauty	_____
4	<i>-er</i>	one who	_____
5	<i>-ic</i>	adjective suffix	_____
6	<i>pyge</i>	buttocks	_____
7	<i>kakos</i>	bad, harsh	_____
8	<i>kardia</i>	heart	_____
9	<i>photos</i>	light	_____
10	<i>tele-</i>	distance	_____
11	<i>bios</i>	life	_____
12	<i>geras</i>	old age	_____
13	<i>geron</i>	old man	_____
14	<i>senex</i>	old	_____
15	<i>-escent</i>	growing	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

- 1 graphology
- 2 graphological
- 3 calligraphy
- 4 calligrapher
- 5 calligraphic
- 6 callipygian
- 7 cacography
- 8 cacographer
- 9 cacographic
- 10 gerontology
- 11 gerontological
- 12 senile
- 13 senility
- 14 senescent
- 15 senescence

gr-FOL³-ə-jee
 graf-ə-LOJ -ə-kəl
 kə-LIG-rə-fee
 kə-LIG-rə-fər
 kal-ə-GRAP' ik
 kal-ə-PIJ -ee-ən
 kə-KOG' rə-fee
 kə-KOG' rə-fər
 kak' ə-GRAP' ik
 jair'-ən-TOL -ə-jee
 jair'-ən-tə-LOJ -ə-kəl
 SEE' nīl
 ə-NIL -ə-tee
 ə-NES' ənt
 ə-NES'-əns

Can you work with the words?

- 1 graphology
- 2 calligraphy
- 3 callipygian
- 4 cacography
- 5 gerontology
- 6 senility
- 7 senescence

- a. possessed of beautiful buttocks
- b. science of the social, economic, etc. problems of the aged
- c. condition of aging or growing old
- d. deteriorated old age
- e. analysis of handwriting
- f. ugly bad, illegible handwriting
- g. beautiful handwriting; handwriting as an artistic expression

KEY 1-e, 2-g, 3-a, 4-f 5-b, 6-d, 7-c

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1 <i>Graphology</i> analyzes the grammar spelling, and sentence structure of written material. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. A <i>calligrapher</i> creates artistic forms out of alphabetical symbols. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3 Tight slacks are best worn by those of <i>callipygian</i> anatomy | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4 <i>Cacographic</i> writing is easy to read. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5 <i>Gerontology</i> aims to help old people live more comfortably | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. <i>Serile</i> people are old but still vigorous and mentally alert. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 7. In a society dedicated to the worship of youth, <i>senescence</i> is not an attractive prospect. | TRUE | FALSE |

KEY 1-F 2-T 3-T 4-F 5-T 6-F 7-T

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 pertaining to the study of the non-medical problems of the aged (adj) | 1 G _____ |
| 2. growing old (adj) | 2 S _____ |
| 3. pertaining to handwriting as an artistic expression (adj) | 3 C _____ |
| 4 one who uses ugly illegible handwriting | 4 C _____ |
| 5 mentally and physically deteriorated from old age | 5 S _____ |
| 6. pertaining to the analysis of handwriting (adj) | 6 G _____ |

7 possessed of beautiful or shapely buttocks

7 C _____

KEY 1-gerontological, 2-senescent, 3-calligraphic, 4-cacographer 5-senile, 6-graphological 7-callipygian

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

- 1 Practitioner trained in Freudian techniques: (a) psychologist, (b) psychoanalyst, (c) psychotherapist
- 2 Foot doctor: (a) podiatrist, (b) osteopath, (c) chiropractor
- 3 Handwriting analyst: (a) graphologist, (b) chirographer (c) cacographer
- 4 Mentally or emotionally disturbed: (a) psychological, (b) psychopathic, (c) psychic
- 5 Originating in the emotions: (a) psychic, (b) psychogenic, (c) psychoanalytic
- 6 Describing bodily ailments tied up with the emotions: (a) psychosomatic, (b) psychopathic, (c) psychiatric
- 7 Gum specialist: (a) periodontist, (b) pedodontist, (c) endodontist
8. Specialist in tooth extraction. (a) orthodontist, (b) exodontist, (c) endodontist
- 9 Blood-pressure apparatus: (a) barometer (b) thermometer (c) sphygmomanometer
10. Prediction by palm reading: (a) chirography (b) chiropody (c) chiromancy
- 11 Possessed of a shapely posterior: (a) calligraphic, (b) callipygian, (c) adolescent
12. Artistic handwriting: (a) calligraphy (b) chirography (c) graphology
- 13 Growing old. (a) senile, (b) geriatric, (c) senescent
- 14 Medical specialty dealing with the aged: (a) gerontology (b) geriatrics, (c) chiropactic

- 15 Antisocial person who may commit criminal acts. (a) psychopath, (b) sociopath, (c) osteopath

KEY 1-b 2-a, 3-a, 4-b 5-b 6-a, 7-a, 8-b 9-c, 10-c, 11-b, 12-a, 13-c, 14-b, 15-a and b

B. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>psyche</i>	_____	psychiatry
2. <i>podia</i>	_____	podiatry
3 <i>soma</i>	_____	psychosomatic
4 <i>pathos</i>	_____	osteopath
5 <i>orthos</i>	_____	orthodontia
6. <i>podos</i> (ped)	_____	pedodontist
7 <i>odontos</i>	_____	exodontist
8. <i>pous</i> <i>podos</i>	_____	platypus
9 <i>cheir</i> (chiro-)	_____	chiroprapist
10 <i>okto</i>	_____	octopus
11 <i>graphein</i>	_____	graphology
12. <i>kallios</i>	_____	calligraphy
13 <i>pyge</i>	_____	callipygian
14. <i>kakos</i>	_____	cacography
15 <i>photos</i>	_____	photography
16. <i>tele-</i>	_____	telegraph
17 <i>bios</i>	_____	biography
18 <i>geras</i>	_____	geriatrics
19 <i>geron</i>	_____	gerontology
20. <i>senex</i>	_____	senate

KEY 1-mind, 2-medical healing, 3-body 4-disease, 5-straight correct, 6-child, 7-tooth, 8-foot, 9-hand, 10-eight, 11-to write, 12-beauty 13-buttocks, 14-bad, ugly 15-light, 16-distance, 17-life, 18-old age, 19-old man, 20-old.

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1 Latin *octoginta* is a root related to Greek *okto* eight. How old is an *octogenarian* (ok'-ta-ja-NAIR-ee-an)? _____

2. You are familiar with *kakos* bad harsh, as in *cacography* and with *phone* sound, as in *phonograph*. Can you construct a word ending in the letter *y* that means *harsh, unpleasant sound*? _____ (Can you pronounce it?)

3 Using *collipygian* as a model, can you construct a word to describe an ugly umahapely rear end? _____ (Can you pronounce it?)

4 Using the prefix *tele* distance, can you think of the word for a field glass that permits the viewer to see great distances? _____ How about a word for the instrument that transmits sound over a distance? _____ Finally what is it that makes it possible for you to view happenings that occur a great distance away? _____

(Answers in Chapter 18)

BECOMING WORD-CONSCIOUS

Perhaps, if you have been working as assiduously with this book as I have repeatedly counseled, you have noticed an interesting phenomenon.

This phenomenon is as follows. You read a magazine article and suddenly you see one or more of the words you have recently learned. Or you open a book and there again are some of the words you have been working with. In short, all your reading seems to call to your attention the very words you've been studying.

Why? Have I, with uncanny foresight, picked words which have

suddenly and inexplicably become popular among writers? Obviously that's nonsense.

The change is in you. You have now begun to be alert to words, you have developed what is known in psychology as a "mind-set" toward certain words. Therefore, whenever these words occur in your reading you take special notice of them.

The same words occurred before—and just as plentifully—but since they presented little communication to you, you reacted to them with an unseeing eye, with an ungrasping mind. You were figuratively and almost literally blind to them.

Do you remember when you bought, or contemplated buying, a new car? Let's say it was a Toyota. Suddenly you began to see Toyotas all around you—you had a Toyota "mind-set."

It is thus with anything new in your life. Development of a "mind-set" means that the new experience has become very real, very important, almost vital.

If you have become suddenly alert to the new words you have been learning, you're well along toward your goal of building a superior vocabulary. *You are beginning to live in a new and different intellectual atmosphere—nothing less!*

On the other hand, if the phenomenon I have been describing has not yet occurred do not despair. It will. I am alerting you to its possibilities—recognize it and welcome it when it happens.

(End of Session 10)

HOW GRAMMAR CHANGES

3

If you think that grammar is an exact science, get ready for a shock. Grammar is a science, all right—but it is most inexact. There are no inflexible laws, no absolutely hard and fast rules, no unchanging principles. Correctness varies with the times and depends much more on geography on social class, and on collective human caprice than on the restrictions found in textbooks.

In mathematics, which is an exact science, five and five make ten the country over—in the North, in the South, in the West, in Los Angeles and Coral Gables and New York. There are no two opinions on the matter—we are dealing, so far as we know with a universal and indisputable fact.

In grammar however since the facts are highly susceptible to change, we have to keep an eye peeled for trends. What are educated people saying these days? Which expressions are generally used and accepted on educated levels, which others are more or less restricted to the less educated levels of speech? The answers to these questions indicate the trend of usage in the United States and if such trends come in conflict with academic rules, then the rules are no longer of any great importance.

Grammar follows the speech habits of the majority of educated people—not the other way around. That is the important point to keep in mind.

The following notes on current trends in modern usage are in-

tended to help you come to a decision about certain controversial expressions. As you read each sentence, pay particular attention to the italicized word or words. Does the usage square with your own language patterns? Would you be willing to phrase your thoughts in just such terms? Decide whether the sentence is right or wrong, then compare your conclusion with the opinions given following the test.

TEST YOURSELF

1 Let's keep this between you and I	RIGHT	WRONG
2 I'm your best friend, <i>ain't</i> I?	RIGHT	WRONG
3 Five and five <i>is</i> ten.	RIGHT	WRONG
4 I never saw a man get so <i>mad</i> .	RIGHT	WRONG
5 Every one of his sisters <i>are</i> unmarried.	RIGHT	WRONG
6 He visited an <i>optometrist</i> for an eye operation.	RIGHT	WRONG
7 Do you <i>prophecy</i> another world war?	RIGHT	WRONG
8. <i>Leave</i> us not mention it.	RIGHT	WRONG
9 If you expect to <i>eventually</i> succeed you must keep trying.	RIGHT	WRONG

1 Let's keep this between you and I
 WRONG Children are so frequently corrected by parents and teachers when they say *me* that they cannot be blamed if they begin to think that this simple syllable is probably a naughty word. Dialogues such as the following are certainly typical of many households.

"Mother can me and Johnnie go out and play?"

"No, dear not until you say it correctly You mean 'My Johnnie and I go out to play?' "

"Who wants a jelly apple?"

"Me!"

"Then use the proper word "

(The child becomes a little confused at this point—there seem to be so many "proper" and "improper" words.)

"Me, please?"

"No, dear not *me*."

"Oh, *I* please?"

(This sounds terrible to a child's ear. It completely violates his sense of language, but he does want the jelly apple, so he grudgingly conforms.)

"Who broke my best vase?"

"It wasn't me!"

"Is that good English, Johnnie?"

"Okay. It wasn't I. But honest, Mom, it wasn't me—I didn't even touch it!"

And so, if the child is strong enough to survive such constant corrections, he decides that whenever there is room for doubt, it is safer to say *I*.

Some adults, conditioned in childhood by the kind of misguided censorship detailed here, are likely to believe that "between you and I" is the more elegant form of expression, but most educated speakers, obeying the rule that a preposition governs the objective pronoun, say "between you and *me*."

2. I'm your best friend, *ain't I*?

WRONG. As linguistic scholars have frequently pointed out, it is unfortunate that *ain't I*? is unpopular in educated speech, for the phrase fills a long-felt need. *Am I not*? is too prissy for down-to-earth people; *amn't I*? is ridiculous, and *aren't I*? though popular in England, has never really caught on in America. With a sentence like the one under discussion you are practically in a linguistic trap—there is no way out unless you are willing to choose between appearing illiterate, sounding prissy or feeling ridiculous.

"What is the matter with *ain't I*? for *am I not*?" language scholar Wallace Rice once wrote. "Nothing whatever save that a number of minor grammarians object to it. *Ain't I*? has a pleasant sound once the ears are unstopped of prejudice." Mr. Rice has a valid point there, yet educated people avoid *ain't I*? as if it were catching. In all honesty therefore, I must say to you: don't use *ain't I*? except humorously. What is a safe substitute? Apparently none exists, so I suggest that you manage, by some linguistic calisthenics, to avoid having to make a choice. Otherwise you may find

yourself in the position of being damned if you do and damned if you don't.

3 Five and five *is* ten

RIGHT But don't jump to the conclusion that "five and five are ten" is wrong—both verbs are equally acceptable in this or any similar construction. If you prefer to think of "five-and-five" as a single mathematical concept, say *is*. If you find it more reasonable to consider "five and five" a plural idea, say *are*. The teachers I've polled on this point are about evenly divided in preference, and so I imagine, are the rest of us. Use whichever verb has the greater appeal to your sense of logic.

4 I never saw a man get so *mad*.

RIGHT When I questioned a number of authors and editors about their opinion of the acceptability of *mad* as a synonym for *angry* the typical reaction was, "Yes, I say *mad* but I always feel a little guilty when I do."

Most people do say *mad* when they are sure there is no English teacher listening. It's a good sharp word, everybody understands exactly what it means, and it's a lot stronger than *angry* though not quite as violent as *furious* or *enraged*. In short, *mad* has a special implication offered by no other word in the English language; as a consequence, educated people use it as the occasion demands and it is perfectly correct. So correct, in fact, that every authoritative dictionary lists it as a completely acceptable usage. If you feel guilty when you say *mad* even though you don't mean *insane* it's time you stopped plaguing your conscience with invalidities.

5 Every one of his sisters *are* unmarried.

WRONG. *Are* is perhaps the more logical word, since the sentence implies that he has more than one sister and they are all unmarried. In educated speech, however the tendency is to make the verb agree with the subject, even if logic is violated in the process—and the better choice here would be *is* agreeing with the singular subject, *every one*.

6 He visited an *optometrist* for an eye operation.

WRONG. If the gentleman in question did indeed need an operation, he went to the wrong doctor. In most states optometrists are forbidden by law to perform surgery or administer drugs—they

may only prescribe and fit glasses. And they are not medical doctors. The M.D. who specializes in the treatment of eye diseases, and who may operate when necessary, is an *ophthalmologist* (See Chapter 4.)

7. Do you *prophecy* another world war?

WRONG. Use *prophecy* only when you mean *prediction*, a noun. When you mean *predict*, a verb, as in this sentence, use *prophecy*. This distinction is simple and foolproof. Therefore we properly say "His *prophecy* (*prediction*) turned out to be true," but "He really seems able to *prophecy* (*predict*) political trends." There is a distinction also in the pronunciation of these two words. *Prophecy* is pronounced PROF' ə-see; *prophecy* is pronounced PROF' ə-tī.

8. *Leave* us not mention it.

WRONG. On the less sophisticated levels of American speech, *leave* is a popular substitute for *let*. On educated levels, the following distinction is carefully observed: *let* means *allow*; *leave* means *depart*. (There are a few idiomatic exceptions to this rule, but they present no problem.) "Let me go" is preferable to "Leave me go" even on the most informal of occasions, and a sentence like "Leave us not mention it" is not considered standard English.

9. If you expect to *eventually* succeed, you must keep trying.

RIGHT. We have here, in case you're puzzled, an example of that notorious bogbear of academic grammar, the "split infinitive." (An infinitive is a verb preceded by *to*: *to succeed*, *to fail*, *to remember*.)

Splitting an infinitive is not at all difficult—you need only insert a word between the *to* and the verb: *to eventually succeed*, *to completely fail*, *to quickly remember*.

Now that you know how to split an infinitive, the important question is, is it legal to do so? I am happy to be able to report to you that it is not only legal. It is also ethical, moral, and sometimes more effective than to not split it. Benjamin Franklin, Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson, among many others, were unconscionable infinitive splitters. And modern writers are equally partial to the construction.

To bring this report up to the minute, I asked a number of editors about their attitude toward the split infinitive. Here are two typical reactions.

An editor at Doubleday and Company "The restriction against the split infinitive is, to my mind, the most artificial of all grammatical rules. I find that most educated people split infinitives regularly in their speech, and only eliminate them from their writing when they rewrite and polish their material."

An editor at *Reader's Digest*. "I want to defend the split infinitive. The construction adds to the strength of the sentence—it's compact and clear. This is to loudly say that I split an infinitive whenever I can catch one."

And here, finally, is the opinion of humorist James Thurber, as quoted by Rudolf Flesch in *The Art of Plain Talk*: "Word has somehow got around that the split infinitive is always wrong. This is of a piece with the outworn notion that it is always wrong to strike a lady."

I think the evidence is conclusive enough—it is perfectly correct to consciously split an infinitive whenever such an act increases the strength or clarity of your sentence.

HOW TO TALK ABOUT SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

(Sessions 11-13)

TEASER PREVIEW

What scientists

- *is interested in the development of the human race?*
 - *is a student of the heavens?*
 - *explores the physical qualities of the earth?*
 - *studies all living matter?*
 - *is a student of plant life?*
 - *is a student of animal life?*
 - *is professionally involved in insects?*
 - *is a student of language?*
 - *is a student of the psychological effects of words?*
 - *studies the culture structure, and customs of different societies?*
-

SESSION 11

A true scientist lives up to the etymological meaning of his title "one who knows." Anything scientific is based on facts—observable facts that can be recorded, tested, checked, and verified.

Science, then, deals with human knowledge—as far as it has gone. It has gone very far indeed since the last century or two, when we stopped basing our thinking on guesses, wishes, theories that had no foundation in reality and concepts of how the world *ought* to be; and instead began to explore the world as it *was* and not only the world but the whole universe. From Galileo, who looked through the first telescope atop a tower in Pisa, Italy through Pasteur who watched microbes through a microscope, to Einstein, who deciphered riddles of the universe by means of mathematics, we have at last begun to fill in a few areas of ignorance.

Who are some of the more important explorers of knowledge—and by what terms are they known?

IDEAS

1. whether mankind?

The field is all mankind—how we developed in mind and body from primitive cultures and early forms.

An anthropologist

2. what's above?

The field = the heavens and all that's in them—planets, galaxies, stars, and other universes.

3 and what's below?

The field is the comparatively little and insignificant whirling ball on which we live—the earth. How did our planet come into being, what is it made of, how were its mountains, oceans, rivers, plains, and valleys formed, and what's down deep if you start digging?

A geologist

4 what is life?

The field is all-living organisms—from the simplest one-celled amoeba to the amazingly complex and mystifying structure we call a human being. Plant or animal, flesh or vegetable, denizen of water, earth or air—if it lives and grows, this scientist wants to know more about it.

A biologist

5 flora

Biology classifies life into two great divisions—plant and animal. This scientist's province is the former category—flowers, trees, shrubs, mosses, marine vegetation, blossoms, fruits, seeds, grasses, and all the rest that make up the plant kingdom.

A botanist

6 and fauna

Animals of every description, kind, and condition, from birds to bees, fish to fowl, reptiles to humans, are the special area of exploration of this scientist.

A zoologist

7 and all the little bugs

There are over 650,000 different species of insects, and millions of individuals of every species—and this scientist is interested in every one of them.

An entomologist

8 tower of Babel

This linguistic scientist explores the subtle, intangible, elusive uses of that unique tool that distinguishes human beings from all other forms of life—to wit language. This person is, in short, a student of linguistics, ancient and modern primitive and cultured, Chinese, Hebrew Icelandic, Slavic, Teutonic, and every other kind spoken now or in the past by human beings, not excluding that delightful bodgepodge known as "pidgin English," in which a piano is described as "big box, you hit 'um in teeth he cry" and in which Hamlet's famous quandary "To be or not to be, that is the question" is translated into "Can do, no can do—how fashion?"

A philologist

9 what do you really mean?

This linguistic scientist explored the subtle, intangible, elusive relationship between language and thinking, between meaning and words and is interested in determining the psychological causes and effects of what people say and write.

A semanticist

10 who are your friends and neighbors?

This scientist is a student of the ways in which people live together their family and community structures and customs, their housing, their social relationships, their forms of government, and their layers of caste and class.

A sociologist

Can you pronounce the words?

- 1 anthropologist
- 2 astronomer
- 3 geologist
- 4 biologist
- 5 botanist
- 6 zoologist
- 7 entomologist
- 8 philologist
- 9 semanticist
- 10 sociologist

an thro-POL -ə-jist
 ə-STRON' ə-mər
 jee-OL -ə-jist
 bi-OL -ə-jist
 BOT' -ə-nist
 zō-OL -ə-jist
 en' tō-MOL -ə-jist
 fə-LOL -ə-jist
 sē-MAN' -tə-ist
 sō-shee-OL -ə-jist or sō'-see-OL
 ə-jist

Can you work with the words?

SCIENTIST

- 1 anthropologist
- 2 astronomer

3 geologist

4 biologist

5 botanist

6 zoologist

7 entomologist

8 philologist

9 semanticist

10 sociologist

PROFESSIONAL FIELD

- a. community and family life
- b. meanings and psychological effects of words
- c. development of the human race
- d. celestial phenomena
- e. language
- f. insect forms
- g. the earth
- h. all forms of living matter
- i. animal life
- j. plant life

KEY 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-h, 5-j 6-i 7-f 8-e, 9-b, 10-a

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 insects | 1 E_____ |
| 2. language | 2 P_____ |
| 3 social conditions | 3 S_____ |
| 4 history of development of mankind | 4 A_____ |
| 5 meanings of words | 5 S_____ |
| 6 plants | 6 B_____ |
| 7 the earth | 7 G_____ |
| 8. the heavenly bodies | 8. A_____ |
| 9 all living things | 9 B_____ |
| 10. animals | 10. Z_____ |

KEY 1-entomologist, 2-philologist, 3-sociologist, 4-anthropologist, 5-semanticist, 6-botanist, 7-geologist 8-astronomer, 9-biologist, 10-zoologist

(End of Session 11)

SESSION 12

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1) people and the stars

Anthropologist is constructed from roots we are familiar with—*anthropos* mankind, and *logos* science, study

The science is *anthropology* (an'-thro-POL-o-jee) Can you write the adjective form of this word? _____
(Can you pronounce it?)

Astronomer is built on Greek *astron* star and *nomos* arrangement, law or order The *astronomer* is interested in the arrange-

ment of stars and other celestial bodies. The science is astronomy (ə-STRON-ə-mee) the adjective is astronomical (əs'-trə-NOM-ə-kəl) a word often used in a non-heavenly sense, as in "the astronomical size of the national debt." Astronomy deals in such enormous distances (the sun, for example, is 93 000,000 miles from the earth, and light from stars travels toward the earth at 186,000 miles per second) that the adjective astronomical is applied to any tremendously large figure.

Astron, star combines with *logos* to form *astrology* (ə-STROL-ə-jee) which assesses the influence of planets and stars on human events. The practitioner is an *astrologer* (ə-STROL-ə-jər) Can you form the adjective? _____ (Can you pronounce it?)

By etymology an *astronaut* (AS'-trə-not') is a sailor among the stars (Greek *nautes*, sailor) This person is termed with some what less exaggeration a *cosmonaut* (KOZ'-mə-not') by the Russians (Greek, *kosmos* universe) *Nautical* (NOT-ə-kəl) relating to sailors, sailing, ships, or navigation, derives also from *nautes* and *nautes* in turn is from Greek *naus* ship—a root used in *nausea* (etymologically ship-sickness or seasickness!)

Aster (AS'-tar) is a star shaped flower. *Asterisk* (AS'-tə-ritk) a star-shaped symbol (*) is generally used in writing or printing to direct the reader to look for a footnote. *Astrophysics* (əs'-trə-FIZ-iks) is that branch of physics dealing with heavenly bodies.

Disaster (də-ZAS'tar) and *disastrous* (də-ZAS'tras) also come from *astron*, star In ancient times it was believed that the stars ruled human destiny any misfortune or calamity therefore, happened to someone because the stars were in opposition. (Dis-, a prefix of many meanings, in this word signifies against.)

Nomos, arrangement, law or order is found in two other interesting English words.

For example, if you can make your own laws for yourself, if you needn't answer to anyone else for what you do, in short, if you are independent, then you enjoy *autonomy* (aw-TON-ə-mee) a word that combines *nomos*, law with *autos*, self. *Autonomy* then, is self-law self-government. The fifty states in our nation are fairly *autonomous* (aw-TON-ə-mee), but not completely so On the other hand, in most parliament is pretty much *autonomous*.

big reasons for the revolution of 1776 was that America wanted *autonomy* rather than control by England.

You know the instrument that beginners at the piano use to guide their timing? A pendulum swings back and forth, making an audible click at each swing, and in that way governs or orders the measure (or timing) of the player. Hence it is called a *metronome* (MEY'-re-nōm') a word that combines *nomos* with *metron*, measurement.

2 the earth and its life

Geologist derives from Greek *ge* (geo-) earth. The science is *geology* (jee-OL -ə-jee) Can you write the adjective? _____ (Can you pronounce it?)

Geometry (jee-OM'-ə-tree)—*ge* plus *metron*—by etymology "measurement of the earth," is that branch of mathematics treating of the measurement and properties of solid and plane figures, such as angles, triangles, squares, spheres, prisms, etc. (The etymology of the word shows that this ancient science was originally concerned with the measurement of land and spaces on the earth.)

The mathematician is a *geometrician* (jee'-ə-me-TRISH'-ən) the adjective is *geometric* (jee'-ə-MET'-rik)

Geography (jee-OG'-re-fee) is writing about (*graphēn*, to write) or mapping, the earth. A practitioner of the science is a *geographer* (jee-OG'-re-fer), the adjective is *geographic* (jee-ə-GRAF'-ik)

(The name *George* is also derived from *ge* (geo-) earth, plus *ergon*, work—the first George was an earth-worker or farmer.)

Biologist combines *bios* life, with *logos* science, study. The science is *biology* (bi-OL -ə-jee) The adjective? _____

Bios life, is also found in *biography* (bi-OG'-re-fee) writing about someone's life; *autobiography* (aw'-tə-bi-ŌJ'-re-fee) the story of one's life written by oneself; and *biopsy* (bi'-op-see) a medical examination, or view (*opsis*, *optikos* view vision) generally through a microscope, of living tissue, frequently performed when cancer is suspected. A small part of the tissue is cut from the affected area and under the microscope its cells can be investi-

gated for evidence of malignancy. A *biopsy* is contrasted with an *autopsy* (AW'-top-see) which is a medical examination of a corpse in order to discover the cause of death. The *autos* in *autopsy* means, as you know *self*—in an *autopsy* etymologically speaking, the surgeon or pathologist determines, by actual view or sight rather than by theorizing (i.e., "by viewing or seeing for oneself") what brought the corpse to its present grievous state.

Botanist is from Greek *botane* plant. The field is *botany* (BOT' a-nee) the adjective is *botanical* (ba-TAN a-kal)

Zoologist is from Greek *zolon*, animal. The science is *zoology*. The adjective? _____ The combination of the two o's tempts many people to pronounce the first three letters of these words in one syllable, thus zoo. However the two o's should be separated as in *co-operate* even though no hyphen is used in the spelling to indicate such separation. Say zō-OL a-jist, zō-OL-a-jee, zō'-o-LOJ'-a-kal. *Zoo* a park for animals, is a shortened form of *zoological gardens* and is, of course, pronounced in one syllable.

The *zodiac* (ZŌ'-dee-ak) is a diagram, used in astrology of the paths of the sun, moon, and planets, it contains, in part, Latin names for various animals—*scorpio* scorpion, *leo* lion *cancer* crab *taurus* bull *aries* ram, and *piscis* fish. Hence its derivation from *zolon* animal.

The adjective is *zodiacal* (zō-DŌ'-a-kal)

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX ROOT	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. <i>anthropos</i>	mankind	_____
2. <i>logos</i>	science, study	_____
3. <i>astron</i>	star	_____
4. <i>navtes</i>	sailor	_____
5. <i>naus</i>	ship	_____
6. <i>dis-</i>	against	_____
7. <i>nomos</i>	arrangement, law	_____
	order	_____
8. <i>autos</i>	self	_____

9	<i>metron</i>	measurement	_____
10	<i>ge (geo-)</i>	earth	_____
11	<i>graphēn</i>	to write	_____
12	<i>bios</i>	life	_____
13	<i>opsis optikos</i>	view vision, sight	_____
14	<i>botane</i>	plant	_____
15	<i>zōon</i>	animal	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1	<i>anthropology</i>	an'-thro-POL -ə-jee
2	<i>anthropological</i>	an'-thro-pə-LOJ -ə-kəl
3	<i>astronomy</i>	ə-STRON'-ə-mee
4	<i>astronomical</i>	as'-tro-NOM ə-kəl
5	<i>astrology</i>	ə-STROL -ə-jee
6	<i>astrological</i>	as' tro-LOJ -ə-kəl
7	<i>astronaut</i>	AS'-tro-not'
8	<i>cosmonaut</i>	KOZ'-ma-not'
9	<i>nautical</i>	NOT'-ə-kəl
10	<i>aster</i>	AS'-tər
11	<i>asterisk</i>	AS'-tə-risk
12	<i>disaster</i>	də-ZAS'-tər
13	<i>disastrous</i>	də-ZAS'-tras

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1	<i>geology</i>	jee-OL -ə-jee
2	<i>geological</i>	jee'-ə-LOJ -ə-kəl
3	<i>geometry</i>	jee-OM'-ə-tree
4	<i>geometrical</i>	jee'-ə-mə-TRISH'-ən
5	<i>geometric</i>	jee-ə-MET'-rik
6	<i>geography</i>	jee-OG -rə-jee
7	<i>geographer</i>	jee-OG' rə-fər

8. <i>geographical</i>	jee'-o-GRAF'-o-kol
9. <i>biology</i>	bi-OL -o-jee
10. <i>biological</i>	bi'-o-LOJ -o-kol
11. <i>biography</i>	bi-OG -ra-fee
12. <i>biographer</i>	bi-OG' ra-for
13. <i>biographical</i>	bi' o-GRAF'-o-kol

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1. <i>autonomy</i>	aw TON -o-mee
2. <i>autonomous</i>	aw-TON -o-mes
3. <i>metronome</i>	MET'-ra-nom'
4. <i>autobiography</i>	aw'-to-bi-OG'-ra-fee
5. <i>autobiographer</i>	aw'-to-bi-OG' ra-for
6. <i>autobiographical</i>	aw-to-bi'-o-GRAF'-o-kol
7. <i>biopsy</i>	BI -op-see
8. <i>autopsy</i>	AW'-top-see
9. <i>botany</i>	BOT'-o-nee
10. <i>botanical</i>	bo-TAN'-o-kol
11. <i>zoology</i>	zo-OL -o-jee
12. <i>zoological</i>	zo-o-LOJ -o-kol
13. <i>zodiac</i>	ZO'-dee-ak
14. <i>zodiacal</i>	zo-DI -o-kol

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. <i>anthropology</i>	a. theory of the influence of planets and stars on human events
2. <i>astronomy</i>	b. science of earth-mapping
3. <i>astrology</i>	c. science of all living matter
4. <i>geology</i>	d. science of human development
5. <i>biology</i>	e. science of plants
6. <i>geometry</i>	f. science of the composition of the earth
7. <i>botany</i>	g. science of animal life

- 8 zoology
9 geography

- h. science of the heavens
i. mathematical science of figures, shapes, etc.

KEY 1-d 2-h, 3-a, 4-f, 5-c, 6-i, 7-e, 8-g, 9-b

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 autopsy | a. "sailor among the stars" |
| 2 biopsy | b. star-shaped flower |
| 3 biography | c. story of one's own life |
| 4 autobiography | d. dissection and examination of a corpse to determine the cause of death |
| 5 zodiac | e. great misfortune |
| 6 astronaut | f. "sailor of the universe" |
| 7 cosmonaut | g. story of someone's life |
| 8 aster | h. diagram of paths of sun, moon, and planets |
| 9 disaster | i. instrument to measure musical time |
| 10 autonomy | j. self-rule |
| 11 metronome | k. examination of living tissue |

KEY 1-d, 2-k, 3-g, 4-c, 5-h, 6-a, 7-f, 8-b, 9-e, 10-j, 11-i

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1 Are <i>anthropological</i> studies concerned with plant life? | YES | NO |
| 2 Are <i>astronomical</i> numbers extremely small? | YES | NO |
| 3 Is an <i>astrologer</i> interested in the time and date of your birth? | YES | NO |
| 4 Are <i>nautical</i> maneuvers carried on at sea? | YES | NO |

5	Does a <i>disastrous</i> earthquake take a huge toll of life and property?	YES	N
6.	Do <i>geological</i> investigations sometimes determine where oil is to be found?	YES	N
7	Does a <i>geometrician</i> work with mathematics?	YES	N
8.	Do <i>geographical</i> shifts in population sometimes affect the economy of an area?	YES	N
9	Does a <i>biographical</i> novel deal with the life of a real person?	YES	N
10.	Is <i>botany</i> a biological science?	YES	N
11	Is the United States politically <i>autonomous</i> ?	YES	N
12.	Is a <i>biopsy</i> performed on a dead body?	YES	N
13	Is a <i>metronome</i> used in the study of mathematics?	YES	N
14	Is an <i>autopsy</i> performed to correct a surgical problem?	YES	N
15	Does an author write an <i>autobiography</i> about someone else's life?	YES	N

KEY 1-no, 2-no, 3-yes, 4-yes, 5-yes, 6-yes, 7-yes, 8-yes
9-yes, 10-yes, 11-yes, 12-no 13-no, 14-no, 15-no

Can you recall the words? III

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---------|
| 1 | pertaining to the science of animals (<i>adj</i>) | 1 | 2 _____ |
| 2. | pertaining to the science of plants (<i>adj</i>) | 2. | B _____ |
| 3 | dissection of a corpse to determine the cause of death | 3. | A _____ |
| 4 | story of one's life, self-written | 4 | A _____ |
| 5 | pertaining to the science of all living matter (<i>adj</i>) | 5. | B _____ |
| 6. | science of the measurement of figures | 6 | G _____ |

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---------|
| 7 | pertaining to the science of the earth's composition (<i>adj</i>) | 7 | G _____ |
| 8. | branch of physics dealing with the composition of celestial bodies | a. | A _____ |
| 9 | star-shaped flower | 9 | A _____ |
| 10 | very high in number | 10. | A _____ |
| | pertaining to the science of the heavens (<i>adj</i>) | | |
| 11 | science of heavenly bodies | 11 | A _____ |
| 12. | science of the development of mankind | 12. | A _____ |
| 13 | person who believes human events are influenced by the paths of the sun moon and planets | 13 | A _____ |

KEY 1-zoological, 2-botanical, 3-autopsy 4-autobiography
 5-biological, 6-geometry 7-geological, 8-astrophysics,
 9-aster 10-astronomical, 11-astronomy 12-anthropology
 13-astrologer

Can you recall the words? (II)

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---------|
| 1 | microscopic examination of living tissue | 1 | B _____ |
| 2. | self government | 2. | A _____ |
| 3 | time measurer for music | 3 | M _____ |
| 4 | voyager among the stars | 4 | A _____ |
| 5 | traveler through the universe | 5 | C _____ |
| 6 | great misfortune | 6 | D _____ |
| 7 | mapping of the earth (<i>noun</i>) | 7 | G _____ |
| 8. | self-governing (<i>adj</i>) | 8 | A _____ |
| 9 | diagram used in astrology | 9 | Z _____ |
| 10 | pertaining to such a diagram (<i>adj</i>) | 10 | Z _____ |
| 11 | pertaining to ships, sailing, etc. | 11 | N _____ |

12. star-shaped symbol
13. story of a person's life

12. A _____
13. B _____

KEY 1-biopsy 2-autonomy 3-metronome, 4-astronaut, 5-cosmonaut, 6-disaster 7-geography 8-autonomous, 9-zodiac, 10-zodiacal, 11-nautical, 12-asterisk, 13-biography

(End of Session 12)

SESSION 13

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. cutting in and out

Flies, bees, beetles, wasps, and other insects are segmented creatures—head, thorax, and abdomen. Where these parts join, there appears to the imaginative eye a “cutting in” of the body.

Hence the branch of zoology dealing with insects is aptly named *entomology* from Greek *en* in, plus *tomē* a cutting. The adjective is *entomological* (en' tə-mə-LOJ ə-kəl).

(The word *insect* makes the same point—it is built on Latin *in* in, plus *sectus* a form of the verb meaning *to cut*.)

The prefix *ec-* from Greek *ek* means *out*. (The Latin prefix, you will recall, is *ex*.) Combine *ec-* with *tomē* to derive the words for surgical procedures in which parts are “cut out,” or removed: *tonsillectomy* (the tonsils) *appendectomy* (the appendix) *mastectomy* (the breast) *hysterectomy* (the uterus) *prostatectomy* (the prostate) etc.

Combine *ec-* with Greek *kentron* center (the Latin root, as we have discovered, is *centrum*) to derive *eccentric* (ək SEN'trik)—*out of the center* hence deviating from the normal in behavior attitudes, etc., or unconventional, odd, strange. The noun is *eccentricity* (ək sən-TRIS'ə-tee).

2. more cuts

The Greek prefix *a-* makes a root negative- the *atom* (AT'-on) was so named at a time when it was considered the smallest possible particle of an element, that is, one that could *not* be cut any further (We have long since split the atom, of course, with results, as in most technological advances, both good and evil.) The adjective is *atomic* (ə-TOM'-ik)

The Greek prefix *ana-* has a number of meanings, one of which is *up* as in *anatomy* (ə-NAT'-ə-mee) originally the *cutting up* of a plant or animal to determine its structure, later the bodily structure itself. The adjective is *anatomical* (an'-ə-TOM' ə-kəl)

Originally any book that was part of a larger work of many volumes was called a *tome* (TOM)—etymologically a part *cut* from the whole. Today a *tome* designates, often disparagingly an exceptionally large book, or one that is heavy and dull in content.

The Greek prefix *dicha-* in two, combines with *tome* to construct *dichotomy* (dī-KOT'-ə-mee) a splitting in two, a technical word used in astronomy biology botany and the science of logic. It is also employed as a non-technical term, as when we refer to the *dichotomy* in the life of a man who is a government clerk all day and a night-school teacher after working hours, so that his life is, in a sense, split into two parts. The verb is *dichotomize* (dī-KOT'-ə-mīz') the adjective is *dichotomous* (dī-KOT'-ə-məs) *Dichotomous* thinking is the sort that divides everything into two parts—good and bad white and black Democrats and Republicans etc. An unknown wit has made this classic statement about *dichotomous* thinking "There are two kinds of people those who divide everything into two parts, and those who do not."

Imagine a book a complicated or massive report, or some other elaborate document—now figuratively cut on or through it so that you can get to its essence, the very heart of the idea contained in it. What you have is an *epitome* (ə-PIT'-ə-mee) a condensation of the whole. (From *epi-* on, upon plus *tome*)

An *epitome* may refer to a summary condensation or abridgment of language as in "Let me have an *epitome* of the book," or "Give me the *epitome* of his speech."

More commonly, *epitome* and the verb *epitomize* (ə-PIT-ə-mīz) are used in sentences like "She is the epitome of kindness," or "That one act epitomizes her philosophy of life." If you cut everything else away to get to the essential part, that part is a representative cross-section of the whole. So a woman who is the epitome of kindness stands for all people who are kind, and an act that epitomizes a philosophy of life represents, by itself, the complete philosophy.

3. love and words

Logos we know means science or study. It may also mean word or speech, as it does in *philology* (fə-LOL-ə-jee), etymologically the love of words (from Greek *philein* to love, plus *logos*), or what is more commonly called *linguistics* (lɪŋ-GWIS-tiks) the science of language, a term derived from Latin *lingua*, tongue.

Can you write, and pronounce, the adjective form of *philology*?

4. more love

Philanthropy (fə-LAN-thrə-pee) is by etymology the love of mankind—one who devotes oneself to *philanthropy* is a *philanthropist* (fə-LAN-thrə-pist) as we learned in Chapter 3 the adjective is *philanthropic* (fɪ-lən-THROP-ik).

The verb *philander* (fə-LAN-dər) to "play around" sexually be promiscuous, or have extramarital relations, combines *philein* with *andros*, male. (*Philandering* despite its derivation, is not of course exclusively the male province. The word is, in fact, derived from the proper name conventionally given to male lovers in plays and romances of the 1500s and 1600s.) One who engages in the interesting activities catalogued above is a *philanderer* (fə-LAN-dər-ər).

By etymology *philosophy* is the love of wisdom (Greek *sophos* wise) *Philadelphia* is the City of Brotherly Love (Greek *adelphos* brother) *philharmonic* is the love of music or harmony (Greek *harmonia*, harmony) and a *philter* a rarely used word, is a love potion. Today we call whatever arouses sexual desire an

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>entomology</i> | en'-tə-MOL'-ə-jee |
| 2. <i>entomological</i> | en'-tə-mə-LOJ'-ə-kəl |
| 3. <i>eccentric</i> | ək-SEN'-trik |
| 4. <i>eccentricity</i> | ək'-sen-TRIS'-ə-tee |
| 5. <i>atom</i> | AT' əm |
| 6. <i>atomic</i> | ə-TOM -ik |
| 7. <i>anatomy</i> | ə-NAT'-ə-mee |
| 8. <i>anatomical</i> | an'-ə-TOM'-ə-kəl |
| 9. <i>tome</i> | TOM |
| 10. <i>dichotomy</i> | dī-KOT'-ə-mee |
| 11. <i>dichotomous</i> | dī-KOT'-ə-məs |
| 12. <i>dichotomize</i> | dī-KOT'-ə-mīz |

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>epitome</i> | ə-PIT'-ə-mee |
| 2. <i>epitomize</i> | ə-PIT'-ə-mīz |
| 3. <i>philology</i> | fə-LOL'-ə-jee |
| 4. <i>philological</i> | fil'-ə-LOJ'-ə-kəl |
| 5. <i>linguistics</i> | ling-GWIS'-tiks |
| 6. <i>philanthropy</i> | fə-LAN'-thro-pee |
| 7. <i>philanthropist</i> | fə-LAN'-thro-pist |
| 8. <i>philanthropic</i> | fil'-ən-THROP'-ik |
| 9. <i>philander</i> | fə-LAN'-dər |
| 10. <i>philanderer</i> | fə-LAN'-dər ə |

7. semantic
8. semantical
9. sociology
10. sociological
1. social

so-MAN -tik
 so-MAN'-to-kal
 so-shce-OL -o-jee or
 so-see-OL -o-jee
 so-shce-o-LOJ'-o-kal or
 so-see-o-LOJ -o-kal
 ay-SO'-shal

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. entomology
2. eccentricity
3. anatomy
4. dichotomy
5. epitome
6. philology
7. semantics
8. sociology
9. aphrodisiac
10. philanthropy

- a. physical structure
- b. summary representation of the whole
- c. science of the meanings and effects of words
- d. linguistics
- e. science dealing with insects
- f. science of social structures and customs
- g. charitable works
- h. that which causes sexual arousal
- i. strangeness; oddness; unconventionality
- j. condition or state of being split into two parts

KEY 1-c, 2-i, 3-a, 4-j, 5-b, 6-d, 7-e, 8-f, 9-h, 10-g

Can you work with the words? (II)

1. dichotomize
2. epitomize
3. philander
4. philter

- a. dull, heavy book
- b. love potion aphrodisiac
- c. pertaining to the study of language
- d. one fond of British people, customs, etc.

5 bibliophile	e. pertaining to the science group cultures, convents etc.
6. Anglophile	f. to split in two
7 <u>asocial</u>	g. withdrawn from contact w people
8 tome	h. book collector
9 philological	i. to summarize
10. sociological	j. to engage in extramarital s

KEY 1-f 2-i 3-j 4-b 5-h, 6-d, 7-g, 8-a, 9-c, 10-e

Do you understand the words?

1 Is a philanderer likely to be faithful to a spouse?	YES
2. Did Dr Jekyll-Mr Hyde lead a <i>dichotomous</i> existence?	YES
3 Is an egoist the <i>epitome</i> of selfishness?	YES
4 Is a philanthropist antisocial?	YES
5 Is an aphrodisiac intended to reduce sexual interest?	YES
6. Is a bibliophile's chief aim the enjoyment of literature?	YES
7 Does a philologist understand etymology?	YES
8. Is a semanticist interested in more than the dictionary meanings of words?	YES
9 Is an asocial person interested in improving social conditions?	YES
10. Is a light novel considered a tome?	YES

KEY 1-no, 2-yes, 3-yes, 4-no, 5-no, 6-no, 7-yes, 8-
9-no, 10-no

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 pertaining to the study of social customs (<i>adj</i>) | 1 S _____ |
| 2. pertaining to the psychological effects of words (<i>adj</i>) | 2. S _____
or S _____ |
| 3 lover and collector of books | 3 B _____ |
| 4 make love promiscuously | 4 P _____ |
| 5 pertaining to the science of linguistics (<i>adj</i>) | 5 P _____ |
| 6. pertaining to the study of insects (<i>adj</i>) | 6. E _____ |
| 7 one who admires British customs | 7 A _____ |
| 8. smallest particle, so-called | 8 A _____ |
| 9 pertaining to the structure of a body (<i>adj</i>) | 9 A _____ |
| 10 a dull, heavy book | 10. T _____ |
| 11 split in two (<i>adj</i>) | 11 D _____ |
| 12. to split in two | 12. D _____ |
| 13 a condensation, summary or representation of the whole | 13 E _____ |
| 14 to stand for the whole to summarize | 14 E _____ |
| 15 pertaining to charitable activities (<i>adj</i>) | 15 P _____ |
| 16 out of the norm odd | 16 E _____ |
| 17 one who "plays around" | 17 P _____ |
| 18. arousing sexual desire (<i>adj</i>) | 18 A _____
or A _____ |
| 19 science of the manner in which groups function | 19 S _____ |
| 20. self-isolated from contact with people | 20. A _____ |

KEY 1-sociological, 2-semantic or semantical 3-bibliophile, 4-philander 5-philological, 6-entomological, 7-Anglo-
phile, 8-atom, 9-anatomical, 10-tome, 11-dichotomous,

5 bibliophile

e. pertaining to the science of group cultures, conventions, etc.

6. Anglophile

f. to split in two

7 asocial

g. withdrawn from contact with people

8 tome

h. book collector

9 philological

i. to summarize

10, sociological

j. to engage in extramarital sex

KEY 1-f, 2-i, 3-j 4-b, 5-h, 6-d, 7-g, 8-a, 9-c, 10-e

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1 Is a <i>philanderer</i> likely to be faithful to a spouse? | YES | NO |
| 2. Did Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde lead a <i>dichotomous</i> existence? | YES | NO |
| 3 Is an egoist the <i>epitome</i> of selfishness? | YES | NO |
| 4 Is a <i>philanthropist</i> antisocial? | YES | NO |
| 5 Is an <i>aphrodisiac</i> intended to reduce sexual interest? | YES | NO |
| 6. Is a <i>bibliophile's</i> chief aim the enjoyment of literature? | YES | NO |
| 7 Does a <i>philologist</i> understand etymology? | YES | NO |
| 8. Is a <i>semanticist</i> interested in more than the dictionary meanings of words? | YES | NO |
| 9 Is an <i>asocial</i> person interested in improving social conditions? | YES | NO |
| 10. Is a light novel considered a <i>tome</i> ? | YES | NO |

KEY 1-no, 2-yes, 3-yes, 4-no, 5-no, 6-no 7-yes, 8-yes, 9-no, 10-no

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 pertaining to the study of social customs (<i>adj.</i>) | 1 S _____ |
| 2. pertaining to the psychological effects of words (<i>adj.</i>) | 2. S _____
or S _____ |
| 3 lover and collector of books | 3 B _____ |
| 4 make love promiscuously | 4 P _____ |
| 5 pertaining to the science of linguistics (<i>adj.</i>) | 5 P _____ |
| 6. pertaining to the study of insects (<i>adj.</i>) | 6. E _____ |
| 7 one who admires British customs | 7 A _____ |
| 8. smallest particle, so-called | 8 A _____ |
| 9 pertaining to the structure of a body (<i>adj.</i>) | 9 A _____ |
| 10 a dull, heavy book | 10. T _____ |
| 11 split in two (<i>adj.</i>) | 11 D _____ |
| 12 to split in two | 12. D _____ |
| 13 a condensation, summary or representation of the whole | 13 E _____ |
| 14 to stand for the whole to summarize | 14 E _____ |
| 15 pertaining to charitable activities (<i>adj.</i>) | 15 P _____ |
| 16. out of the norm odd | 16 E _____ |
| 17 one who "plays around" | 17 P _____ |
| 18 arousing sexual desire (<i>adj.</i>) | 18 A _____
or A _____ |
| 19 science of the manner in which groups function | 19 S _____ |
| 20. self isolated from contact with people | 20 A _____ |

KEY 1-sociological, 2-semantic or semantical 3-bibliophile, 4-philander 5-philological, 6-entomological 7-Anglo-ophile, 8-atom, 9-anatomical, 10-tome, 11-dichotomous,

12-dichotomize, 13-epitome, 14-epitomize, 15-philanthropic, 16-eccentric, 17-philanderer 18-aphrodisiac or aphrodisiacal, 19-sociology 20-asocial

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

- 1 Student of the stars and other heavenly phenomena. (a) geologist, (b) astronomer, (c) anthropologist
- 2 Student of plant life (a) botanist, (b) zoologist, (c) biologist
- 3 Student of insect life (a) sociologist, (b) entomologist, (c) etymologist
- 4 Student of the meaning and psychology of words. (a) philologist, (b) semanticist, (c) etymologist
- 5 Analysis of living tissue (a) autopsy (b) biopsy (c) autotomy
- 6 That which arouses sexual desire (a) zodiac, (b) bibliophile, (c) aphrodisiac
- 7 Self-governing: (a) autobiographical, (b) autonomous, (c) dichotomous
- 8 Part that represents the whole (a) epitome, (b) dichotomy (c) metronome
- 9 One who physically travels in space (a) astronomer (b) astrologer (c) astronaut
- 10 One who has extramarital affairs. (a) cosmonaut, (b) philanderer, (c) philanthropist

KEY 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b 5-b, 6-c, 7-b, 8-a, 9-c, 10-b

B. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 anthropos	_____	anthropology
2 logos	_____	philology

3	<i>astron</i>	_____	astronomy
4	<i>nautes</i>	_____	astronaut
5	<i>nomos</i>	_____	metronome
6	<i>autos</i>	_____	autonomy
7	<i>ge (geo-)</i>	_____	geology
8	<i>graphein</i>	_____	biography
9	<i>opsis optikos</i>	_____	autopsy
10	<i>zolon</i>	_____	zodiac
11	<i>some</i>	_____	entomology
12	<i>sektus</i>	_____	insect
13	<i>lingua</i>	_____	linguistics
14	<i>philein</i>	_____	philanthropy
15	<i>sophos</i>	_____	philosophy
16	<i>biblion</i>	_____	bibliophile
17	<i>Anglus</i>	_____	Anglophile
18	<i>sochos</i>	_____	sociology
19	<i>logos</i>	_____	biology
20	<i>bios</i>	_____	biopsy

KEY: 1-mankind, 2-word, speech, 3-star, 4-sailor 5-law order arrangement, 6-self, 7-earth, 8-to write, 9-view vision, sight, 10-animal 11-a cutting, 12-cut, 13-tongue, 14-to love, 15-wise, 16-book, 17-English, 18-companion, 19-science, study 20-life

TEASER QUESTION FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1 Recalling the root *sophos* wise, and thinking of the English word *moron*, write the name given to a second-year student in high school or college _____. Etymologically what does this word mean? _____

2. Based on the root *sophos* what word means *worldly-wise*? _____

3 Thinking of *bibliophile* define *bibliomane*: _____

4 These three words, based on *lingua* tongue use prefixes we have discussed. Can you define each one?

- (a) monolingual _____
- (b) bilingual _____
- (c) trilingual _____

Can you, now guess at the meaning of *multilingual*? _____

How about *linguist*? _____

What do you suppose the Latin root *multus* means? _____

(Think of *multitude*)

5 With *Angliophile* as your model, can you figure out what country and its people, customs, etc. each of the following admires?

- (a) Francophile _____
- (b) Russophile _____
- (c) Hispanophile _____
- (d) Germanophile _____
- (e) Nipponophile _____
- (f) Sinophile _____

6. Using roots you have learned, and with *bibliophile* as your model, can you construct a word for—

- (a) one who loves males _____
- (b) one who loves women: _____
- (c) one who loves children. _____
- (d) one who loves animals. _____
- (e) one who loves plants _____

(Answers in Chapter 18)

WHERE TO GET NEW IDEAS

People with superior vocabularies I have submitted, are the people with ideas. The words they know are verbal symbols of the ideas they are familiar with—reduce one and you must reduce the other for ideas cannot exist without verbalization. Friend once

had an idea—and had to coin a whole new vocabulary to make his idea clear to the world. Those who are familiar with Freud's theories know all the words that explain them—the *unconscious* the *ego* the *id* the *superego* *rationalization*, *Oedipus complex* and so on. Splitting the atom was once a new idea—anyone familiar with it knew something about *fusion*, *isotope* *radioactive cyclotron*, etc.

Remember this your vocabulary indicates the alertness and range of your mind. The words you know show the extent of your understanding of what's going on in the world. The size of your vocabulary varies directly with the degree to which you are growing intellectually.

You have covered so far in this book several hundred words. Having learned these words, you have begun to think of an equal number of new ideas. A new word is not just another pattern of syllables with which to clutter up your mind—a new word is a new idea to help you think, to help you understand the thoughts of others, to help you express your own thoughts, to help you live a richer intellectual life.

Realizing these facts, you may become impatient. You will begin to doubt that a book like this can cover all the ideas that an alert and intellectually mature adult wishes to be acquainted with. Your doubt is well-founded.

One of the chief purposes of this book is to get you started, to give you enough of a push so that you will begin to gather momentum to stimulate you enough so that you will want to start gathering your own ideas.

Where can you gather them? From good books on new topics.

How can you gather them? By reading on a wide range of new subjects.

Reference has repeatedly been made to psychology psychiatry and psychoanalysis in these pages. If your curiosity has been piqued by these references here is a good place to start. In these fields there is a tremendous and exciting literature—and you can read as widely and as deeply as you wish.

What I would like to do is offer a few suggestions as to where you might profitably begin—how far you go will depend on your own interest.

I suggest, first, half a dozen older books (older but still immensely valuable and completely valid) available at any large public library

The Human Mind by Karl A. Menninger

Mind and Body by Flanders Dunbar

The Mind in Action by Eric Berne

Understandable Psychiatry by Leland E. Himsie

A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud

Emotional Problems of Living by O. Spurgeon English and Gerald H. J. Pearson

Next, I suggest books on some of the newer approaches in psychology. These are available in inexpensive paperback editions as well as at your local library

I Ain't Well—But I Sure Am Better by Jess Lair, Ph.D.

The Disowned Self by Nathaniel Brandon

A Primer of Behavioral Psychology by Adelaide Bry

I'm OK—You're OK by Thomas A. Harris, M.D.

Freedom to Be and Man the Manipulator by Everett L. Shostrom

Games People Play by Eric Berne, M.D.

Love and Orgasm Pleasure and The Language of the Body by Alexander Lowen, M.D.

The Transparent Self by Sydney M. Jourard

Don't Say Yes When You Want to Say No by Herbert Fensterheim and Jean Baer

Gestalt Therapy Verbatim, by Frederick S. Perls

Down to It in by Muriel James and Dorothy Jongeward

Joy and Here Comes Everybody by William C. Schutz

The Fifty-Minute Hour by Robert Lindner

(End of Session 13)

Brief Intermission Four

HOW TO AVOID BEING A PURIST

Life, as you no doubt realize, is complicated enough these days. Yet puristic textbooks and English teachers with puristic ideas are striving to make it still more complicated. Their contribution to the complexity of modern living is the repeated claim that many of the natural, carefree and popular expressions that most of us use every day are "bad English," "incorrect grammar," "vulgar" or "illiterate."

In truth many of the former restrictions and "thou shalt nots" of academic grammar are now outmoded—most educated speakers quite simply ignore them.

Students in my grammar classes at Rio Hondo College are somewhat nonplused when they discover that correctness is not determined by textbook rules and cannot be enforced by school-teacher edict. They invariably ask "Aren't you going to draw the line somewhere?"

It is neither necessary nor possible for any one person to "draw the line." That is done—and quite effectively—by the people themselves, by the millions of educated people throughout the nation.

Of course certain expressions may be considered "incorrect" or "illiterate" or "bad grammar"—not because they violate puristic

rules, but only because they are rarely if ever used by educated speakers.

Correctness, in short, is determined by current educated usage.

The following notes on current trends in modern usage are intended to help you come to a decision about certain controversial expressions. As you read each sentence, pay particular attention to the italicized word or words. Does the usage square with your own language patterns? Would you be willing to phrase your thoughts in just such terms? Decide whether the sentence is "right" or "wrong," then compare your conclusions with the opinions given after the test.

TEST YOURSELF

1 Let's not walk any <i>farther</i> right now	RIGHT	WRONG
2 Some people admit that their <i>principle</i> goal in life is to become wealthy	RIGHT	WRONG
3 What a <i>nice</i> thing to say!	RIGHT	WRONG
4 He's <i>pretty</i> sick today	RIGHT	WRONG
5 I feel <i>awfully</i> sick.	RIGHT	WRONG
6 Are you going to invite Doris and I to your party?	RIGHT	WRONG

1 Let's not walk any *farther* right now

RIGHT In the nineteenth century when professional grammarians attempted to Latinize English grammar an artificial distinction was drawn between *farther* and *further* to wit *farther* refers in space, *further* means *to a greater extent* or *additional*. Today as a result, many teachers who are still under the forbidding influence of nineteenth-century restrictions insist that it is incorrect to use one word for the other.

To check on current attitudes toward this distinction, I sent the test sentence above to a number of dictionary editors, authors, and professors of English requesting their opinion of the acceptability of *further* in reference to actual distance. Sixty out of eighty-seven professors, over two thirds of those responding, accepted the

usage without qualification. Of twelve dictionary editors, eleven accepted *further* and in the case of the authors, thirteen out of twenty-three accepted the word as used. A professor of English at Cornell University remarked "I know of no justification for any present-day distinction between *further* and *farther*" and a consulting editor of the Funk and Wagnalls dictionary said, "There is nothing controversial here. As applied to spatial distance, *further* and *farther* have long been interchangeable."

Perhaps the comment of a noted author and columnist is most to the point. "I like both *further* and *farther* as I have never been able to tell which is which or why one is any farther or further than the other"

2. Some people admit that their *principle* goal in life is to become wealthy

WRONG. In speech, you can get *principal* and *principle* confused as often as you like, and no one will ever know the difference—both words are pronounced identically. In writing, however your spelling will give you away

There is a simple memory trick that will help you if you get into trouble with these two words. *Rule* and *principle* both end in *-le*—and a *principle* is a *rule*. On the other hand, *principal* contains an *a*, and so does *main*—and *principal* means *main*. Get these points straight and your confusion is over

Heads of schools are called *principals* because they are the *main* person in that institution of learning. The money you have in the bank is your *principal*, your *main* financial assets. And the stars of a play are *principals*—the *main* actors.

Thus, "Some people admit that their *principal* (main) goal in life is to become wealthy" but "Such a *principle* (rule) is not guaranteed to lead to happiness."

3 What a *nice* thing to say!

RIGHT Purists object to the popular use of *nice* as a synonym for *pleasant*, *agreeable* or *delightful*. They wish to restrict the word to its older and more erudite meaning of *exact* or *subtle*. You will be happy to hear that they aren't getting anywhere.

When I polled a group of well-known authors on the acceptability in everyday speech of the popular meaning of *nice* their

opinions were unanimous not a single dissenting voice out of the twenty-three authors who answered, was raised against the usage. One writer responded "It has been right for about 140 years"

Editors of magazines and newspapers questioned on the same point were just a shade more conservative. Sixty out of sixty-nine accepted the usage. One editor commented "I think we do not have to be nice about *nice* any longer. No one can eradicate it from popular speech as a synonym for *pleasant* or *enjoyable* or *kind* or *courteous*. It is a workhorse of the vocabulary and properly so."

The only valid objection to the word is that it is overworked by some people, but this shows a weakness in vocabulary rather than in grammar.

As in the famous story of the editor who said to her secretary "There are two words I wish you would stop using so much. One is *nice* and the other is 'lousy'."

"Okay," said the secretary who was eager to please. "What are they?"

4 He is pretty sick today

RIGHT One of the purists' pet targets of attack is the word *pretty* as used in the sentence under discussion. Yet all modern dictionaries accept such use of *pretty* and a survey made by a professor at the University of Wisconsin showed that the usage is established English.

5 I feel awfully sick.

RIGHT Dictionaries accept this usage in informal speech and the University of Wisconsin survey showed that it is established English.

The great popularity of *awfully* in educated speech is no doubt due to the strong and unique emphasis that the word gives to an adjective—substitute *very quite extremely* or *severely* and you considerably weaken the force.

On the other hand, it is somewhat less than cultivated to say "I feel *awful* sick," and the wisdom of using *awfully* to intensify a pleasant concept ("What an *awfully* pretty child!" "That book is *awfully* interesting!") is perhaps still debatable, though getting less and less so as the years go on.

6. Are you going to invite Doris and I to your party?

WRONG. Some people are almost irresistibly drawn to the pronoun *I* in constructions like this one. However not only does such use of *I* violate a valid and useful grammatical principle, but, more important, it is rarely heard in educated speech. The meaning of the sentence is equally clear no matter which form of the pronoun is employed, of course, but the use of *I* the less popular choice, may stigmatize the speaker as uneducated.

Consider it this way: You would normally say "Are you going to invite *me* to your party?" It would be wiser therefore, to say "Are you going to invite Doris and *me* to your party?"

HOW TO TALK ABOUT LIARS AND LYING

(Sessions 14-17)

TEASER PREVIEW

What kind of liar are you if you:

- have developed a reputation for falsehood?
- are particularly skillful?
- cannot be reformed?
- have become habituated to your vice?
- started to lie from the moment of your birth?
- always lie?
- cannot distinguish fact from fancy?
- suffer no pangs of conscience?
- are suspiciously smooth and fluent in your lying?
- tell vicious lies?

SESSION 14

It was the famous Greek philosopher and cynic Diogenes who went around the streets of Athens, lantern in hand, looking for an honest person.

This was over two thousand years ago, but I presume that Diogenes would have as little success in his search today. Lying seems to be an integral weakness of mortal character—I doubt that few human beings would be so brash as to claim that they have never in their lives told at least a partial untruth. Indeed, one philologist goes so far as to theorize that language must have been invented for the sole purpose of deception. Perhaps so. It is certainly true that animals seem somewhat more honest than humans, maybe because they are less gifted mentally.

Why do people lie? To increase their sense of importance, to escape punishment, to gain an end that would otherwise be denied them, out of long-standing habit, or sometimes because they actually do not know the difference between fact and fancy. These are the common reasons for falsification. No doubt there are other fairly unique, motives that impel people to distort the truth. And, to come right down to it, can we always be certain what is true and what is false?

If lying is a prevalent and all-too-human phenomenon, there would of course be a number of interesting words to describe different types of liars.

Let us pretend (not to get personal, but only to help you become personally involved in the ideas and words) that you are a liar.

The question is, what kind of liar *are* you?

IDEAS

1. you don't fool even some of the people

Everybody knows your propensity for avoiding facts. You have built so solid and unsavory a reputation that only a stranger is likely to be misled—and then, not for long.

A notorious liar

2. to the highest summits of artistry

Your ability is top-drawer—rarely does anyone lie as convincingly or as artistically as you do. Your skill has, in short, reached the zenith of perfection. Indeed, your mastery of the art is so great that your lying is almost always crowned with success—and you have no trouble seducing an unwary listener into believing that you are telling gospel truth.

A consummate liar

3. beyond redemption or salvation

You are impervious to correction. Often as you may be caught in your fabrications, there is no reforming you—you go right on lying despite the punishment, embarrassment, or unhappiness that your distortions of truth may bring upon you.

An incorrigible liar

4. too old to learn new tricks

You are the victim of firmly fixed and deep-rooted habits. Telling untruths is as frequent and customary an activity as brushing your teeth in the morning, or having toast and coffee for breakfast, or lighting up a cigarette after dinner (if you are a smoker). And almost as reflexive.

An inveterate liar

5 on early start

You have such a long history of persistent falsification that one can only suspect that your vice started when you were reposing in your mother's womb. In other words, and allowing for a great deal of exaggeration for effect, you have been lying from the moment of your birth.

A congenital liar

6. no letup

You never stop lying. While normal people lie on occasion, and often for special reasons, you lie continually—not occasionally or even frequently but over and over

A chronic liar

7 a strange disease

You are not concerned with the difference between truth and falsehood you do not bother to distinguish fact from fantasy. In fact your lying is a disease that no antibiotic can cure.

A pathological liar

8 no regrets

You are completely without a conscience. No matter what misery your fabrications may cause your innocent victims, you never feel the slightest twinge of guilt. Totally unscrupulous, you are a dangerous person to get mixed up with.

An unconscionable liar

9 smooth

Possessed of a lively imagination and a ready tongue, you can distort facts as smoothly and as effortlessly as you can say your name. But you do not always get away with your lies.

Ironically enough, it is your very smoothness that makes you suspect. Your answers are too quick to be true. Even if we can't immediately catch you in your lies, we have learned from unhappy past experience not to suspend our critical faculties when you are talking. We admire your nimble wit, but we listen with a skeptical ear.

A *glub* liar

10. outstanding!

Lies, after all, are bad—they are frequently injurious to other people, and may have a particularly dangerous effect on you as a liar. At best, if you are caught you suffer some embarrassment. At worst, if you succeed in your deception your character becomes warped and your sense of values suffers. Almost all lies are harmful; some are no less than vicious.

If you are one type of liar, *all* your lies are vicious—calculatedly predeterminedly coldly and advisedly vicious. In short, your lies are so outstandingly hurtful that people gasp in amazement and disgust at hearing them.

An *egregious* liar

In this chapter the ten basic words revolve rather closely around a central core. Each one, however, has a distinct, a unique meaning, a special implication. Note the differences.

TYPE OF LIAR	SPECIAL IMPLICATION
1 <i>notorious</i>	famous—or infamous—for lying; tendency to falsify is well-known
2 <i>consummate</i>	great skill
3 <i>incorrigible</i>	too far gone to be reformed— impervious to rehabilitation
4 <i>inveterate</i>	lying has become a deep-rooted habit
5 <i>congenital</i>	lying had very early beginnings—as if from birth

6 chronic	over and over
7 pathological	an irresistible compulsion to lie—often for no rational reason lying is a disease
8. unconscionable	lack of regret or remorse
9 glib	great smoothness
10. egregious	viciousness of the lies

These ten expressive adjectives, needless to say are not restricted to lying or liars. Note their general meanings.

1 notorious	well-known for some bad quality—a notorious philanderer
2. consummate	perfect, highly skilled—consummate artistry at the keyboard
3 incorrigible	beyond reform—an incorrigible optimist
4 inveterate	long-accustomed, deeply habituated—an inveterate smoker (this adjective, like <i>notorious</i> , usually has an unfavorable connotation)
5 congenital	happening at or during birth—a congenital deformity
6. chronic	going on for a long time, or occurring again and again—chronic appendicitis
7 pathological	diseased—a pathological condition
8. unconscionable	without pangs of conscience—unconscionable cruelty to children
9 glib	smooth, suspiciously fluent—a glib witness
10 egregious	outstandingly bad or vicious—an egregious error

With the exception of *consummate* and *congenital* all ten adjectives have strongly derogatory implications and are generally used to describe people, characteristics, or conditions we disapprove of.

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 notorious | na-TAWR -ee zə |
| 2 consummate | kən-SUM'-ət |
| 3 incorrigible | in-KAWR -ə-jə-bəl |
| 4 inveterate | in VET'-ə-rət |
| 5 congenital | kən JEN' ə-təl |
| 6 chronic | KRON'-ik |
| 7 pathological | path -ə-LOJ -ə-kəl |
| 8 unconscionable | un-KON'-shə-nə-bəl |
| 9 glib | GLIB |
| 10. egregious | ə-GREE' jəs |

Can you work with the words?

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 notorious | a beyond reform |
| 2 consummate | b. continuing over a long period of time; recurring |
| 3 incorrigible | c. diseased |
| 4 inveterate | d from long-standing habit |
| 5 congenital | e suspiciously smooth |
| 6 chronic | f. without conscience or scruples |
| 7 pathological | g. outstandingly bad or vicious |
| 8 unconscionable | h. unfavorably known |
| 9 glib | i. from birth |
| 10. egregious | j. finished, perfect, artistic |

KEY 1-h, 2-j 3-a, 4-d, 5-i, 6-b, 7-c, 8-f 9-e 10-g

Do you understand the words?

1 Do people become <i>notorious</i> for good acts?	YES	NO
2. Is Beethoven considered a <i>consummate</i> musical genius?	YES	NO
3 If a criminal is truly <i>incorrigible</i> , is there any point in attempting rehabilitation?	YES	NO
4 Does an <i>inveterate</i> smoker smoke only occasionally?	YES	NO
5 Is a <i>congenital</i> deformity one that occurs late in life?	YES	NO
6 Is a <i>chronic</i> invalid ill much of the time?	YES	NO
7 Is a <i>pathological</i> condition normal and healthy?	YES	NO
8. If a person commits an <i>unconscionable</i> act of cruelty is there any regret, remorse, or guilt?	YES	NO
9 Is a <i>glib</i> talker awkward and hesitant in speech?	YES	NO
10. Is an <i>egregious</i> error very bad?	YES	NO

KEY 1-no, 2-yes, 3-no, 4-no, 5-no, 6-yes, 7-no, 8-no, 9-no, 10-yes

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 outstandingly vicious: so bad as to be in a class by itself | 1 F _____ |
| 2. starting at birth | 2 C _____ |
| 3 happening over and over again, continuing for a long time | 3 C _____ |

4 widely and unfavorably known (as for antisocial acts, character weaknesses, immoral or unethical behavior etc.)	4 N_____
5 beyond correction	5 I_____
6 smooth and persuasive- unusually almost suspiciously fluent	6 G_____
7 long addicted to a habit	7 L_____
8 perfect in the practice of an art extremely skillful	8 C_____
9 unscrupulous entirely without conscience	9 U_____
10 diseased	10 P_____

KEY 1-egregious, 2-congenital, 3-chronic, 4-notorious, 5-in-
corrigible, 6-glib 7-inveterate, 8-consummate, 9-uncon-
scionable, 10-pathological

Can you use the words?

As a result of the tests you are taking, you are becoming more and more familiar with these ten valuable and expressive words. Now as a further check on your learning, write the word that best fits each blank.

- 1 This person has gambled, day in and day out, for as long as anyone can remember—gambling has become a deep-rooted habit.

- 5 The suspect answers the detective's questions easily fluently almost too smoothly
5 _____ responses
6. A person reaches the acme of perfection as an actress or actor
6 A _____ performer
- 7 No one can change someone's absurdly romantic attitude toward life.
7 An _____ romantic
8. A mistake so bad that it defies description
8. An _____ blunder
- 9 Drunk almost all the time, again and again and again—periods of sobriety are few and very very far between
9 A _____ alcoholic
10. Doctors find a persistent, dangerous infection in the bladder
10 A _____ condition

KEY 1—inveterate, 2—congenital, 3—notorious, 4—unconscionable, 5—glib, 6—consummate, 7—incorrigible, 8—egregious, 9—chronic, 10—pathological

(End of Session 14)

SESSION 15

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 well-known

"Widely but unfavorably known" is the common definition for *notorious*. Just as a *notorious* liar is well-known for unreliable statements, so a *notorious* gambler a *notorious* thief, or a *notori-*

our killer has achieved a wide reputation for some form of antisocial behavior. The noun is *notoriety* (nō-tā-Rĭ-gē-tee).

The derivation is from Latin *notus*, known, from which we also get *noted*. It is an interesting characteristic of some words that a change of syllables can alter the emotional impact. Thus, an admirer of certain business executives will speak of them as "noted industrialists"; these same people's enemies will call them "notorious exploiters." Similarly, if we admire a man's or a woman's worldliness, we refer to it by the complimentary term *childlike*; but if we are annoyed by the trait, we describe it, derogatively as *childish*. Change "-like" to "-ish" and our emotional tone undergoes a complete reversal.

2. plenty of room at the top

The top of a mountain is called, as you know, the *summit*, a word derived from Latin *summus*, highest, which also gives us the mathematical term *sum* as in addition. A *consummate* artist has reached the very highest point of perfection and to *consume* (kōN-sū-mayt') a marriage, a business deal, or a contract is, etymologically, to bring it to the highest point, that is, to put the final touches to it, to bring it to completion.

[Note how differently *consummate* (kōN-SUM-ōt) the adjective, is pronounced from the verb to *consume* (KON-sū-mayt')]

Nouns are formed from adjectives by the addition of the noun suffix *-ness*: *sweet—sweetness—simple—simplicity, envious—enviousness—etc.*

Many adjectives, however, have alternate noun forms, and the adjective *consummate* is one of them. To make a noun out of *consume* add either *-ness* or *-acy*: *consummateness* (kōN-SUM-at-nēs) or *consummacy* (kōN-SUM-gē-see).

Verbs ending in *-ate* invariably tack on the noun suffix *-ion* to form nouns: *create—creation, evaluate—evaluation, etc.*

Can you write the noun form of the verb to *consume*?

3 no help

Call people *incorrigible* (in-KAWR -ə-jə-bəl) if they do any thing to excess, and if all efforts to correct or reform them are to no avail. Thus, one can be an *incorrigible* idealist, an *incorrigible* criminal, an *incorrigible* optimist, or an *incorrigible* philanderer. The word derives from Latin *corrigo* to correct or set straight, plus the negative prefix *in*. (This prefix, depending on the root it precedes, may be negative, may intensify the root, as in *invaluable* or may mean *in*.)

The noun is *incorrigibility* (in-kawr' ə-jə-BIL ə-tee) or alternatively *incorrigibleness*.

4 veterans

Inveterate from Latin *vetus*, old * generally indicates disapproval.

Inveterate gamblers have grown old in the habit, etymologically speaking. *Inveterate* drinkers have been imbibing for so long that they too have formed old, well-established habits and *biveterate* liars have been lying for so long, and their habits are by now so deep-rooted, that one can scarcely remember (the word implies) when they ever told the truth.

The noun is *inveteracy* (in VET' ə-see) or *inveterateness*.

A *veteran* (VET-ə-rən) as of the Armed Forces, grew older serving the country; otherwise a *veteran* is an old hand at the game (and therefore skillful). The word is both a noun and an adjective: a *veteran* at (or in) swimming, tennis, police work, business, negotiations, diplomacy—or a *veteran* actor, teacher, diplomat, political reformer.

Latin *senex* source of *senile* and *senescent*, also, you will recall, means old. In *inveterate* *in* means in, it is not the negative prefix found in *incorrigible*.

Greek *genesis* birth or origin, a root we discovered in discussing *psychogenic* (Chapter 5) is the source of a great many English words.

Genetics (jə-NET'iks) is the science that treats of the transmission of hereditary characteristics from parents to offspring. The scientist specializing in the field is a *geneticist* (jə-NET'ə-sist) the adjective is *genetic* (jə-NET'ik) The particle in the chromosome of the germ cell containing a hereditary characteristic is a *gene* (JEEN)

Genealogy (jeen'-ee-AL-ə-jee) is the study of family trees or ancestral origins (*logos* study) The practitioner is a *genealogist* (jeen'-ee-AL-ə-jist) Can you form the adjective? _____ (And can you pronounce it?)

The *genital* (JEN'-ə-tal) or sexual organs are involved in the process of conception and birth. The *genesis* (JEN'-ə-sis) of anything—a plan, idea, thought, career etc.—is its beginning, birth, or origin, and *Genesis* the first book of the Old Testament, describes the creation, or birth, of the universe.

Congenital is constructed by combining the prefix *con-* with or together and the root *genesis* birth.

So a *congenital* defect, deformity condition, etc. occurs during the nine-month birth process (or period of gestation to become technical) *Hereditary* (hə-RED'-ə-tair'-ee) characteristics, on the other hand are acquired at the moment of conception. Thus, eye color nose shape, hair texture, and other such qualities are *hereditary* they are determined by the *genes* in the germ cells of the mother and father But a thalidomide baby resulted from the use of the drug by a pregnant woman, so the deformities were *congenital*

Congenital is used both literally and figuratively Literally the word generally refers to some medical deformity or abnormality occurring during gestation. Figuratively it wildly exaggerates, for effect, the very early existence of some quality *congenital* liar *congenital* fear of the dark, etc.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1 <i>notas</i>	known	_____
2 <i>summus</i>	highest	_____
3 <i>corrigo</i>	to correct, set straight	_____
4 <i>vetus</i>	old	_____
5 <i>senex</i>	old	_____
6 <i>genesis</i>	birth, origin	_____
7 <i>logos</i>	science, study	_____
8 <i>in-</i>	negative prefix	_____

USING THE WORD

Can you pronounce the words?

1 <i>notoriety</i>	nō-tə-RI' ə-tee
2 <i>to consummate (v)</i>	KON'-mə-mayt'
3 <i>consummacy</i>	kən-SUM -ə-see
4 <i>consummation</i>	kən -mə-MAY'-shən
5 <i>incorrigibility</i>	in-kawr'-ə-jə-BIL ə-tee
6 <i>inveteracy</i>	in-VET' ə-rə-see
7 <i>veteran</i>	VET' ə-rən
8 <i>genetics</i>	jə-NET'-ik
9 <i>geneticist</i>	jə-NET' ə-sist
10 <i>genetic</i>	jə-NET'-ik
11 <i>gene</i>	JEEN
12 <i>genealogy</i>	jee'-nee-AL ə-jee
13 <i>genealogist</i>	jee'-nee-AL -ə-jist
14 <i>genealogical</i>	jee'-nee-ə-LOJ -ə-kəl
15 <i>genital</i>	JEN'-ə-təl
16 <i>genesis</i>	JEN'-ə-sis
17 <i>hereditary</i>	hə-RED' ə-tair'-ee

Can you work with the words?

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 notoriety | a. state of artistic height |
| 2. to consummate (v) | b. state of being long established in a habit |
| 3 consummacy | c. beginning, origin |
| 4 incorrigibility | d. science of heredity |
| 5 inveteracy | e. bring to completion top off |
| 6. genetics | f. study of ancestry |
| 7 genealogy | g. referring to characteristics passed on to offspring by parents |
| 8. genital | h. referring to reproduction, or to the reproductive or sexual organs |
| 9 genesis | i. ill fame |
| 10 hereditary | j. particle that transmits hereditary characteristics |
| 11 gene | k. state of being beyond reform or correction |

KEY 1-i 2-e, 3-a, 4-k 5-b 6-d 7-f 8-h 9-c, 10-g, 11-j

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1 Does <i>notoriety</i> usually come to perpetrators of mass murders? | YES | NO |
| 2. Is the product of a <i>consummately</i> skillful counterfeiter likely to be taken as genuine? | YES | NO |
| 3 Is <i>incorrigibility</i> in a criminal a sign that rehabilitation is possible? | YES | NO |
| 4. Is a <i>geneticist</i> interested in your parents' characteristics? | YES | NO |
| 5 Does <i>inveteracy</i> suggest that a habit is new? | YES | NO |

6. When you <i>consummate</i> a deal, do you back out of it?	YES	NO
7 Is a <i>veteran</i> actress long experienced at her art?	YES	NO
8 Do <i>genes</i> determine heredity?	YES	NO
9 Is a <i>genealogist</i> interested in your family origins?	YES	NO
10 Are the <i>genital</i> organs used in reproduction?	YES	NO
11 Is the <i>genesis</i> of something the final point?	YES	NO
12. Are <i>hereditary</i> characteristics derived from parents?	YES	NO

KEY 1-yes, 2-yes, 3-no, 4-yes, 5-no, 6-no, 7-yes, 8-yes, 9-yes, 10-yes, 11-no, 12-yes

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 sexual reproductive | 1 G_____ |
| 2. to complete | 2. C_____ |
| 3 wide and unfavorable reputation | 3 N_____ |
| 4 particle in the chromosome of a cell that transmits a characteristic from parent to offspring | 4 G_____ |
| 5 completion | 5 C_____ |
| 6 inability to be reformed | 6. I_____ |
| 7 the science that deals with the transmission of characteristics from parents to children | 7 G_____ |
| 8. referring to a quality or characteristic that is inherited (adj.) | 8. H_____ |
| 9 beginning or origin | 9 G_____ |

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 10 student of family roots or origins | 10. G_____ |
| 11 height of skill or artistry | 11 C_____ |
| | or C_____ |
| 12. transmitted by heredity | 12. G_____ |
| 13 quality of a habit that has been established over many years | 13 I_____ |
| | or I_____ |
| 14 a person long experienced at a profession, art, or business | 14 V_____ |
| 15 pertaining to a study of family origins (adj.) | 15 G_____ |

KEY 1-genital, 2-consummate, 3-notoriety 4-gene, 5-consummation, 6-incorrigibility 7-genetics, 8-hereditary 9-pests, 10-genealogist, 11-consummacy or consummation, 12-genetic, 13-inveteracy or inveterateness, 14-veteran, 15-genealogical

(End of Session 15)

SESSION 16

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 of time and place

A *chronic* liar lies constantly again and again and again a *chronic* invalid is ill time after time, frequently repeatedly The derivation of the word is Greek *chronos* time The noun form is *chronicity* (kro-NIS'-a-lee)

An *anachronism* (a-NAK'-ra-niz-əm) is someone or something out of time out of date, belonging to a different era, either earlier

or later (The prefix *ana* like *a-* is negative.) The adjective is *anachronous* (ə-NAK-rə-nəs) or *anachronistic* (ə-nak'-rə-NIS-tik)

Wander along Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park in Manhattan some Sunday. You will see horse-drawn carriages with top-hatted coachmen—a vestige of the 1800s. Surrounded by twentieth-century motorcars and modern skyscrapers, these romantic vehicles of a bygone era are *anachronous*.

Read a novel in which a scene is supposedly taking place in the nineteenth century and see one of the characters turning on a TV set. An *anachronism*!

Your friend talks, thinks, dresses, and acts as if he were living in the time of Shakespeare. Another *anachronism*!

Science fiction is deliberately *anachronous*—it deals with phenomena, gadgetry, accomplishments far off (possibly) in the future.

An *anachronism* is out of time—something out of place is *incongruous* (in-KONG-grū-əs) a word combining the negative prefix *in-* the prefix *con-* with or together and a Latin verb meaning to agree or correspond.

Thus, it is *incongruous* to wear a sweater and slacks to a formal wedding; it is *anachronous* to wear the wasp waist, conspicuous bustle, or powdered wig of the eighteenth century. The noun form of *incongruous* is *incongruity* (in-kang-GRŪ-ə-tee).

Chronological (kron-ə-LOJ'-ə-kəl) in correct time order comes from *chronos*. To tell a story *chronologically* is to relate the events in the time order of their occurrence. *Chronology* (kro-NOL-ə-jee) is the science of time order and the accurate dating of events (*logos* science)—the expert in this field is a *chronologist* (kro-NOL-ə-jist)—or a list of events in the time order in which they have occurred or will occur.

A *chronometer* (kro-NOM-ə-tər) combining *chronos* with *metron*, measurement, is a highly accurate timepiece, especially one used on ships. *Chronometry* (kro-NOM'-ə-tree) is the measurement of time—the adjective is *chronometric* (kron'-ə-MET'-rik).

Add the prefix *syn-* together plus the verb suffix *-ize* to *chronos* and you have constructed *synchronize* (SIN'-kro-nīz') etymologically to *time together* or to move, happen or cause to happen, at the same time or rate. If you and your friend *synchro-*

size your watches, you set them at the same time. If you *synchronize* the activity of your arms and legs, as in swimming, you move them at the same time or rate. The adjective is *synchronous* (SIN'-kro-nas) the noun form of the verb *synchronize* is *synchronization* (sin'-kro-na-ZAY'-shan)

2 disease suffering, feeling

Pathological is *diseased* (a *pathological* condition)—this meaning of the word ignores the root *logos* science, study

Pathology (pa-THOL-o-jee) is the science or study of disease—its nature, cause, cure, etc. However another meaning of the noun ignores *logos*, and *pathology* may be any morbid, diseased, or abnormal physical condition or conditions; in short, simply *disease* as in "This case involves so many kinds of *pathology* that several different specialists are working on it."

A *pathologist* (pa-THOL-o-jist) is an expert who examines tissue, often by autopsy or biopsy to diagnose disease and interpret the abnormalities in such tissue that may be caused by specific diseases.

Pathos occurs in some English words with the additional meaning of *feeling*. If you feel or suffer with someone, you are *sympathetic* (sim-pa-THET'-ik)—*sym-* is a respelling before the letter *p* of the Greek prefix *syn-*, with or together. The noun is *sympathy* (SIM'-pa-thee) the verb *sympathize* (SIAF'-pa-thiz). Husbands, for example, so the story goes, may have *sympathetic* labor pains when their wives are about to deliver.

The prefix *anti-*, you will recall, means *against*. If you experience *antipathy* (an-TIP'-o-thee) to people or things, you feel *against* them—you feel strong dislike or hostility. The adjective is *antipathetic* (an'-ta-po-THET'-ik) as in "an *antipathetic* reaction to an authority figure."

But you may have *no feeling at all*—just indifference. Lack of any interest, emotion, or response, complete listlessness, especially when some reaction is normal or expected. Then you are *apathetic* (ap-o-THET'-ik) *a-*, as you know is a negative prefix. The noun is *apathy* (AP'-o-thee) as in voter *apathy* student *apathy* etc.

On the other hand, you may be so sensitive or perceptive that you not only share the feelings of another but you also *identify* with those feelings, in fact experience them yourself as if momentarily you were that other person. What you have, then, is *empathy* (EM'-pə-thee) you *empathize* (EM'-pə-thīz') you are *empathetic* (em-pə-THET'-ik) or, to use an alternate adjective, *empathic* (em-PATH'-ik) *Em-* is a respelling before the letter *p* of the Greek prefix *em-* in.

Someone is *pathetic* (pə-THET'-ik) who is obviously suffering—such a person may arouse sympathy or pity (or perhaps *antipathy*?) in you. A *pathetic* story is about suffering and, again, is likely to arouse sadness, sorrow or pity.

Some interesting research was done many years ago by Dr. J. B. Rhine and his associates at Duke University on extrasensory perception, you will find an interesting account of Rhine's work in his book *The Reach of the Mind*. What makes it possible for two people separated by miles of space to communicate with each other without recourse to messenger, telephone, telegraph, or postal service? It can be done, say the believers in *telepathy* (te-LEP'-ə-thee) also called *mental telepathy* though they do not yet admit to knowing how. How can one person read the mind of another? Simple—by being *telepathic* (tel-ə-PATH'-ik) but no one can explain the chemistry or biology of it. *Telepathy* is built by combining *pathos* feeling, with the prefix *tele-* distance, the same prefix we found in *telephone*, *telegraph*, *telescope*.

Telepathic (tel-ə-PATH'-ik) communication occurs when people can feel each other's thoughts from a distance, when they have ESP.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT

SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1 <i>chronos</i>	time	_____
2 <i>ana a-</i>	negative prefix	_____
3 <i>con-</i>	with, together	_____

4. <i>in-</i>	negative prefix	_____
5. <i>logos</i>	science, study	_____
6. <i>metron</i>	measurement	_____
7. <i>syn- sym-</i>	with, together	_____
8. <i>-ize</i>	verb suffix	_____
9. <i>pathos</i>	disease, suffering, feeling	_____
10. <i>anti</i>	against	_____
11. <i>en- em-</i>	in	_____
12. <i>tele-</i>	distance	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. <i>chronicity</i>	<i>kre-NIS'-ə-tee</i>
2. <i>anachronism</i>	<i>ə-NAK -rə-niz-əm</i>
3. <i>anachronous</i>	<i>ə-NAK -rə-nəs</i>
4. <i>anachronistic</i>	<i>ə-nak'-rə-NIS' tīk</i>
5. <i>incongruous</i>	<i>in-kONG' grō-əs</i>
6. <i>incongruity</i>	<i>in'-kang-GROO'-ə-tee</i>
7. <i>chronological</i>	<i>kron'-ə-LOJ -ə-kəl</i>
8. <i>chronology</i>	<i>kre-NOL -ə-jee</i>
9. <i>chronologist</i>	<i>kre-NOL -ə-jist</i>
10. <i>chronometer</i>	<i>kre-NOM -ə-tər</i>
11. <i>chronometry</i>	<i>kre-NOM'-ə-tee</i>
12. <i>chronometric</i>	<i>kron' ə-MET'-rīk</i>
13. <i>synchronous</i>	<i>SIN'-kre-nīk'</i>
14. <i>synchronization</i>	<i>sīn kre-nə-ZAY'-shən</i>
15. <i>synchronous</i>	<i>SIN' kre-nəs</i>

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. <i>pathology</i>	<i>pə-THOL -ə-jee</i>
2. <i>pathologist</i>	<i>pə-THOL -ə-jist</i>
3. <i>sympathy</i>	<i>SIM'-pə-thee</i>

4. *sympathetic*
5. *sympathize*
6. *antipathy*
7. *antipathetic*
8. *apathy*
9. *apathetic*
10. *empathy*
11. *empathize*
12. *empathetic*
13. *empathic*
14. *pathetic*
15. *telepathy*
16. *telepathic*

- sim-po-THET'-ik
 SIM'-po-thiz
 an-TIP'-o-theo
 an'-to-po-THET' ik
 AP'-o-theo
 ap-o-THET'-ik
 EM'-po-theo
 EM'-po-thiz
 em-po-THET'-ik
 em-PATH'-ik
 po-THET'-ik
 to-LEP'-o-thee
 tel' o-PATH'-ik

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 chronicity | a. something, or state of being, out of place |
| 2 anachronism | b. timepiece, device that measures time very accurately |
| 3 incongruity | c. condition of continual or repeated recurrence |
| 4 chronology | d. act of occurring, or of causing to occur at the same time |
| 5 chronometer | e. calendar of events in order of occurrence |
| 6 chronometry | f. something, or someone, out of time |
| 7 synchronization | g. measurement of time |
| 8 pathology | h. a sharing or understanding of another's feeling |
| 9 sympathy | i. ESP communication from a distance |
| 10 telepathy | j. disease study of disease |

KEY 1-c, 2-f, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-g, 7-d, 8-j, 9-h, 10-i

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 pathologist | a. identification with another's feelings |
| 2 antipathy | b. share another's feelings strongly as to experience those feelings oneself |
| 3 apathy | c. out of time |
| 4 empathy | d. one who examines to diagnose disease |
| 5 synchronize | e. occurring at the same time or rate |
| 6 empathize | f. relating to extrasensory perception |
| 7 anachronous | g. suffering arousing sympathy or pity |
| 8 incongruous | h. lack of feeling; non-responsiveness |
| 9 synchronous | i. out of place |
| 10 pathetic | j. happen, or cause to happen at the same time or rate |
| 11 telepathic | k. hostility strong dislike |

KEY 1-d, 2-k, 3-h, 4-a, 5-j 6-b, 7-c, 8-i 9-e, 10-g, 11-

Do you understand the words?

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1 Are these dates in <i>chronological</i> order?
1492, 1941, 1586 | YES |
| 2 Is <i>pathology</i> the study of healthy tissue? | YES |
| 3 Is <i>telepathic</i> communication carried on by telephone? | YES |
| 4 Does a <i>sympathetic</i> response show an understanding of another's feelings? | YES |
| 5 Is one <i>antipathetic</i> to things, ideas, or people one finds agreeable? | YES |
| 6 Do <i>apathetic</i> people react strongly? | YES |

7 Does an <i>empathic</i> response show identification with the feelings of another?	YES	NO
8. Is a swimsuit <i>incongruous</i> attire at a formal ceremony?	YES	NO
9 Is an <i>anachronistic</i> attitude up to date?	YES	NO
10. Are <i>synchronous</i> movements out of time with one another?	YES	NO

KEY 1-no, 2-no, 3-no, 4-yes, 5-no, 6-no, 7-yes, 8-yes, 9-no, 10-no

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 In order of time | 1 C _____ |
| 2. out of place | 2 I _____ |
| 3., 4 out of time (two forms) | 3 A _____ |
| | 4. A _____ |
| 5 something, or state of being, out of place | 5. I _____ |
| 6. lack of feeling | 6. A ^r _____ |
| 7 measurer of time | 7 C _____ |
| 8. study of disease | 8. P _____ |
| 9 feeling of hostility or dislike | 9 A _____ |
| 10 to occur or cause to occur at the same time or rate | 10. S _____ |
| 11 evoking sorrow or pity | 11 P _____ |
| 12. something out of time | 12. A _____ |
| 13 state of recurring again and again | 13. C _____ |
| 14 extraneous perception | 14 T _____ |
| 15. one who examines tissue to diagnose disease | 15 P _____ |
| 16. Identification with the feelings of another | 16. E _____ |
| 17 happening at the same time or rate (adj) | 17 S _____ |

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 18. skilful at thought transference
without sensory communication | 18. T_____ |
| 19 calendar of events in time
sequence | 19 C_____ |
| 20 referring to the measurement
of time (<i>adj</i>) | 20. C_____ |

KEY 1-chronological 2-incongruous, 3 4-anachronous, arch
ronistic, 5-incongruity 6-apatby 7-chronometer, 8-pa
thology 9-antipathy 10-synchronize, 11-psyche
12-anachronism 13-chronicity 14-telepathy 15-psy
thologist, 16-empathy 17-synchronous, 18-telepathy
19-chronology 20-chronometric

(End of Session 16)

SESSION 17

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 knowing

Psychopaths commit antisocial and *unconscionable* acts—they are not troubled by *conscience* guilt, remorse, etc. over what they have done.

Unconscionable and *conscience* are related in derivation—the first word from Latin *scire* to know the second from Latin *sciens* knowing, and both using the prefix *con-* with, together.

Etymologically then, your *conscience* is your knowledge with moral sense of right and wrong; if you are *unconscionable* your conscience is not (*am*) working, or you have no conscience. Th

noun form is *unconscionableness* or *unconscionability* (un-kon'-shə-nə-BIL -ə-tee)

Conscious also from *con-* plus *scio* is knowledge or awareness of one's emotions or sensations, or of what's happening around one.

Science from *sciens* is systematized knowledge as opposed, for example, to belief, faith, intuition, or guesswork.

Add Latin *omnis* all, to *sciens* to construct *omniscient* (om-NISH'-ent) all-knowing, possessed of infinite knowledge. The noun is *omniscience* (om-NISH'-ens)

Add the prefix *pre-* before, to *sciens* to construct *prescient* (PREE'-shant)—knowing about events before they occur i.e., psychic, or possessed of unusual powers of prediction. The noun is *prescience* (PREE'-shans)

And, finally add the negative prefix *ne-* to *sciens* to produce *nescient* (NESH'-ent) not knowing, or ignorant. Can you, by analogy with the previous two words, write the noun form of *nescient*? _____ (Can you pronounce it?)

2. fool some of the people

Glib is from an old English root that means *slippery*. *Glib* liars or *glib* talkers are smooth and slippery—they have ready answers, fluent tongues, a persuasive air—but, such is the implication of the word, they fool only the most *nescient* for their smoothness lacks sincerity and conviction.

The noun is *glibness*.

3. herds and flocks

Egregious (remember the pronunciation? ə-GREE'-jəs) is from Latin *grex, gregis* herd or flock. An *egregious* lie, act, crime, mistake, etc. is so exceptionally vicious that it conspicuously stands out (e- a shortened form of the prefix *ex-*, out) from the herd or flock of other bad things.

The noun is *egregiousness* (ə-GREE'-jəs-nəs)

A person who enjoys companionship, who, etymologically likes to be with the herd, who reaches out for friends and is happiest

when surrounded by people—such a person is gregarious (gr-GAIR-ee-ohs)

Extroverts are of course gregarious—they prefer human contact, conversation, laughter interrelationships, to solitude.

The suffix *-ness* as you know can be added to an adjective to construct a noun form. Write the noun for gregarious

Add the prefix *con-* with together to *grex gregis* to get the verb *congregate* (KONG'-grə-gayt') add the prefix *se* apart to build the verb *segregate* (SEG'-rə-gayt') add the prefix *ad-* to toward (*ad-* changes to *ag-* before a root starting with *g-*) to construct the verb *aggregate* (AG'-rə-gayt')

Let's see what we have. When people gather together in a *herd* or *flock* they (write the verb) _____

The noun is *congregation* (cong'-grə-GAY'-shan) one of the meanings of which is a religious "flock."

Put people or things apart from the *herd* and you (write the verb) _____ them Can you construct the noun by adding the suitable noun suffix _____

Bring individual items to or toward the *herd* or *flock* and you (write the verb) _____ them. What is the noun form of this verb? _____

The verb *aggregate* also means to come together to or toward the *herd* that is, to gather into a mass or whole or by extension, to total or amount to So *aggregate* another noun form, pronounced AG'-rə-gə is a group or mass of individuals considered as a whole, a *herd* or a *flock* as in the phrase "people in the aggregate"

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. <i>grex gregis</i>	herd, flock	_____
2. <i>-ness</i>	out	_____

3	-ness	noun suffix	_____
4	con-	with together	_____
5	ad- ag-	to, toward	_____
6	un-	negative prefix	_____
7	scio	to know	_____
8	sciens	knowing	_____
9	omnis	all	_____
10	pre-	before	_____
11	ne-	negative prefix	_____
12	se	apart	_____
13	-ion	noun suffix added to verbs	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1	unconscionability	un-kon'-sue-ne-BIL a-tee
2	omniscient	om-NISH -ent
3	omniscience	om-NISH'-ons
4	prescient	PREE'-shent
5	prescience	PREE'-shens
6	nescient	NESH -ent
7	nescience	NESH'-ons
8	glibness	GLIB'-nas
9	gregariousness	a-GREE' jss-nas
10	gregarious	gra-GAIR -ee-as
11	gregariousness	gra-GAIR -ee-ss-nas
12	congregate	KONG -gra-gayt'
13	congregation	kong'-gra-GAY'-shan
14	segregate	SEG'-ro-gayt'
15	segregation	seg'-ro-GAY'-shan
16	aggregate (v)	AG'-ro-gayt'
17	aggregate (n.)	AG'-ro-gst
18	aggregation	ag'-ro-GAY'-shan

Can you work with the words?

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 unconscionability | a. ignorance |
| 2 omniscience | b. outstanding badness or viciousness |
| 3 prescience | c. religious group: a mixing together |
| 4 nesience | d. total mass whole |
| 5 glibness | e. exclusion from the herd, setting apart |
| 6 egregiousness | f. infinite knowledge |
| 7 gregariousness | g. friendliness: enjoyment of mixing with people |
| 8 congregation | h. lack of conscience |
| 9 segregation | i. suspiciously smooth fancy |
| 10 aggregate (n.) | j. foreknowledge |

KEY 1-b 2-f 3-j, 4-a, 5-i, 6-b 7-g, 8-c, 9-e, 10-d

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1 Is <i>unconscionability</i> one of the signs of the psychopath? | YES | NO |
| 2 Can anyone be truly <i>omniscient</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 3 Does a <i>prescient</i> fear indicate some knowledge of the future? | YES | NO |
| 4 Is <i>nesience</i> a result of learning? | YES | NO |
| 5 Does <i>glibness</i> make someone sound sincere and trustworthy? | YES | NO |
| 6 Is <i>egregiousness</i> an admirable quality? | YES | NO |
| 7 Do <i>gregarious</i> people enjoy parties? | YES | NO |
| 8 Do spectators <i>congregate</i> at sports events? | YES | NO |
| 9 Do we often <i>segregate</i> hardened criminals from the rest of society? | YES | NO |

10. Is an aggregation of problems a whole mass of problems?

YES NO

KEY 1-yes, 2-no, 3-yes, 4-no, 5-no, 6-no, 7-yes, 8-yes, 9-yes, 10-yes

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. enjoying groups and companionship | 1 G _____ |
| 2. ignorant | 2 N _____ |
| 3. state of not being held back from antisocial behavior by one's conscience | 3 U _____
or U _____ |
| 4. having knowledge of an event before it occurs (adj.) | 4 P _____ |
| 5. a religious "flock" | 5 C _____ |
| 6. a total, whole, or mass | 6 A _____
or A _____ |
| 7. to separate from the rest | 7 S _____ |
| 8. suspiciously smooth fluency | 8 G _____ |
| 9. all knowing (adj.) | 9 O _____ |
| 10. to come together into a group or mass | 10 C _____ |

KEY 1-gregarious, 2-nescient, 3-unconscionability or unconscionableness, 4-prescient, 5-congregation, 6-aggregate or aggregation, 7-segregate, 8-glibness, 9-omniscient, 10-congregate

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1. Highly skilled

(a) consummate, (b) intricate, (c) notorious

2. Beyond reform
(a) inveterate, (b) incorrigible, (c) glib
3. Dating from birth
(a) inveterate, (b) congenital, (c) psychopathic
4. Outstandingly bad
(a) egregious, (b) unconscionable, (c) chronic
5. Science of heredity
(a) pathology (b) genetics, (c) orthopedics
6. Out of time
(a) incongruous, (b) anachronous, (c) synchronous
7. Study of disease
(a) pathology (b) telepathy (c) antipathy
8. Fond of company friends, group activities, etc.
(a) apathetic, (b) gregarious, (c) chronological
9. Indifferent:
(a) antipathetic, (b) pathetic, (c) apathetic
10. Long accustomed in habit.
(a) incorrigible, (b) notorious, (c) inveterate
11. Study of family ancestry
(a) genealogy (b) genetics, (c) genesis
12. To complete, finish, top off
(a) synchronize, (b) consummate, (c) empathize
13. Accurate timepiece
(a) anachronism (b) chronology (c) chronometer
14. Identification with the feelings of another
(a) sympathy (b) apathy (c) empathy
15. Thought transference- extrasensory perception
(a) telepathy (b) empathy (c) omniscience
16. Ignorance
(a) omniscience, (b) prescience, (c) rescience
17. To gather into a group
(a) congregate (b) segregate, (c) synchronize

KEY 1-a, 2-b, 3-b 4-a, 5-b 6-b, 7-a, 8-b, 9-c, 10-c, 11-a
12-b, 13-c, 14-c, 15-a, 16-c, 17-a

II. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>notus</i>	_____	notorious
2. <i>summus</i>	_____	summit
3 <i>corrigo</i>	_____	incorrigible
4 <i>vetus</i>	_____	veteran
5 <i>senex</i>	_____	senile
6 <i>genesis</i>	_____	congenital
7 <i>logos</i>	_____	genealogy
8. <i>chronos</i>	_____	chronic
9 <i>metron</i>	_____	chronometer
10. <i>pathos</i>	_____	pathology
	_____	pathetic
	_____	empathy
11 <i>grex gregis</i>	_____	gregarious
12. <i>scio</i>	_____	unconscionable
13 <i>sciens</i>	_____	prescience
14 <i>omnis</i>	_____	omniscient

KEY 1-known, 2-highest, 3-to correct, set straight, 4-old, 5-old, 6-birth, 7-science, study 8-time, 9-measurement, 10-disease, suffering, feeling, 11-herd, flock, 12-to know, 13-knowing, 14-all

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1 "She was one of many *notables* who attended the convention." Recognizing that the italicized word is built on the root *notus* can you define the noun *notable* in the context of *known*?

2. *Notify* and *notice* derive from the same root. Can you define these two words, again in the context of *known*? *Notify* _____

What do you suppose the verb suffix *-fy* of *noisily* means? (Think also of *simplify* *clarify* *liquefy* etc.) _____

3 You are familiar with the roots *chronos* and *graphein*. Suppose you came across the word *chronograph* in your reading. Can you make an educated guess as to the meaning? _____

4 Recognizing the root *genēs* in the verb *generate* how would you define the word? _____

How about *regenerate*? _____

What do you suppose the prefix *re-* means? _____

5 Recognizing the root *omnis* in *omnipotent* and *omnipresent* can you define the words?

Omnipotent _____

Omnipresent _____

Recalling how we formed a noun from the adjective *omniscient* write the noun forms of

Omnipotent _____

Omnipresent _____

6. Think of the negative prefix in *anachronism*, think next of the noun *aphrodisiac*. Can you construct a word for that which reduces or eliminates sexual desire? _____

(Answers in Chapter 18)

FOUR LASTING BENEFITS

You know by now that it is easy to build your vocabulary if you work diligently and intelligently. Diligence is important—to come to the book occasionally is to learn new words and learn to use

aimless fashion rather than in the continuous way that characterizes the natural uninterrupted, intellectual growth of a child. (You will recall that children are top experts in increasing their vocabularies.) And an intelligent approach is crucial—new words can be completely understood and permanently remembered only as symbols of vital ideas, never if memorized in long lists of isolated forms.

If you have worked diligently and intelligently you have done much more than merely learned a few hundred new words. Actually I needn't tell you what else you've accomplished since, if you really have accomplished it, you can feel it for yourself but it may be useful if I verbalize the feelings you may have.

In addition to learning the meanings, pronunciation background, and use of 300-350 valuable words, you have

- 1 *Begun to sense a change in your intellectual atmosphere.* (You have begun to do your thinking with many of the words, with many of the ideas behind the words. You have begun to use the words in your speech and writing, and have become alert to their appearance in your reading.)

- 2 *Begun to develop a new interest in words as expressions of ideas*

- 3 *Begun to be aware of the new words you hear and that you see in your reading*

- 4 *Begun to gain a new feeling for the relationship between words* (For you realize that many words are built on roots from other languages and are related to other words which derive from the same roots.)

Now suppose we pause to see how successful your learning has been.

In the next chapter I offer you a comprehensive test on the first part of your work.

(End of Session 17)

II more etymology

	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1	<i>graphein</i>	_____	graphology
2	<i>kallos</i>	_____	calligrapher
3	<i>pyge</i>	_____	callipygian
4	<i>kakos</i>	_____	cacophony
5	<i>senex</i>	_____	senescent
6	<i>anthropos</i>	_____	anthropology
7	<i>astron</i>	_____	astronomy
8	<i>nautes</i>	_____	astronaut
9	<i>ge (geo-)</i>	_____	geology
10	<i>zolon</i>	_____	zodiac
11	<i>lingua</i>	_____	bilingual
12	<i>philein</i>	_____	Philadelphia
13	<i>biblion</i>	_____	bibliophile
14	<i>autos</i>	_____	autonomous
15	<i>sochos</i>	_____	asocial
16	<i>notus</i>	_____	notorious
17	<i>summus</i>	_____	consummate
18	<i>vetus</i>	_____	inveterate
19	<i>genesis</i>	_____	congenital
20	<i>chronos</i>	_____	chronic
21	<i>pathos</i>	_____	empathy
22	<i>grex gregis</i>	_____	egregious
23	<i>sciens</i>	_____	precient
24	<i>omnis</i>	_____	omnibicent
25	<i>nomos</i>	_____	metronome

III same or opposite?

1	egoistic—altruistic	S	O
2	misanthropio—philanthropic	S	O
3	misogamous—polygamous	S	O
4	dexterous—skillful	S	O
5	sinister—threatening	S	O
6	optical—visual	S	O
7	notorious—infamous	S	O

8. consummate (<i>adj</i>)—unskilled	S	O
9 chronic—acute	S	O
10 glib—halting	S	O
11 ophthalmologist—oculist	S	O
12. geriatric—pediatric	S	O
13 endodontist—exodontist	S	O
14 calligraphy—cacography	S	O
15 astronaut—cosmonaut	S	O
16. biopsy—autopsy	S	O
17 dichotomous—cut in two	S	O
18 congenital—hereditary	S	O
19 veteran—"old hand"	S	O
20. anachronous—timely	S	O

IV matching

I

II

1 dislikes women	a. entomologist
2. is pathologically self-interested	b. taxidermist
3 studies the development of the human race	c. egomaniac
4 is an expert on insects	d. bibliophile
5 collects books	e. ophthalmologist
6 mounts and stuffs animal skins	f. psychopath
7 is an eye doctor	g. philologist
8. is a student of linguistics	h. anthropologist
9 has "split off" from reality	i. psychotic
10 commits antisocial acts without guilt or pangs of conscience	j. misogynist

V more matching

I

1 delivers babies	a. pediatrician
2. treats female ailments	b. cardiologist

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 3 treats infants | c. psychiatrist |
| 4 treats skin diseases | d. podiatrist |
| 5 treats skeletal deformities | e. dermatologist |
| 6 is a heart specialist | f. periodontist |
| 7 treats mental or emotional disturbances | g. obstetrician |
| 8 treats disorders of the nervous system | h. neurologist |
| 9 treats minor ailments of the feet | i. orthopedist |
| 10. treats ailments of the gums | j. gynecologist |

VI recall a word

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1 ruthless without conscience | 1 U _____ |
| 2 suspiciously fluent or smooth | 2 G _____ |
| 3 outstandingly bad vicious | 3 E _____ |
| 4 out of place | 4 L _____ |
| 5 study of the family tree
specialty of tracing ancestry | 5 O _____ |
| 6 science of heredity | 6 G _____ |
| 7 in correct order of time | 7 C _____ |
| 8 socially awkward | 8 G _____ |
| 9 record of heart action | 9 C _____ |
| 10. equally skillful with both the
right and left hand | 10. A _____ |
| 11 social scientist who deals with
the problems of aging | 11 G _____ |
| 12. extrasensory perception | 12. T _____ |
| 13 branch of dentistry specializing
in the care of children's teeth | 13 P _____ |
| 14 blood-pressure apparatus | 14 S _____ |
| 15 growing old (adj.) | 15 S _____ |
| 16. porno reader | 16 C _____ |
| 17 that which arouses sexual
desire | 17 A _____ |
| 18. representation of the whole | 18. F _____ |
| 19. diseased, pertaining to the
study of disease (adj.) | 19 P _____ |

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 20. measurement of time | 20 C _____ |
| 21 hostility: strong dislike;
aversion | 21 A _____ |
| 22. to occur or cause to occur at
the same time or rate | 22. S _____ |
| 23 Ignorant | 23 N _____ |
| 24 knowledge of an occurrence
beforehand | 24 P _____ |
| 25 enjoying being with the herd,
liking companionship | 25 G _____ |
| 26. to identify strongly with the
feelings of another | 26. E _____ |
| 27 instrument to measure
atmospheric pressure | 27 B _____ |
| 28. to separate from the herd | 28. S _____ |
| 29 possessed of shapely buttocks | 29 C _____ |
| 30. ugly illegible handwriting | 30. C _____ |

KEY A correct answer counts one point. Score your points for each part of the test, then add for a total.

I

1-I, self, 2-to hate, 3-marriage, 4-woman, 5-skin, 6-straight, correct, 7-mind, soul, spirit, 8-nerve, 9-science, study 10-life, 11-view sight, vision, 12-pain, 13-leading, 14-foot, 15-child, 16-people, 17-eye, 18-medical healing, 19-measurement, 20-old age, 21-body 22-disease, 23-tooth, 24-foot, 25-hand

Your score: _____

II

1-to write, 2-beauty 3-buttock, 4-harsh, ugly bad, 5-old, 6-mankind, 7-star 8-sailor 9-earth, 10-animal, 11-tongue, 12-to love, 13-book, 14-self, 15-companion, 16-known, 17-highest, 18-old, 19-birth (beginning, origin) 20-time, 21-feeling, 22-herd, flock, 23-knowing, 24-all, 25-law order arrangement

Your score: _____

III

1-O, 2-O 3-O 4-S, 5-S, 6-S, 7-S, 8-O 9-O 10-O 11-S
12-O 13-O 14-O, 15-S, 16-O 17-S, 18-O 19-S, 20-O

Your score: _____

IV

1-j 2-c, 3-h, 4-a, 5-d, 6-b 7-c, 8-g, 9-i, 10-f

Your score: _____

V

1-g, 2-j, 3-a, 4-e, 5-l, 6-b, 7-c, 8-b, 9-d, 10-f

Your score: _____

VI

1-unconscionable 2-glib 3-egregious, 4-incongruous, 5-geri-
ogy 6-genetics, 7-chronological, 8-gauche, 9-cardiogram,
10-ambidextrous, 11-gerontologist, 12-telepathy 13-peda-
donia, 14-sphygmomanometer 15-senescent, 16-chromocyt,
17-sphrodisiac, 18-epitome, 19-pathological 20-chromocyt,
21-antipathy 22-synchronise, 23-nescient, 24-presence
25-gregarious, 26-empathize, 27-barometer, 28-segregia
29-callipygian, 30-cacography

Your score: _____

Your total score: _____

Significance of Your Total Score:

100-120: Masterly work you are ready to move right along.

80- 99: Good work- this review was useful to you.

65- 79: Average work; you are getting a good deal out of your
study but perhaps you should review thoroughly
after each session.

50- 64: Barely acceptable- work harder

35- 49: Poor- further review is suggested before you go on.

0- 34: You can do much better if you really try- concentrate with
firmer resolve and more determination.

PART TWO

**GAINING INCREASED
MOMENTUM**

HOW TO TALK ABOUT ACTIONS

(Sessions 19-23)

TEASER PREVIEW

What verb means for

- belittle?
 - be purposely confusing?
 - tickle someone's fancy?
 - flatter fulsomely?
 - prohibit some food or activity?
 - make unnecessary?
 - work against?
 - spread slander?
 - give implicit forgiveness for a misdeed?
 - change hostility to friendliness?
-

Sally? You don't know that *she's a notorious husband-beater!*
What is this character doing?

He's maligning everyone.

9 giving the benefit of any doubt

Do you think it's all right to cheat on your income taxes? At least just a little? It's wrong, of course, but doesn't everybody do it?

How do you feel about marital infidelity? Are you inclined to overlook the occasional philandering of the male partner, since, after all, to invent a cliché, men are essentially polygamous by nature?

If your answers are in the affirmative, how are you reacting to such legal or ethical transgressions?

You condone them.

10 changing hostility

Unwittingly you have done something that has aroused anger and resentment in your best friend. You had no desire to hurt him, yet he makes it obvious that he feels pretty bitter about the whole situation. (Perhaps you failed to invite him to a gathering he wanted to come to or you neglected to consult him before making a decision on a matter in which he felt he should have some say.) His friendship is valuable to you and you wish to restore yourself in his good graces. What do you do?

You try to placate him.

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1 *disseminate*

dis-PAIP -ə]

2 *equivocate*

ee-ŴWIV -ə-kayt

3 *incubate*

ITT -ə-layt

4. *adulate*
5. *proscribe*
6. *obviate*
7. *militate*
8. *malign*
9. *condone*
10. *placate*

AI ɔ-layt'
 prɔ-SKRIB'
 OB' vɛɔ-ayt'
 MIL ɔ-tayt
 mɔ-LIN'
 kɔn-DON'
 PLAY'-kayt'

Can you work with the words?

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. disparage | a. flatter lavishly |
| 2. equivocate | b. work against |
| 3. thrillate | c. prohibit |
| 4. adulate | d. forgive |
| 5. proscribe | e. change hostility to friendliness |
| 6. obviate | f. purposely talk in such a way as to be vague and misleading |
| 7. militate | g. slander |
| 8. malign | h. play down |
| 9. condone | i. make unnecessary |
| 10. placate | j. tickle; stimulate pleasurable |

KEY 1-b, 2-f, 3-j, 4-a, 5-c, 6-i, 7-b, 8-g, 9-d, 10-e

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Do you normally <i>disparage</i> something you admire? | YES | NO |
| 2. Do you <i>equivocate</i> if you think it unwise to take a definite stand? | YES | NO |
| 3. Do pleasant things <i>thrillate</i> you? | YES | NO |
| 4. Do emotionally mature people need constant <i>adulation</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 5. Is sugar <i>proscribed</i> for diabetics? | YES | NO |
| 6. Does a substantial fortune <i>obviate</i> financial fears? | YES | NO |

7	Does a worker's inefficiency often <i>militate</i> against his keeping his job?	YES	NO
8	Do people enjoy being <i>maligned</i> ?	YES	NO
9	Do we generally <i>condone</i> the faults of those we love?	YES	NO
10.	Can you sometimes <i>placate</i> a person by apologizing?	YES	NO

KEY 1-no, 2-yes, 3-yes, 4-no, 5-yes, 6-yes, 7-yes, 8-no, 9-yes, 10-yes

Can you use the words?

In this exercise you gain the value of actually writing a new word as a meaningful solution to a problem. To think about a word, to say it, to write it, to use it—that is the road to word mastery. Write the verb that best fits each situation.

- 1 You've been asked to take a stand on a certain issue, but you don't have the courage to be either definitely for or against.

You _____

2. You spread around an unpleasant story that you know will blacken someone's reputation.

You _____ that person.

- 3 Your friend is justifiably angry—you asked him to go to a party with you, ignored him all evening, and then finally left with someone else. What must you do if you wish to restore the relationship?

You must try to _____ him.

- 4 You virtually worship your therapist. You express your admiration in lavish flattery; you praise her in such excessive terms that she appears devoid of all human frailty.

You _____ her.

5. You are crowding 260 on the scales, so your doctor warns against high-calorie meals, rich desserts, second helpings, excessive carbohydrates etc.

The doctor _____ these foods.

6. Your child *Johnnie* has *smacked* the neighbor's kid—entirely without provocation, you are forced to admit. But after all, you think, tomorrow the other kid will, with equal lack of provocation, probably *smack* Johnnie.

You _____ Johnnie's behavior

- 7 When your son, understandably expecting praise, mentions the three B's and two A's he earned in his courses, you respond, callously "Is that the best you can do? What stopped you from getting *all* A's?"

You _____ his accomplishment.

- 8 You have run out of cash and plan to go to the bank to make a withdrawal then unexpectedly you discover a twenty-dollar bill you secreted in your desk drawer months ago.

Your find _____ a trip to the bank.

- 9 You are the soul of honesty but unfortunately you have a sneaky thievish, sinister look—and no one ever trusts you.

Your appearance _____ against you.

10. The centerfold of *Playboy* or *Playgirl* provides a mild and agreeable stimulation.

The centerfold _____ you.

KEY 1-equivocate, 2-malign, 3-placate, 4-adulate, 5-pros-
cribes, 6-condone, 7-disparage, 8-obviate, 9-milliates,
10-titillates

Can you recall the words?

1 change hostility into
friendliness

1 P _____

2 make unnecessary

2 O _____

3 belittle

3 D _____

4 overlook or forgive a
transgression

4 C _____

5 tickle; delight, stimulate
pleasurably

5 T _____

6 spread malicious rumors about

6 M _____

(By *extension*, stocks in the financial markets are *equities* and the value of your home or other property over and above the amount of the mortgage you owe is your *equity* in it.) The adjective is *equitable* (EK'-wə-tə-bəl)

2. *Inequity* (in-EK'-wə-tee)—injustice, unfairness (*equity* plus the negative prefix *in-*) Adjective *inequitable* (in-EK'-wə-tə-bəl)

3. *Iniquity* (in-IK' wə-tee)—by one of those delightful surprises and caprices characteristic of language, the change of a single letter (*e* to *i*), extends the meaning of a word far beyond its derivation and original denotation. Injustice and unfairness are sinful and wicked, especially if you naively believe that life is fair. So a "den of *iniquity*" is a place where vice flourishes, an *iniquity* is a sin or vice, or an egregiously immoral act, and *iniquity* is wickedness, sinfulness. Adjective *iniquitous* (in-IK' wə-teez)

4. *Equinox* (EE' kwə-noks)—etymologically "equal night," a combination of *aequus* and *nox noctis* night. The *equinox*, when day and night are of equal length, occurs twice a year about March 21 and again about September 21 or 22. (The adjective is *equinoctial*—ee'-kwə-NOK'-shəl.) *Nocturnal* (nok TURN'-əl), derived from *nox, noctis* describes people, animals, or plants that are active or flourish at night rather than during daylight hours. Cats and owls are *nocturnal* as is the moonflower whose blossoms open at night not to mention "night people," whose biorhythms are such that they function better after the sun goes down, and who like to stay up late and sleep well into midmorning. A *nocturne* (NOK' turn) is a musical composition of dreamy character (i.e., night music) or a painting of a night scene.

5. *Equanimity* (ee'-kwə-NIM'-ə-tee or ek' wə-NIM'-ə-tee)—etymologically *aequus* plus *animus*, mind hence "equal mind." Maintain your *equanimity* your evenness of temper your composure, your coolness or calmness, when everyone around you is getting excited or hysterical, and you will probably be considered an admirable person, though one might wonder what price you pay for such emotional control. (Other words built on *animus*, mind, will be discussed in Chapter 12.)

6. *Equability* (ee'-kwə-BIL'-ə-tee or ek' wə-BIL'-ə-tee)—a close synonym of *equanimity* A person of *equable* (EE'-kwə-bəl

or EK'-wa-bal) temperament is characteristically calm, serene, unflappable, even-tempered.

7 *equilibrium* (eə kwə-LIB'-rec-əm)—by derivation *aequus* plus *libra*, balance, weight, pound, hence "equal balance." *Libra* (LI'-bra) is the seventh sign of the zodiac, represented by a pair of scales. Now you know in case the question has been bothering you, why the abbreviation for the word *pound* is *lb* and why the symbol for the British *pound* the monetary unit, is £. *Equilibrium* is a state of physical balance especially between opposing forces. When you are very drunk you may have difficulty keeping your *equilibrium*—the force of gravity is stronger than your ability to stay upright. An *equilibrist* (ə-KWIL ə-brist) as you might guess, is a professional tightrope walker—a performer successfully defying the law of gravity (when sober) by *balancing* on a thin overhead wire.

The *equator* divides the earth into *equal* halves, and words like *equation*, *equivalent*, *equidistant*, *equiangular* and *equilateral* (from Latin *latus lateris* side) are self-explanatory.

2 not to be confused with horses

Equestrian (ə-KWES' tree-on) is someone on a horse (as *pedestrian* is someone on foot) an *equestrienne* (ə-kwes' tree-EN') is a woman on a horse (if you *must* make the distinction) and *equine* (EE'-kwīn) is like a horse, as in appearance or characteristics, or descriptive of horses.

Equestrian is also an adjective referring to horseback riding, as an *equestrian* statue; and *equine* is also a noun, i.e. a horse.

So the *equ-* in these words, from Latin *equus* horse, is not to be confused with the *equ-* in the words of the previous section—that *equ-* is from *aequus* equal. (Remember also, not to confuse the *ped* in *pedestrian* from Latin *pedis* foot, with the *ped* in *pediatrician*, from Greek *paidos* child.)

3 hear voices?

Equivocal you will recall combines *aequus* with *vox* voice voice and *rax* roots combines with *fero* to bear or carry to form *vociferous* (və-SIF'-er əs) etymologically "carrying (much)

voice," hence loud, noisy, clamorous, as *vociferous* demands (not at all quiet or subtle), or the *vociferous* play of young children ("Please! Try to be quiet so Dad can get his work done!") though unfortunately TV addiction has abnormally eliminated child noises, at least during the program breaks between commercials. (*Vociferous* will be discussed at greater length in Chapter 10.)

If you are *vocal* (VŌ'-kal), you express yourself readily and freely by voice; *vocal* sounds are voiced, *vocal* music is sung, and you know what your vocal cords are for.

To *vocalize* (VŌ'-ko-līz') is to give voice to ("Vocalize your anger don't hold it in!") or to sing the vocals (or voice parts) of music. (Can you write the noun form of the verb *vocalize*?) A *vocalist* (VŌ'-ko-līst) is a singer. And *Magnavox* (*vox* plus *magnus* large) is the trade name for a brand of radios and TV sets.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1 <i>aequus</i> (eqn-)	equal	_____
2 <i>in-</i>	negative prefix	_____
3 <i>nox, noctis</i>	night	_____
4 <i>animus</i>	mind	_____
5 <i>-ity</i>	noun suffix	_____
6 <i>libra</i>	balance, weight, pound	_____
7 <i>-ist</i>	person who	_____
8 <i>latus, lateris</i>	side	_____
9 <i>equus</i>	horse	_____
10 <i>-ive</i>	like, descriptive of	_____
11 <i>pedis</i>	foot	_____
12 <i>paidos</i> (ped)	child	_____
13 <i>vox, vocis</i>	voice	_____
14 <i>fero</i>	to bear carry	_____
15 <i>magnus</i>	large	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1 equity	EK' wə-tee
2 equitable	EK wə-tə-bəl
3 inequity	in-EK' wə-tee
4 inequitable	in-EK -wə-tə-bəl
5 iniquity	in-ik'-wə-tee
6 iniquitous	in-ik' wə-təs
7 equinox	EE' kwə-noks'
8 equinoctial	ee'-kwə-NOK'-shəl
9 nocturnal	nok TURN əl
10 nocturne	NOK'-turn

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1 equanimity	ee'-kwə (or ek'-wə) -NIM'-ə-tee
2 equability	ee' kwə (or ek'-wə) -BIL -ə-tee
3 equable	EE'-kwə-bəl or EK -wə-bəl
4 equilibrium	ee'-kwə-LIB'-ree-əm
5 equilibrist	ee-KWIL'-ə-brist
6 equilateral	ee-kwə-LAT'-ər əl
7 equestrian	ə-KWES'-tree-ən
8 equine	EE -kwīn
9 vociferous	və-SIF'-ər əs
10 vocal	VŌ'-kəl
11 vocalize	VŌ'-kə-līz'
12 vocalization	vŌ'-kə-lə-ZAY'-shən
13 vocalist	VŌ'-kə-līst

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 equity | a. time when night and day are of equal length |
|----------|--|

2. inequity	b. balance of mind, composure, calmness under trying circumstances
3. iniquity	c. horseback rider
4. equinox	d. a horse
5. nocturne	e. sinfulness, wickedness, immoral act, sin
6. equanimity	f. unfairness, injustice
7. equilibrium	g. tightrope walker
8. equestrian	h. singer
9. equilibrist	i. fairness, justice
10. equine	j. balance, especially between opposing forces
11. vocalist	k. night music

KEY 1-i 2-f 3-e, 4-a 5-k, 6-b 7-j, 8-c, 9-g, 10-d, 11-h

Can you work with the words? (II)

1. equitable	a. descriptive of time when night and day are of equal length
2. inequitable	b. give voice to sing
3. iniquitous	c. having equal sides
4. equinoctial	d. using, or referring to the voice freely expressing by voice
5. nocturnal	e. noisy loud clamorous
6. equable	f. calm, unruffled even-tempered
7. equilateral	g. fair just
8. vociferous	h. referring or pertaining to, or active at, night
9. vocal	i. sinful, wicked, immoral
10. vocalize	j. unfair unjust

KEY 1-g, 2-j 3-i, 4-a, 5-h, 6-f, 7-c, 8-e, 9-d, 10-b

Do you understand the words?

1	Is life always <i>equitable</i> ?	YES	NO
2	Does the cynic expect more <i>inequity</i> than <i>equity</i> in life?	YES	NO
3	Do ethical people practice <i>iniquity</i> ?	YES	NO
4	Does the <i>equinox</i> occur once a month?	YES	NO
5	Are <i>nocturnal</i> animals active at night?	YES	NO
6	If you generally preserve your <i>equanimity</i> do you often get very excited?	YES	NO
7	Is it easy to maintain your <i>equilibrium</i> on icy ground?	YES	NO
8	Is <i>equability</i> the mark of a calm, even-tempered person?	YES	NO
9	Does an <i>equilateral</i> triangle have equal sides?	YES	NO
10	Is an <i>equine</i> a dog?	YES	NO
11	If you demand something <i>vociferously</i> do you make a lot of noise?	YES	NO
12	If you are <i>vocal</i> do you have difficulty expressing yourself?	YES	NO
13	Is a <i>vocalist</i> the same as an instrumentalist?	YES	NO

KEY 1-no, 2-yes, 3-no, 4-no 5-yes, 6-no, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-yes, 10-no, 11-yes, 12-no 13-no

Can you recall the words? (I)

1	to give voice to to express aloud to sing	1	V_____
2	tightrope walker	2	P_____
3	active or flourishing at night	3	N_____
4	descriptive or characteristic of, or like, a horse	4	P_____

- 5 referring to the voice; skillful or fluent in expressing by voice
6. calm and unflappable in temperament
- 7 wicked, sinful
8. night music
- 9 fairness, justice

5. V _____
6. E _____
- 7 I _____
- 8 N _____
- 9 E _____

KEY 1-vocalize, 2-equilibrist, 3-nocturnal, 4-equine, 5-vocal, 6-equable, 7-iniquitous, 8-nocturne, 9-equity

Can you recall the words? (III)

- 1 loud, noisy clamorous
2. person on horseback
- 3 calmness or evenness of temper
- 4 unfair unjust
- 5 sin, wickedness grossly immoral behavior
6. time when day and night are of equal length
- 7 fair just, evenhanded
8. physical balance; balance between opposing forces
- 9 having equal sides
10. singer

- 1 V _____
2. E _____
or E _____
- 3 E _____
or E _____
- 4 I _____
- 5 I _____
6. E _____
- 7 E _____
8. E _____
- 9 E _____
10. V _____

KEY: 1-vociferous, 2-equestrian or equestrienne, 3-equanimity or equability 4-inequitable, 5-iniquity 6-equinox, 7-equitable, 8-equilibrium, 9-equilateral, 10-vocalist

SESSION 22

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 how to tickle

Titillate comes from a Latin verb meaning *to tickle* and may be used both literally and figuratively. That is (literally) you can *titillate* by gentle touches in strategic places: you are then causing an actual (and always very pleasant) physical sensation. Or you can (figuratively) *titillate* people, or their minds, fancies, palates (and this is the more common use of the word) by charm, brilliance, wit, promises, or in any other way your imagination can conceive.

Titillation (tĭt'-o-LAY'-shan) has the added meaning of light sexual stimulation. (Note that both noun and verb are spelled with a double *i* not a double *t*.)

2 how to flatter

A *compliment* is a pleasant and courteous expression of praise; *flattery* is stronger than a compliment and often considered insincere. *Adulation* (aĭ'-o-LAY'-shan) is flattery and worship carried to an excessive, ridiculous degree. There are often public figures (entertainers, musicians, government officials, etc.) who receive widespread *adulation* but those not in the public eye can also be *adulated*, as a teacher by students, a wife by husband (and vice versa) a doctor by patients, and so on. (The derivation is from a Latin verb meaning *to fawn upon*.)

The adjective *adulatory* (aĭ'-o-lō-TAWR'-ee) ends in *-ory* a suffix we are meeting for the first time in these pages. (Other adjective suffixes *-al -ic -ical -ous*.)

3 ways of writing

Proscribe to forbid, is commonly used for medical religious, or legal prohibitions.

A doctor *proscribes* a food, drug, or activity that might prove harmful to the patient. The church *proscribes* or announces a *proscription* (prō-SKRIP-shən) against such activities as may harm its parishioners. The law *proscribes* behavior detrimental to the public welfare.

Generally, one might concede, *proscribed* activities are the most pleasant ones—as Alexander Woolcott once remarked, If something is pleasurable, it's sure to be either immoral, illegal, or intemperate.

The derivation is the prefix *pro-* before, plus *scribo scriptus* to write. In ancient Roman times, a man's name was written on a public bulletin board if he had committed some crime for which his property or life was to be forfeited. Roman citizens in good standing would thereby know to avoid him. In a similar sense, the doctor writes down those foods or activities that are likely to commit crimes against the patient's health—in that way the patient knows to avoid them.

Scribo scriptus is the building block of scores of common English words: *scribe scribble prescribe describe subscribe script*, the *Scriptures* *manuscript* *typescript* etc. *Describe* uses the prefix *de-* down—to describe is, etymologically, "to write down" about. *Manuscript*, combining *manus* hand (as in *manual* labor) with *scriptus* is something handwritten—the word was coined before the invention of the typewriter. The *Scriptures* are holy writings. To *subscribe* (as to a magazine) is to write one's name under an order or contract (*sub-* under as in *subway* *subsurface* etc.) to *subscribe* to a philosophy or a principle is figuratively to write one's name under the statement of such philosophy or principle.

To *inscribe* is to write *in* or *into* (a book, for example, or metal or stone). A *postscript* is something written after (Latin *post*, after) the main part is finished.

Note how *-scribe* verbs change to nouns and adjectives

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
<i>prescribe</i>	<i>prescription</i>	<i>prescriptive</i>
<i>subscribe</i>	<i>subscription</i>	<i>subscriptive</i>

Can you follow the pattern?

describe _____

inscribe _____

proscribe _____

4 It's obvious

You are familiar with the word *via* by way of, which is from the Latin word for *road*. (The *Via Appia* was one of the famous highways of ancient Roman times.) When something is *obvious* etymologically it is right there in the middle of the road where no one can fail to see it—hence, easily seen, not hidden, conspicuous. And if you meet an obstacle in the road and dispose of it forthwith, you are doing what *obviate* says. Thus, if you review your work daily in some college subject, frenzied “cramming” at the end of the semester will be *obviated*. A large and steady income *obviates* fears of financial insecurity; leaving for work early will *obviate* worry about being late. To *obviate* then, is to make unnecessary to do away with, to prevent by taking effective measures or steps against (an occurrence, a feeling, a requirement, etc.) The noun is *obviation* (ob' vee-AY'-shan)

Surprisingly *via* road, is the root in the English word *trivial* (tri- three) Where three roads intersect, you are likely to find busy traffic, lots of people, in short a fairly public place, so you are not going to talk of important or confidential matters, lest you be overheard. You will, instead, talk of *trivial* (TRIV'-ee-el) things—whatever is unimportant, without great significance; you will confine your conversation to *trivialities* (triv'-ee-AL'-e-teez) or to *trivia* (also a plural noun, pronounced TRIV'-ee-e) insignificant trifles.

5 war

Militate derives from *millis* one of the forms of the Latin noun meaning *soldier* or *fighting man*. If something *militates* against you, it fights against you, i.e., works to your disadvantage. Thus, your timidity may *militate* against your keeping your friends. (*Militate* is always followed by the preposition *against* and, like

obviate, never takes a personal subject—you don't *militate* against anyone, but some habit, action, tendency etc. *militates* against someone or something.)

The adjective *militant* (MIL-o-tant) comes from the same root. A *militant* reformer is one who fights for reforms. A *militant* campaign is one waged aggressively and with determination. The noun is *militancy* (MIL-o-tan-see) and *militant* is also a noun for the person—"Sally is a *militant* in the Women's Liberation movement."

Military and *millitia* also have their origin in *milite*.

6 first the bad news

Built on Latin *malus* bad, evil to *malign* is to speak evil about, to defame, to slander. *Malign* is also an adjective meaning *bad, harmful, evil, hateful*, as in "the *malign* influence of his unconscious will to fail." Another adjective form is *malignant* (ma-LIG-nant) as in "a *malignant* glance," i.e., one showing deep hatred, or "a *malignant* growth," i.e., one that is cancerous (bad).

The noun of *malignant* is *malignancy* (ma-LIG-nan-see) which, medically is a cancerous growth, or generally the condition, state, or attitude of harmfulness, hatefulness, evil intent etc. The noun form of the adjective *malign* is *malignity* (ma-LIG-nan-tee).

Observe how we can construct English words by combining *malus* with other Latin roots.

Add the root *dicere dictus* to say or tell, to form *malediction* (mal'-o-DIK'-shan) a curse, i.e., an evil saying. Adjective *maledictory* (mal'-o-DIK'-to-ree).

Add the root *volere* to wish, to will, or to be willing and we can construct the adjective *malevolent* (ma-LEV'-o-lent) wishing evil or harm—a *malevolent* glance, attitude, feeling, etc. The noun is *malevolence* (ma-LEV'-o-lens).

Add the root *facere factus* to do or make (also spelled in English words *fec- fce- factus* or as a verb ending *-to*) to form the adjective *maleficent* (ma-LEF'-o-sant) doing harm or evil or causing hurt—*maleficent* acts, deeds, behavior.

Can you figure out, and pronounce the noun form of *maleficent*? _____

A *malefactor* (MAL-o-fak'-tor) is a wrongdoer an evildoer a criminal—a *malefactor* commits a *malefaction* (mal'-o-FAK'-shon) a crime, an evil deed.

French is a "Romance" language, that is, a language based on Roman or Latin (as are, also Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Romanian) and so Latin *malus* became French *mal* bad, the source of *maladroit* (mal'-o-DROYT') clumsy bungling, awkward, unskillful, etymologically having a "bad right hand." (See *adroit* Chapter 3) The noun is *maladroitness*. Also from French *mal. malaise* (ma-LAYZ') an indefinite feeling of bodily discomfort, as in a mild illness, or as a symptom preceding an illness; etymologically "bad case," just as *disease* (dis-ease) is "lack of ease."

Other common words that you are familiar with also spring from Latin *malus* malicious malice, *malady* and the same *malus* functions as a prefix in words like *maladjusted*, *malcontent* *malpractice* *malnutrition*, etc., all with the connotation of badness.

And what's the good news? See Session 23

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1 -ory	adjective suffix	_____
2. <i>scribo scriptus</i>	to write	_____
3 <i>de-</i>	down	_____
4 <i>manus</i>	hand	_____
5. <i>sub-</i>	under	_____
6. <i>in-</i>	in, into	_____
7 <i>post</i>	after	_____
8. <i>via</i>	road	_____
9 <i>tri-</i>	three	_____
10 <i>militis</i>	soldier	_____
11 <i>malus</i>	bad, evil	_____
12. <i>dico dictus</i>	to say tell	_____
13 <i>volo</i>	to wish	_____

14. <i>facio</i> (see <i>fic-, fy</i>)	to do make	_____
15. <i>-ence -ancy</i>	noun suffix	_____

WORKING WITH THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? II

1. <i>adulation</i>	ti' ə-LAY'-shən
2. <i>adulation</i>	əj'-ə-LAY'-shən
3. <i>adulatory</i>	əj'-ə-lə-wr'-ee
4. <i>proscription</i>	prō-SKRIP'-shən
5. <i>proscriptive</i>	prō-SKRIP'-tiv
6. <i>obviation</i>	ob'-vee-AY'-shən
7. <i>trivial</i>	TRIV'-ee-əl
8. <i>trivialities</i>	triv'-ee-AL -ə-teez
9. <i>trivia</i>	TRIV'-ee ə
10. <i>militant</i>	MIL -ə-tənt
11. <i>militancy</i>	MIL -ə-tən-see
12. <i>malign (adj.)</i>	mə-LIN
13. <i>malignity</i>	mə-LIG -nə-tee
14. <i>malignant</i>	mə-LIG -ənt
15. <i>malignancy</i>	mə-LIG'-mə-see

Can you pronounce the words? III

1. <i>malediction</i>	mal -ə-DIK'-shən
2. <i>maledictory</i>	mal -ə-DIK'-tə-ree
3. <i>malevolent</i>	mə-LEV'-ə-lənt
4. <i>malevolence</i>	mə-LEV'-ə-ləns
5. <i>maleficent</i>	mə-LEF'-ə-sənt
6. <i>maleficence</i>	mə-LEF'-ə-səns
7. <i>malefactor</i>	MAL -ə-tak'-tə
8. <i>malefaction</i>	mal'-ə-FAK'-shən
9. <i>maladroit</i>	mal'-ə-DROYT'
10. <i>maladroitness</i>	mal'-ə-DROYT'-nəs
11. <i>malaise</i>	mə-LAYZ'

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. titillation | a. prohibition |
| 2. adulation | b. hatefulness, harmfulness |
| 3. proscription | c. clumsiness |
| 4. militancy | d. quality of wishing evil <u>ill</u> -will |
| 5. malignity | e. prevention, fact or act of making unnecessary or of doing away with |
| 6. malediction | f. worship, excessive flattery |
| 7. maladroitness | g. vague feeling of bodily discomfort |
| 8. obviation | h. pleasurable stimulation tickling |
| 9. malevolence | i. a curse |
| 10. malaise | j. aggressiveness |

KEY 1-h, 2-f, 3-a, 4-j, 5-b, 6-i, 7-c, 8-e, 9-d, 10-g

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. adulatory | a. aggressive, "fighting" |
| 2. proscriptive | b. of no great consequence |
| 3. militant | c. bearing ill-will wishing harm |
| 4. malign | d. of the nature of curses |
| 5. trivial | e. clumsy awkward |
| 6. maledictory | f. worshipful adoring |
| 7. malevolent | g. bad, harmful, hurtful |
| 8. maladroitt | h. relating or pertaining to prohibitions |

KEY 1-f, 2-h, 3-a, 4-g, 5-b, 6-d, 7-c, 8-e

Do you understand the words?

1	Does a <i>malignant</i> look indicate kindly feelings?	YES	NO
2	Is a cancer sometimes called a <i>malignancy</i> ?	YES	NO
3	Are <i>trivialities</i> important?	YES	NO
4	If your house is cluttered with <i>trivia</i> are these objects of great value?	YES	NO
5	Do people enjoy having <i>maledictions</i> hurled at them?	YES	NO
6	Is a <i>maleficent</i> act likely to cause harm or hurt?	YES	NO
7	Does <i>maledroliness</i> show skill?	YES	NO
8	Is a <i>malefactor</i> a wrongdoer?	YES	NO
9	Does an <i>adulatory</i> attitude show exaggerated admiration?	YES	NO
10	Is <i>militancy</i> the same as passiveness?	YES	NO

KEY 1-no, 2-yes, 3-no, 4-no, 5-no, 6-yes, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-yes, 10-no

Can you recall the words? (I)

1	clumsy awkward	1	M_____
2	bearing ill-will, wishing harm	2	M_____
3	pleasurable stimulation	3	T_____
4	a person aggressively fighting for a cause	4	M_____
5	prohibition against something injurious	5	P_____
6	excessive flattery; exaggerated admiration	6	A_____
7	vague feeling of general physical discomfort	7	M_____
8	a criminal a wrongdoer	8	M_____

- 9 a curse
10. a crime bad or evil act/pr
behavior

- 9 M _____
10. M _____

KEY 1-maledroit, 2-malevolent, 3-titillation, 4-militant, 5-pro-
scription, 6-adulation, 7-malaise, 8-malefactor 9-male-
diction, 10-malefaction

Can you recall the words? (III)

- 1 fact or act of making unnecessary
or of taking effective steps
toward prevention
2 aggressive attitude
3 harmful hurtful bad

4 unimportant, insignificant
5 unimportant, insignificant things
trifles
6 cursing; of the nature of, or
relating to, curses (adj)
7 worshipful

- 1 O _____

2. M _____
3 M _____
or M _____
or M _____
4 T _____
5 T _____
or T _____
6 M _____

7 A _____

KEY 1-obviation, 2-militancy 3-malign, malignant, or
maleficent, 4-trivial, 5-trivialities or trivia, 6-maledictory
7-adulatory

(End of Session 22)

SESSION 23

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 so now what's the good news?

Malus is bad *bonus* is good. The adverb from the Latin adjective *bonus* is *bene* and *bene* is the root found in words that contrast with the *mal-* terms we studied in the previous session.

So *benign* (ba-NIN') and *benignant* (ba-NIG'-nənt) are kindly good natured not harmful as in *benign* neglect, a *benign* judge a *benign* tumor (not cancerous) a *benignant* attitude to malefactors and scoundrels. The corresponding nouns are *benignity* (ba-NIG -nə-tee) and *benignancy* (ba-NIG -nə-see).

A *malediction* is a curse a *benediction* (ben-ə-DIK'-shən) is a blessing, a "saying good." The adjective is *benedictory* (ben-ə-DIK -tə-ree).

In contrast to *maleficent* is *beneficent* (bə-NEF'-ə-si-ənt) doing good. The noun? _____

In contrast to *malefactor* is *benefactor* (BEN'-ə-fak'-tər) one who does good things for another as by giving help, providing financial gifts or aid, or coming to the rescue when someone is in need. If you insist on making sexual distinctions, a woman who so operates is a *benefactress* (BEN'-ə-fak'-trəs). And, of course, the person receiving the *benefaction* (ben-ə-FAK'-shən) the recipient of money help, etc., is a *beneficiary* (ben-ə-FISIJ'-ee or ben-ə-FISH -ee-air-ee). *Benefit* and *beneficial* are other common words built on the combination of *bene* and a form of *facio*, to do or make.

So let others be *malevolent* toward you—confuse them by being *benevolent* (bə-NEV'-ə-lənt)—wish them well. (Turn the other cheek? Why not?) The noun? _____

The adjective *bonus*, good, is found in English *bonus*, extra payment, theoretically—but not necessarily—for some good act;

in *bonbon*, a candy (a "good-good," using the French version of the Latin adjective) and in *bona fide* (BŌ'-nā-FID' or BŌ'-nā-FI-dee) etymologically "in good faith," hence valid, without pretense, deception, or fraudulent intent—as a *bona fide* offer a *bona fide* effort to negotiate differences, etc. *Fides* ■ Latin for faith or trust as in *fidelity* (fə-DEL -ə-tee) faithfulness. *Fido* a stereotypical name for a dog, one's faithful friend. *Infidel* (IN fə-dal) one who does *not* have the right faith or religion (depending on who is using the term) or one who has *no* religion (Latin *in* not) and *infidelity* (in fə-DEL -ə-tee) unfaithfulness, especially to the marriage vows.

2 say do, and wish

Benediction and *malediction* derive from *dico dictus* to say tell. *Dictate dictator, dictation, dictatorial* (dik' tə-TAWR -ce-əl) —words that signify telling others what to do ("Do as I say!")—are built on *dico* as is *predict* to tell-beforehand i.e., to say that something will occur before it actually does (*pre-* before, as in *president*)

The brand name *Dictaphone* combines *dico* with *phone* sound, *contradict* to say against, or to make an opposite statement ("Don't contradict me!" "That contradicts what I know") combines *dico* with *contro-* against, opposite; and *addiction*, etymologically "a saying to or toward," or the compulsion to say "yes" to a habit, combines *dico* with *ad-*, to, toward.

Facio factus, to do or make (as in *malefactor benefactor*) has, as noted, variant spellings in English words *fec- fic-* or as a verb ending, *-fy*

Thus *factory* is a place where things are *made* (-ory place where) a *fact* is something *done* (i.e., something that occurs, or exists, or is, therefore, true) *fiction* something *made* up or invented *manufacture* to *make* by hand (*manus*, hand, as in *manuscript manual*) a word coined before the invention of machinery: *artificial*, *made* by human art rather than occurring in nature, as *artificial flowers*, etc., and *clarify simplify liquefy magnify* (to *make* clear simple, liquid, larger) among hundreds of other -fy verbs.

Volo to wish, to will, to be willing (as in *malevolent benevo-*

lent) occurs in voluntary involuntary volunteer words too familiar to need definition and each quite obviously expressing will or willingness. Less common, and from the same root, is *volition* (vô-LISH on) the act or power of willing or wishing, as in "of her own volition" i.e., voluntarily or "against her volition."

3 If you please!

Placate is built on the root *plac* which derives from two related Latin verbs meaning, 1) *to please* and 2) *to appease* soothe or pacify.

If you succeed in *placating* an angry colleague you turn the person's hostile attitude into one that is friendly or favorable. The noun is *placation* (play LAY-shon) the adjective either *placative* (PLAK ə-tiv or PLAY'-kə-tiv) or *placatory* (PLAK ə-tə-ree or PLAY kə-taw-ree). A more *placatory* attitude to those you have offended may help you regain their friendship when husband and wife, or lovers, quarrel, one of them finally makes a *placative* gesture. If the war no longer fulfills his or her needs—one of them eventually will wake up some bright morning in a *placatory* mood.

But then such is life the other one may at that point be *implacable* (im-PLAK ə-bal or im PLAY'-kə-bal)—*im-* is a respelling of *in-* not before the letter *p*. One who can be soothed, whose hostility can be changed to friendliness, is *placable* (PLAK ə-bal or PLAY' kə-bal).

Implacable has taken on the added meaning of *unyielding* to *entreaty* or *pity* hence, *harsh* *relentless* as "The governor was *implacable* in his refusal to grant clemency."

The noun form of *implacable* is *implacability* (im-plək ə-BIL ə-tee or im-play'-kə-BIL ə-tee). Can you write (and pronounce) the noun derived from *placable*?

If you are *placid* (PLAS'-id) you are calm, easygoing, serene, undisturbed—etymologically you are pleased with things as they are. Waters of a lake or sea, or the emotional atmosphere of a place, can also be *placid*. The noun is *placidity* (pi-ə-SID ə-tee).

If you are *complacent* (kam-PLAY-sant) you are pleased with yourself (*com-* from *com-* with together); you may in fact, such is one common connotation of the word, be smug, too pleased

with your position or narrow accomplishments too easily self-satisfied, and the hour of reckoning may be closer than you realize (Humans, as you know are delighted to be critical of the contentment of others)

The noun is *complacency* & (kam-PLAY'-sans) or *complacency* (kam-PLAY san-se)

4 how to give—and forgive

To *condone* is to forgive overlook pardon, or be uncritical of (an offense, or of an antisocial or illegal act) You yourself might or might not indulge in such behavior or commit such an offense, but you feel no urge to protest, or to demand censure or punishment for someone else who does You may *condone* cheating on one's income tax, shoplifting from a big impersonal supermarket, or exceeding the speed limit, though you personally observe the law with scrupulousness. (Not everyone, however is so charitable or forgiving.) The noun is *condonation* (kon-dō-NAY shan)

Condone is built on Latin *dono* to give, the root found in *donor* one who gives *donate* to give, and *donation* a gift.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

	PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1		<i>bonus bene</i>			good well	_____
2		<i>fides</i>			faith	_____
3		<i>dicto dictus</i>			to say tell	_____
4		<i>pro</i>			before, beforehand	_____
5		<i>phone</i>			sound	_____
6		<i>contra-</i>			against opposite	_____
7		<i>ad</i>			to toward	_____
8		<i>facto factus fec</i>			to make or do	_____
		<i>fic fy</i>				_____
9		<i>-ory</i>			place where	_____
10		<i>maris</i>			land	_____
11		<i>volo</i>			to wish to will	_____

12. <i>plac-</i>	to please appease, soothe pacify	_____
13. <i>-ive</i>	adjective suffix	_____
14. <i>-ory</i>	adjective suffix	_____
15. <i>in (in)</i>	not negative prefix	_____
16. <i>com (con)</i>	with, together	_____
17. <i>dono</i>	to give	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. <i>benign</i>	bə-NIN
2. <i>benignity</i>	bə-NIG'-nə-tee
3. <i>benignant</i>	bə-NIG'-nənt
4. <i>benignancy</i>	bə-NIG nən-see
5. <i>benediction</i>	ben' ə-DIK -shən
6. <i>benedictory</i>	ben ə-DIK -tə-ree
7. <i>beneficent</i>	bə-NEF'-ə-sən-t
8. <i>beneficence</i>	bə-NEF' ə-sən-s
9. <i>benefactor</i>	BEN'-ə-fak'-tər
10. <i>benefactor</i>	ben ə-TAK -tər
11. <i>beneficiary</i>	ben ə-FISH -ee-ee or ben ə-FISH -ee-air-ee
12. <i>benevolent</i>	bə-NEV'-ə-lənt
13. <i>benevolence</i>	bə-NEV'-ə-ləns
14. <i>bona fide</i>	BŌ'-nə FID' or BŌ' nə F -də
15. <i>fidelity</i>	fə-DEL ə-tee
16. <i>infidelity</i>	in fə-DEL ə-tee
17. <i>infidel</i>	IN' fə-dəl

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. <i>dictatorial</i>	dik'-tə-TAWR -ee əl
2. <i>volition</i>	vŏ-LISH -ən
3. <i>placation</i>	play KAY'-shən
4. <i>placate</i>	PLA -ə-tiv or PLAY'-kə-tiv

5 placatory	FLAK' ə-tawr-ee or PLAY kə-tawr-ee
6 placable	FLAK'-ə-bəl or PLAY'-kə-bəl
7 implacable	im-PLAK -ə-bəl or im-PLAY -kə-bəl
8 placability	plak'-ə-BIL -ə-tee or play' kə-BIL ə-tee
9 implacability	im-plak' ə-BIL ə-tee or im-play' kə-BIL -ə-tee
10 placid	PLAS'ɪd
11 placidity	plə-SID' ə-tee
12 complacent	kəm-PLAY -sənt
13 complacence	kəm-PLAY'-səns
14 complacency	kəm-PLAY'-sən-see
15 condonation	kən'-dō-NAY'-shən

Can you work with the words? (1)

1 benign	a. wishing good things (for another) well disposed
2 benedictory	b. domineering; giving orders in a manner permitting no refusal
3 benevolent	c. not to be soothed or pacified, unyielding to pity or entreaty
4 bona fide	d. tending, or intended, to pacify to soothe, or to change hostility to friendliness
5 dictatorial	e. kindly good-natured not cancerous
6 placatory	f. calm, unruffled, undisturbed
7 implacable	g. self-satisfied, smug
8 placid	h. of the nature of, or relating to, blessings
9 complacent	i. in good faith sincere valid

Can you work with the words? (IV)

1 benevolence	a. recipient of money kindness, etc.
2 benefaction	b. free will
3 beneficiary	c. act of overlooking, or of forgiving, an offense or transgression
4 infidelity	d. faithfulness
5 volition	e. self-satisfaction smugness
6 placation	f. calmness
7 fidelity	g. act of pacifying, or of turning hostility or anger into friendly feelings
8 condonation	h. attitude of wishing good things for another
9 placidity	i. faithlessness
10 complacency	j. good deed act of charity or kindness

KEY 1-b, 2-j, 3-a, 4-i, 5-b, 6-g, 7-d, 8-e, 9-f, 10-c

Do you understand the words? (V)

1 Are benedictions given in houses of worship?	YES	NO
2 Is it pleasant to be the recipient of a beneficent act?	YES	NO
3 Are kind people benevolent?	YES	NO
4 Do placatory gestures often heal wounds and soothe disgruntled friends?	YES	NO
5 Are some unambitious people complacent?	YES	NO
6 Does benignity show malice?	YES	NO
7 Is a benefaction an act of philanthropy?	YES	NO
8 Is an irremediable loss of corruption likely to condone corrupt acts?	YES	NO

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 9 Is a <i>bona fide</i> offer made insincerely? | YES | NO |
| 10 Does a <i>benignant</i> attitude indicate hostility? | YES | NO |

KEY 1-yes, 2-yes, 3-yes, 4-yes, 5-yes, 6-no, 7-yes, 8-no, 9-no, 10-no

Do you understand the words? (II)

1 benign—bateful	SAME	OPPOSITE
2 benignant—kindly	SAME	OPPOSITE
3 benediction—malediction	SAME	OPPOSITE
4 benefactor—evildoer	SAME	OPPOSITE
5 beneficiary—giver	SAME	OPPOSITE
6 benevolent—well disposed	SAME	OPPOSITE
7 bona fide—valid	SAME	OPPOSITE
8 fidelity—unfaithfulness	SAME	OPPOSITE
9 infidel—true believer	SAME	OPPOSITE
10 dictatorial—submissive	SAME	OPPOSITE
11 placative—pacifying	SAME	OPPOSITE
12 implacable—unyielding	SAME	OPPOSITE
13 placid—calm	SAME	OPPOSITE
14 complacent—discontented	SAME	OPPOSITE
15 condonation—forgiveness	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY 1-O 2-S, 3-O 4-O 5-O 6-S, 7-S, 8-O, 9-O, 10-O
11-S, 12-S, 13-S, 14-O, 15-S

Can you recall the words?

1 tending to give orders	1 D _____
2 act of overlooking (an offense, etc.)	2 C _____
3 unyieldingly hostile; beyond soothing; relentless; pitiless	3 I _____
4 intended to soothe or pacify (adj.)	4 P _____ or P _____

5 one's desire, wishes, or unforced will	5 V_____
6 calmness	6 P_____
7 self satisfaction smugness	7 C_____
	or C_____
8 non-believer in the "true" religion	8 I_____
9 kindly well disposed	9 B_____
	or B_____
	or B_____
10 unfaithfulness	10 I_____
11 involving a blessing (adj)	11 B_____
12 doing something good or kind (adj)	12 B_____
13 faithfulness	13 F_____
14 sincere valid in good faith	14 B_____
15 one who does something good kind, or charitable (for another)	15 B_____
16 a kind or charitable deed	16 B_____
17 recipient of kindness, gift, etc.	17 B_____
18 able to be soothed or pacified	18 P_____

KEY 1-dictatorial, 2-codonation, 3 implacable, 4-placatory or placative, 5-volition, 6-placidity 7-complacence or complacency 8-infidel, 9-benign, benignant, or benevolent, 10-infidelity 11-benedictory 12-beneficent, 13-fidelity 14-bona fide 15-benefactor 16-benefactor, 17-beneficiary 18-placable

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1 To belittle

(a) utilize (b) disparage, (c) adore

2. To be purposely confusing
(a) equivocate, (b) obviate, (c) proscribe
3. To work to the disadvantage of
(a) malign, (b) militate, (c) placate
4. To slander
(a) malign, (b) condone, (c) placate
5. Lack of equality
(a) parity (b) disparity (c) ambiguity
6. Phrase that may have two interpretations, one of them indelicate or off-color
(a) equivocation, (b) ambiguity (c) double entendre
7. Hateful
(a) malignant, (b) benignant, (c) malaise
8. Ill will
(a) malaise, (b) malevolence (c) maleficence
9. Kindly
(a) benevolent, (b) placid, (c) complacent
10. Inflexibly hostile
(a) implacable, (b) placatory (c) militant
11. Giving orders imperiously
(a) benedictory (b) dictatorial, (c) adulatory
12. Self-satisfaction
(a) complacency (b) placation, (c) placidity

KEY 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-a, 5-b, 6-c, 7-a, 8-b, 9-a, 10-a, 11-b, 12-a

B. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 par	_____	parity
2. <i>aequus</i> (equ-)	_____	equivocal
3 <i>vox, vocis</i>	_____	vocal
4 <i>nox noctis</i>	_____	nocturnal
5 <i>libra</i>	_____	equilibrist
6. <i>latus lateris</i>	_____	equilateral
7 <i>equus</i>	_____	equine

8. <i>pedis</i>	_____	pedestal
9. <i>paidos</i> (<i>ped-</i>)	_____	pedigree
10. <i>fero</i>	_____	volcano
11. <i>magnus</i>	_____	magnify
12. <i>scribo scriptus</i>	_____	proscribe
13. <i>manus</i>	_____	manuscript
14. <i>post</i>	_____	postscript
15. <i>via</i>	_____	tribunal
16. <i>millis</i>	_____	millimeter
17. <i>malus</i>	_____	maldress
18. <i>dico dictus</i>	_____	dictatorial
19. <i>volo</i>	_____	volition
20. <i>facio</i> (<i>fec- fic-</i> <i>-fy</i>)	_____	benefactor fiction simplify
21. <i>bonus</i>	_____	bonafide
22. <i>fides</i>	_____	fidelity
23. <i>phone</i>	_____	dictaphone
24. <i>plac-</i>	_____	placate
25. <i>dono</i>	_____	donation

KEY 1-equal, 2-equal, 3-voice, 4-night, 5-balance, 6-kill,
 7-horse, 8-foot, 9-child, 10-carry bear, 11-large
 12-write, 13-hand, 14-after 15-road, 16-suffer
 17-bed, 18-say tell, 19-wish, 20-do, make 21-good
 22-faith, 23-sound, 24-please, soothe, pacify, 25-give

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1 Keeping in mind the roots *aequus* in *equality* and *magnus* in *Magnavox* or *magnify* can you combine these two roots to form a noun meaning, etymologically *largeness of mind*?
 _____ Can you figure out the
 adjective form, ending in *-ous* of the noun you have constructed?

2. If *equilateral* means *equal sided* can you construct an adjective meaning *two-sided*? _____
- 3 *Trans-* is a prefix meaning *across* Build a verb meaning *to write across* (from one form or language to another) _____ What is the noun derived from this verb? _____
- 4 What disease was so named on the erroneous assumption that it was caused by "bad air"? _____
- 5 *Facio* may appear in English words as *sec* Using the prefix *con* together can you form a noun sometimes used as a synonym for candy cake, or ice cream (etymologically "something made together")? _____

(Answers in Chapter 18)

THE THRILL OF RECOGNITION

You have been adding, over the past twenty-three sessions, hundreds of words to your vocabulary; you have been learning hundreds of prefixes, roots, and suffixes that make it possible for you to figure out the meaning of many unfamiliar words you may come across in your reading.

As time goes on and you notice more and more of the words you have studied whenever you read, or whenever you listen to lectures, the radio, or TV the thrill of recognition plus the immediate comprehension of complex ideas will provide a dividend of incalculable value.

You will hear these words in conversation, and you will begin to use them yourself, unself-consciously whenever something you want to say is best expressed by one of the words that exactly verbalizes your thinking. Another priceless dividend!

So keep on! You are involved in a dividend-paying activity that will eventually make you intellectually rich.

(End of Session 23)

tionnaire, six of the seven book reviewers, nine of the eleven professors of English, and twenty of the thirty-one authors. Its earlier distinction, in short, is rapidly becoming obsolete.

2. Her new novel is not as good as her first one.

RIGHT If you have studied formal grammar you will recall that after a negative verb the "proper" word is *so* not *as* as is usually observed by educated speakers? Hardly ever.

In reference to the sentence under discussion author Thore W. Duncan remarked "I always say—and write—at, much to the distress of my publisher's copyreader. But the fellow is a *written* purist."

The tally on this use of *as* showed seventy-four for *only six* against.

3. We *can* hardly believe it.

WRONG. Of the eighty-two professional people who answered my questionnaire, seventy-six rejected this sentence; it is under that *can* hardly is far from acceptable in educated speech. Preferred usage, We *can* hardly believe it.

4. This is *her*.

WRONG. This substitution of *her* where the rule requires *she* was rejected by fifty-seven of my eighty-two respondents. Paradoxically enough, although "It's *me*" and "This is *me*" are fully established in educated speech, "This is *her*" still seems to be condemned by the majority of cultivated speakers. Nevertheless, the average person, I imagine, may feel a bit uncomfortable saying "This is *she*"—it sounds almost too sophisticated.

This is more than an academic problem. If the voice at the other end of a telephone conversation makes the opening move with "I'd like to speak to Jane Doe (your name, for argument's sake)" you are, unfortunately, on the horns of a very real dilemma. "This is *she*" may sound pretty—"This is *her*" may give the impression that you're uneducated. Other choices are equally doubtful. "Talking!" is suspiciously businesslike if the call comes to your home; and "I am Jane Doe!" may make you feel like the opening line of a high school playlet. The need for a decision arises several times in a busy day—and, I am sorry to report, the English language is just deficient enough not to be of much help. I wonder how it would be if you just grunted affably?

5 Who are you waiting for?

RIGHT Formal grammar not only requires *whom* but demands that the word order be changed to "For whom are you waiting?" (Just try talking with such formality on everyday occasions and see how long you'll keep your friends.)

Who is the normal, popular form as the first word of a sentence, no matter what the grammatical construction and an opinion by Kyle Crichton a well known magazine editor is typical of the way many educated people feel. Mr Crichton says "The most loathsome word (to me at least) in the English language is *whom*. You can always tell a half-educated buffoon by the care he takes in working the word in. When he starts it, I know I am faced with a pompous illiterate who is not going to have me long as company."

The score for acceptance of the sentence as it stands (with *who*) was sixty-six out of eighty-two. If like most unpedantic speakers, you prefer *who* to *whom* for informal occasions, or if you feel as strongly about *whom* as Mr Crichton does, you will be happy to hear that modern trends in English are all on your side.

6 Please take care of *whomever* is waiting.

WRONG. *Whomever* is awkward and a little silly in this sentence and brings to mind Franklin P. Adams' famous remark on grammar "Whom are you?" asked Cyril, for he had been to night school." It is also contrary to grammatical rules. People who are willing to be sufficiently insufferable to use *whomever* in this construction have been tempted into error by the adjacent word of. They believe that since they are following a preposition with an objective pronoun they are speaking impeccable grammar. In actuality however *whomever* is not the object of the preposition of but the subject of the verb *is waiting*. Preferable form Please take care of *whoever* is waiting.

7 *Whom* would you like to be if you weren't yourself?

WRONG. Here is another and typical example of the damage which an excessive reverence for *whom* can do to an innocent person's speech. Judged by grammatical rule, *whom* is incorrect in this sentence (the verb *to be* requires *who*). Judged by normal speech patterns, it is absurd. This use of *whom* probably comes from an abortive attempt to sound elegant.

8. My wife has been *robbed*.

RIGHT—If something your wife owns was taken by means of thievery. However, if your wife herself was kidnapped, or in some way talked into leaving you, she was *stolen*, not *robbed*. To *rob* is to abscond with the contents of something—to *steal* is to walk off with the thing itself. Needless to say, both forms of activity are highly antisocial and equally illegal.

9. Is this *dessert* fattening?

WRONG The *dessert* that is fattening is spelled with two *s*'s. With one *s* it's a desert, like the Sahara. Remember the two *s*'s in *dessert* by thinking how much you'd like *two* portions, if only your waistline permitted.

HOW TO TALK ABOUT VARIOUS SPEECH HABITS

(Sessions 24-27)

TEASER PREVIEW

What adjective describes people who:

are disinclined to conversation?

• *are brief and to the point in their speech?*

• *are blocked or incoherent in their speech?*

show by their speech that they are trite and unimaginative?
use more words than necessary?

• *are forcefully compelling and logical in their speech?*

• *talk rapidly and fluently?*

are noisy and clamorous?

• *are talkative?*

Can you work with the words?

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. taciturn | a. chattering meaninglessly |
| 2. laconic | b. wordy |
| 3. articulate | c. trite hackneyed, unoriginal |
| 4. garrulous | d. fluent and rapid |
| 5. banal | e. noisy loud |
| 6. verbose | f. sputtering unintelligibly |
| 7. voluble | g. talkative |
| 8. cogent | h. brilliantly compelling, persuasive |
| 9. vociferous | i. unwilling to engage in conversation |
| 10. loquacious | j. using few words packed with meaning |

KEY 1-i 2-j, 3-f 4-a 5-c, 6-b, 7-d, 8-h, 9-e, 10-g

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Do <i>taciturn</i> people usually make others feel comfortable and welcome? | YES | NO |
| 2. Does a <i>laconic</i> speaker use more words than necessary? | YES | NO |
| 3. Does rage make some people <i>inarticulate</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 4. Is it interesting to listen to <i>garrulous</i> old men? | YES | NO |
| 5. Do <i>banal</i> speakers show a great deal of originality? | YES | NO |
| 6. Is <i>verbose</i> a complimentary term? | YES | NO |
| 7. Is it easy to be <i>voluble</i> when you don't know the subject you are talking about? | YES | NO |
| 8. Do unintelligent people usually make <i>cogent</i> statements? | YES | NO |
| 9. Is a <i>vociferous</i> demand ordinarily made by a shy quiet person? | YES | NO |

10. Do *loquacious* people spend more time talking than listening?

YES NO

KEY 1-no, 2-no, 3-yes, 4-no, 5-no, 6-no 7-no, 8-no, 9-no, 10-yes

Can you recall the words?

Do you know that new nerve patterns are formed by repeated actions? As a very young child, you tied your shoelaces and buttoned your clothing with great concentration—the activity was directed, controlled, purposeful, exciting. As you grew older and more skillful, you tied and buttoned with scarcely a thought of what you were doing. Your fingers flew about their task almost automatically—for the habit had formed a nerve pattern and the action needed little if any conscious attention.

That's simple enough to understand. If you do not remember your own experiences, you can observe the phenomenon of struggling with a skill, mastering it, and finally making it a self-starting habit by watching any young child. Or you can simply take my word for it.

You need not take my word for the way a mastery of new words is acquired. You can see in yourself, as you work with this book, how adding words to your vocabulary is exactly analogous to a child's mastery of shoelacing. First you struggle with the concepts; then you eventually master them finally by frequent work with the new words (now you see the reason for the great number of exercises, the repetitious writing, saying, thinking) you build up new nerve patterns and you begin to use the new words with scarcely any consciousness of what you are doing.

Watch this common but important phenomenon closely as you do the next exercise. Your total absorption of the material so far has given you complete mastery of our ten basic words. Prove that you are beginning to form new nerve patterns in relation to these words by writing the one that fits each brief definition. The more quickly you think of the word that applies, the surer you can be that using these words will soon be as automatic and unself-con-

scious as putting on your shoes or buttoning/zipping your shirt in the morning.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 talkative | 1 L _____ |
| 2 noisy vehement, clamorous | 2 V _____ |
| 3 incoherent sputtering | 3 I _____ |
| 4 gabbling ceaselessly and with little meaning | 4 G _____ |
| 5 disinclined to conversation | 5 T _____ |
| 6 talking in hackneyed phraseology | 6 H _____ |
| 7 showing a fine economy in the use of words | 7 L _____ |
| 8 forceful and convincing | 8 C _____ |
| 9 talking rapidly and fluently | 9 V _____ |
| 10 using more words than necessary | 10 V _____ |

KEY 1-loquacious, 2-vociferous, 3-inarticulate, 4-gabble, 5-thrill, 6-banal, 7-laconic, 8-cogent, 9-rapid, 10-verbose

(End of Session 24)

SESSION 25

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 about keeping one's mouth shut

If you let your mind play over some of the famous people you know you will realize that their abnormal determination to conversation makes them seem morose, sullen, and unfriendly. (Ed. Coolidge's taciturnity was world-famous, and so was I am not.)

ever conceived of him as cheerful, overfriendly or particularly sociable. There are doubtless many possible causes of such verbal rejection of the world—perhaps lack of self-assurance, feelings of inadequacy or hostility, excessive seriousness or introspection, or just plain having nothing to say. Maybe, in Coolidge's case, he was saving up his words—after he did not "choose to run" in 1928, he wrote a daily column for the New York *Herald Tribune* at a rumored price of two dollars a word—and, according to most critics (probably all Democrats) he had seemed wiser when he kept silent. Coolidge hailed from New England, and *tacturnity* (tas-o-TURN'-o-tee) in that part of the country so some people say is considered a virtue. Who knows, the cause may be geographical and climatic, rather than psychological.

Tacturn is from a Latin verb *taceo* to be silent, and is one of those words whose full meaning cannot be expressed by any other combination of syllables. It has many synonyms, among them *silent*, *uncommunicative*, *reticent*, *reserved*, *secretive*, *close-lipped*, and *close-mouthed*, but no other word indicates the permanent, habitual, and temperamental disinclination to talk implied by *tacturn*.

2 better left unsaid

Tact (TAS'-ti) derives also from *taceo*.

Here is a man dying of cancer. He suspects what his disease is, and everyone else, of course, knows. Yet he never mentions the dread word, and no one who visits him ever breathes a syllable of it in his hearing. It is tacitly understood by all concerned that the word will remain forever unspoken.

(Such a situation today, however, may or may not be typical—there appears to be a growing tendency among physicians and family to be open and honest with people who are dying.)

Consider another situation.

An executive is engaging in extracurricular activities with her secretary. Yet during office time they are as formal and distant as any two human beings can well be. Neither of them ever said to the other, "Now look here, we may be lovers after five o'clock,

but between nine and five we must preserve the utmost decorum, okay?" Such speech, such a verbal arrangement, is considered unnecessary—so we may say that the two have a *tact* agreement (i.e., nothing was ever actually said) to maintain a correct employer-employee relationship during office hours.

Anything *tact* then, is unspoken, unsaid, not verbalized. To speak of a *tact* agreement, arrangement, acceptance, rejection, consent, refusal, etc. A person is never called *tact*.

The noun is *tactiness* (TAS'-it-nas) (Bear in mind that you can transform any adjective into a noun by adding -ness, third in many cases there may be a more sophisticated, or more common, noun form.)

Changing the *s* of the root *taceo* to *t*, and adding the prefix *re-* again, and the adjective suffix -ent we can construct the English word *reticent* (RET'-o-sant)

Someone is *reticent* who prefers to keep silent, whether out of shyness, embarrassment, or fear of revealing what should not be revealed. (The idea of "againness" in the prefix has been lost as the current meaning of the word.)

We have frequently made nouns out of -ent adjectives. Write two possible noun forms of *reticent* _____ or less commonly _____

3. talk, talk talk!

Loquacious people love to talk. This adjective is not necessarily a put-down, but the implication, when you so characterize such people, is that you wish they would pause for breath even for a while so that you can get your ticks in. The noun is *loquaciousity* (LO-KWAS'-o-tree) or of course, *loquaciousness*.

The word derives from Latin *loquor* to speak, a root found also in

1 *soliloquy* (so-LIL-o-kwee)—a speech to oneself (literally plus *solo* alone) or etymologically a speech when alone

We often talk to ourselves, but usually silently the words pass through our minds but not actually passing our lips. The term *soliloquy*

Monologue is commonly applied to utterances made in a play by characters who are speaking their thoughts aloud so the audience won't have to guess. The *soliloquist* (sə-LIL'-ə-kwist) may be alone, or other members of the cast may be present on stage, but of course they don't hear what's being said, because they're not supposed to know. Eugene O'Neill made novel uses of *soliloquies* in *Mourning Becomes Electra*—the characters made honest disclosures of their feelings and thoughts to the audience, but kept the other players in the dark.

The verb is *soliloquize* (sə-LIL'-ə-kwiz')

2. A *ventriloquist* (ven-TRIL'-ə-kwist) is one who can throw his voice. A listener thinks the sound is coming from some source other than the person speaking. The combining root is Latin *venter ventris* belly—etymologically *ventriloquism* (ven-TRIL'-ə-kwiz-əm) is the art of "speaking from the belly." The adjective is *ventriloquistic* (ven-tril'-ə-KWIS'-tik). Can you figure out how the verb will end? Write the verb _____

3. *Colloquial* (kə-LO'-kwē-əl) combines *loquor* to speak, with the prefix *con-* (*Con-* is spelled *col-* before a root starting with *l*, *con-* before a root starting with *r*, *com-* before a root starting with *m*, *p* or *b*). When people speak together they are engaging in conversation—and their language is usually more informal and less rigidly grammatical than what you might expect in writing or in public addresses. *Colloquial* patterns are perfectly correct—they are simply informal, and suitable to everyday conversation.

A *colloquialism* (kə-LO'-kwē-ə-liz-əm) therefore, is a conversational-style expression, like "He hasn't got any" or "Who are you going with?" as contrasted to the formal or literary "He has none" or "With whom are you going?" *Colloquial* English is the English you and I talk on everyday occasions—it is not slangy, vulgar, or illiterate.

4. A *circumlocution* (sur-kəm-lə-KYOO'-shən) is, etymologically a "talking around" (*circum-*, around). Any way of expressing an idea that is roundabout or indirect is *circumlocutory* (sur'-kəm-LOK'-yo-tawr'-ee)—you are now familiar with the common adjective suffix *-ory*.

but between nine and five we must preserve the utmost decorum, okay?" Such speech, such a verbal arrangement, is considered necessary—so we may say that the two have a *tacit* agreement (i.e., nothing was ever actually said) to maintain a correct employer-employee relationship during office hours.

Anything *tacit* then, is unspoken, unsaid, not verbalized. We speak of a *tacit* agreement, arrangement, acceptance, rejection, assent, refusal, etc. A person is never called *tacit*.

The noun is *tactician* (TAS'-it-ee-ən) (Bear in mind that you can transform any adjective into a noun by adding -ness, though in many cases there may be a more sophisticated, or more common, noun form.)

Changing the *s* of the root *tacer* to *t* and adding the prefix *re-* again, and the adjective suffix -ent we can construct the English word *reticent* (RET'-o-sent)

Someone is *reticent* who prefers to keep silent, whether out of shyness, embarrassment, or fear of revealing what should not be revealed. (The idea of "againness" in the prefix has been lost in the current meaning of the word.)

We have frequently made nouns out of -ent adjectives. With two possible noun forms of *reticent*: _____ or less commonly _____

3. talk, talk, talk!

Loquacious people love to talk. This adjective is not necessarily a put-down, but the implication, when you so characterize someone, is that you wish they would pause for breath once in a while so that you can get your ticks in. The noun is *loquacity* (KWAS'-o-tee) or of course, *loquaciousness*.

The word derives from Latin *loquor* = speak, a root I will also in

1 *soliloquy* (so-LIL'-o-kwee)—a speech to oneself (*loquor* plus *solus* alone) or etymologically a speech when alone.

We often talk to ourselves, but usually silently the words go through our minds but not actually passing our lips. The noun is

7	loquaciousness	lō-KWAY'-shas-nas
8	loquacity	lō-KWAS'-o-teo
9	soliloquy	sō-LIL o-kwoe
□ 10.	soliloquist	sō-LIL o-kwist
11	soliloquize	sō-LIL o-kwiz'
12	ventriloquist	ven' TRIL -o-kwist
13	ventriloquism	ven-TRIL -o-kwiz-am
14	ventriloquistic	ven-tril'-o-KWIS'-tik
15	ventriloquize	ven-TRIL -o-kwiz'
16	colloquial	kō-LŌ'-kwee-ol
17	colloquialism	kō-LŌ' kwee-o-liz-am
18	circumlocution	sur' kam-lō-KYŌŌ'-shan
19	circumlocutory	sur'-kam-LOK' yo-tawr'-ee

Can you work with the words?

- | | | |
|---|----------------|---|
| 1 | tacturnity | a. unwillingness to talk, or disclose, out of fear shyness, reserve, etc. |
| 2 | tacitness | b. talking, or a speech, "to oneself" |
| 3 | reticence | c. art of throwing one's voice |
| 4 | loquacity | d. unwillingness to engage in conversation |
| 5 | soliloquy | e. informal expression used in everyday conversation |
| 6 | ventriloquism | f. state of being understood though not actually expressed |
| 7 | colloquialism | g. a talking around, method of talking indirectly or in a roundabout way |
| 8 | circumlocution | h. talkativeness |

KEY 1-d, 2-f, 3-a, 4-h, 5-b, 6-c, 7-e, 8-g

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1 <i>taceo</i>	to be silent	_____
2 <i>-ity</i>	noun suffix	_____
3 <i>-ness</i>	noun suffix	_____
4 <i>-ent</i>	adjective suffix	_____
5 <i>-ence, -ency</i>	noun suffix	_____
6 <i>re-</i>	again	_____
7 <i>loquor</i>	to speak	_____
8 <i>solas</i>	alone	_____
9 <i>-ist</i>	one who	_____
10 <i>-ize</i>	verb suffix	_____
11 <i>venter ventris</i>	belly	_____
12 <i>-ic</i>	adjective suffix	_____
13 <i>-ous</i>	adjective suffix	_____
14 <i>con- col- com- con-</i>	with, together	_____
15 <i>-al</i>	adjective suffix	_____
16 <i>-ism</i>	noun suffix	_____

WORKING WITH THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1 <i>tactiturnity</i>	<i>tas-o-TURN'-o-tee</i>
2 <i>tactile</i>	<i>TAS'-h</i>
3 <i>tactfulness</i>	<i>TAS'-of-ness</i>
4 <i>reticent</i>	<i>RET'-o-ent</i>
5 <i>reticence</i>	<i>RET'-o-ence</i>
6 <i>reticency</i>	<i>RET'-o-ency</i>

7 loquaciousness	lō-KWAY'-shos-nos
8 loquacity	lō-KWAS'-o-tee
9 soliloquy	sō-LIL'-o-kwee
10 soliloquist	sō-LIL'-o-kwist
11 soliloquize	sō-LIL'-o-kwiz'
12 ventriloquist	ven' TRIL'-o-kwist
13 ventriloquism	ven-TRIL' o-kwiz-am
14 ventriloquistic	ven-tril'-o-KWIS'-tik
15 ventriloquize	ven-TRIL'-o-kwiz'
16 colloquial	kō-LŌ'-kwee-el
17 colloquialism	kō-LŌ'-kwee-o-liz am
18 circumlocution	sur'-kam-lō-KYŌŌ'-shen
19 circumlocutory	sur'-kam-LOK' yo-tawt'-ee

Can you work with the words?

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 taciturnity | a. unwillingness to talk, or disclose, out of fear shyness, reserve, etc. |
| 2 tacitness | b. talking, or a speech, "to oneself" |
| 3 reticence | c. art of throwing one's voice |
| 4 loquacity | d. unwillingness to engage in conversation |
| 5 soliloquy | e. informal expression used in everyday conversation |
| 6 ventriloquism | f. state of being understood though not actually expressed |
| 7 colloquialism | g. a talking around method of talking indirectly or in a roundabout way |
| 8 circumlocution | h. talkativeness |

KEY 1-d, 2-f, 3-a, 4-h, 5-b, 6-c, 7-e, 8-g

Do you understand the words?

1 A <i>fact</i> understanding is put into words.	TRUE	FALSE
2. Inhibited people are seldom <i>reluctant</i> about expressing anger	TRUE	FALSE
3 A <i>soliloquist</i> expresses his thoughts aloud.	TRUE	FALSE
4 A <i>ventriloquistic</i> performance on stage involves a dummy who appears to be talking.	TRUE	FALSE
5 A <i>colloquial</i> style of writing is ungrammatical	TRUE	FALSE
6 <i>Circumlocutory</i> speech is direct and forthright.	TRUE	FALSE
7 <i>Inarticulate</i> people are generally given to <i>loquaciousness</i> .	TRUE	FALSE
8. A <i>soliloquy</i> is a dialogue.	TRUE	FALSE

KEY 1-F 2-F 3-T 4-T 5-T 6-F 7-F 8-F

Can you recall the words?

1 to speak to oneself	1 S _____
2. to throw one's voice	2 V _____
3 unwillingness to engage in conversation	3 T _____
4. unspoken	4 T _____
5 referring to an indirect, roundabout style of expression (adj)	5. C _____
6. suitable for informal conversation	6 C _____
7 talkativeness	7 L _____
	or F _____
8. reluctance to express one's feelings or thoughts	8. R _____
	or R _____

- 9 a speech to oneself, especially
in a play
10. an indirect, roundabout
expression

9 S_____

10 C_____

KEY 1-soliloquize, 2-ventriloquize, 3-taciturnity 4-tact,
5-circumlocutory 6-colloquial, 7-loquaciousness or lo-
quacity 8-reticence or reticency 9-soliloquy 10-cir-
cumlocution

(End of Session 25)

SESSION 26

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

- 1 a Spartan virtue

In ancient Sparta, originally known as *Laconia*, the citizens were long-suffering, hard-bitten, stoical, and military-minded, and were even more noted for their economy of speech than Vermonsters, if that is possible. Legend has it that when Phillip of Macedonia was storming the gates of Sparta (or Laconia) he sent a message to the besieged king saying, "If we capture your city we will burn it to the ground." A one-word answer came back: "If." It was now probably Phillip's turn to be speechless, though history does not record his reaction.

It is from the name *Laconia* that we derive our word *laconic*—pithy, concise, economical in the use of words almost to the point of curtness, precisely the opposite of *verbose*.

Like the man who was waiting at a lunch counter for a ham sandwich. When it was ready the clerk inquired politely "Will you eat it here or take it with you?"

"Both," was the *laconic* reply.

If you are *voluble* you speak rapidly fluently glibly without hesitation, stutter or stammer—you are vocal, verbal, and highly articulate.

If you are *garrulous* you talk constantly and usually aimlessly and meaninglessly about trifles. We often hear the word used in "a garrulous old man" or "a garrulous old woman," since in very advanced age the mind may wander and lose the ability to discriminate between the important and the unimportant, between the interesting and the dull.

Verbose is from Latin *verbum* word—the *verbose* person is wordy.

Voluble comes from Latin *volvo* *volatus* to roll—words effortlessly roll off the *voluble* speaker's tongue.

And *garrulous* derives from Latin *garris* to chatter—a *garrulous* talker chatters away like a monkey.

The suffix *-ness* can be added to all these adjectives to form nouns. Alternate noun forms end in *-ity*.

<i>verbosity</i>	(var DOO'-o-ree)
<i>volubility</i>	(vol' yə-DIL -o-tee)
<i>garrulity</i>	(gə-ROOL -o-tee)

4. of large

We discovered *magnus* large big, great, in Chapter 9 in discussing *Magnavox* (etymologically "big voice") and find it again in *magniloquent* (etymologically "talking big") The root occurs in a number of other words:

1. *Magnanimous* (mag-NAN'-o-mus)—big-hearted, generous, forgiving (etymologically "great-minded") (*Magnus* plus *animus* mind) We'll discuss this word in depth in Chapter 12.

2. *Magnate* (MAG'-neyt)—a person of great power or influence, a big wheel, as a business magnate.

3. *Magnify*—to make larger or make seem larger (*magnus* plus *-fy* from *facio* to make) as in "magnify your problem."

4. *Magnificent*—*magnus* plus *fic-* from *facio*.

5. *Magnitude*—*magnus* plus the common noun suffix *-tudo* as in *fortitude* *magnitude* *greatitude* etc.

6 *Magnum* (as of champagne or wine)—a large bottle, generally two fifths of a gallon

7 *Magnum opus* (MAG nam Ō'-pus)—etymologically, a "big work" actually the greatest work, or masterpiece, of an artist, writer or composer *Opus* is the Latin word for *work*, the plural of *opus* is used in the English word *opera* etymologically "a number of works," actually a musical drama containing overture, singing, and other forms of music, i.e., many musical works. The verb form *opero* to work, occurs in *operate co-operate operator* etc.

5 words words words!

Latin *verbum* is word. A verb is the important word in a sentence *verbatim* (var BAY um) is word-for-word (a *verbatim* report)

Verbal (VUR -bal) ending in the adjective suffix *-al*, may refer either to a verb or to words in general (a verbal fight) or it may mean, loosely *oral* or *spoken* rather than written (*verbal* agreement or contract) or describing people ("she is quite verbal") it may refer to a ready ability to put feelings or thoughts into words.

Working from *verbal* can you add a common verb suffix to form a word meaning *to put into words*? _____

Verblage (VUR -bee-aj) has two meanings an excess of words ("Such verblage!") or a style or manner of using words (medical *verblage* military *verblage*)

6 roll on and on!

Volvo volutus to roll, the source of *voluble* is the root on which many important English words are based.

Revolve (re-VOLV)—roll again (and again) or keep turning round Wheels *revolve* the earth *revolves* around the sun, the cylinder of a revolver *revolves*. (The prefix is *re* back or again.)

The noun is *revolution* (rev-a-LOO'-shan) which can be one such complete rolling, or by logical extension, a radical change of any sort (TV was responsible for a *revolution* in the entertainment industry) especially political (the American, or French,

11. evolve	a-VOLV
12. evolution	ev 3-LOO'-shn
13. evolutionary	ev-o-LOO'-shn-er'-eo

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. laconicity	a. floweriness, pomposity, or elegance in speech
2. eloquence	b. incessant chatter with little meaning
3. magniloquence	c. big wheel: important or influential person
4. verbeauty	d. great artistic work: masterpiece
5. volubility	e. a gradual unfolding or development "a rolling out"
6. garrulity	f. "a rolling round" radical change: political upheaval
7. magnum opus	g. great economy in speech
8. magnate	h. fluency, ease, and/or regularity of speech
9. revolution	i. great, artistic, or emotional expressiveness
10. evolution	j. wordiness
11. cogency	k. persuasiveness through logic: keen-mindedness in reasoning

KEY: 1-p 2-h 3-a 4-j 5-h 6-b 7-d 8-c 9-i 10-e 11 k

Can you work with the words? (II)

1. laconism	a. word for word
2. verbiage	b. to put into words
3. verbelure	c. creating or revealing of form: radical change: new and totally different

4. verbal	d. resulting or developing gradually from (something)
5. verbatim	e. expressive emotionally moving
6. revolutionary	f. pithiness or economy of expression; word or phrase packed with meaning
7. evolutionary	g. big-hearted, generous, forgiving
8. grandiloquent	h. referring or pertaining to, or involving, words oral, rather than written
9. eloquent	i. using flowery elegant, or impressive phraseology
10. magnanimous	j. wordiness; style or manner of using words; type of words

KEY 1-i 2-j 3-b, 4-h, 5-a, 6-c, 7-d, 8-i, 9-e, 10-g

Do you understand the words?

1. Is <i>laconicism</i> characteristic of a verbose speaker?	YES	NO
2. Does a <i>magniloquent</i> speaker use short, simple words?	YES	NO
3. Does a frog evolve from a tadpole?	YES	NO
4. Is an <i>eloquent</i> speaker interesting to listen to?	YES	NO
5. Do verbose people use a lot of <i>verbiage</i> ?	YES	NO
6. Is <i>volubility</i> characteristic of an inarticulate person?	YES	NO
7. Does <i>verbosity</i> show a careful and economical use of words?	YES	NO
8. Is a <i>verbal</i> person usually inarticulate?	YES	NO
9. Is a <i>magnus opus</i> one of the lesser works of a writer, artist, or composer?	YES	NO

10. Is a *magnanimous* person selfish and petty-minded?

YES NO

KEY 1-no, 2-no, 3-yes, 4-yes, 5-yes, 6-no, 7-no, 8-no, 9-
10-no

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 gradually unfolding, resulting or developing (<i>adj.</i>) | 1 E_____ |
| 2 causing, or resulting from, radical change (<i>adj.</i>) | 2 R_____ |
| 3 quality of conciseness and economy in the use of words | 3 L_____
or L_____
or L_____
or L_____ |
| 4 expressiveness in the use of words | 4 E_____ |
| 5 turn round and round | 5 R_____ |
| 6 important person, as in the commercial world | 6 M_____ |
| 7 unselfish; generous; noble in motive; big-hearted; forgiving | 7 M_____ |
| 8 using words easily; vocal; articulate; referring to, or involving, words oral, rather than written | 8 V_____ |
| 9 style of word usage; type of words; overabundance of words | 9 V_____ |
| 10 wordiness; quality of using excess words | 10 V_____ |
| 11 elegance in word usage | 11 M_____
or O_____ |
| 12 quality of chattering on and on about trivia, or with little meaning | 12 O_____ |
| 13 fluency and ease in speech | 13 V_____ |

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 14. word for word | 14. V_____ |
| 15. masterpiece—great artistic work | 15. M_____O_____ |
| 16. persuasiveness and forcefulness
in speech or writing through
closely reasoned logic | 16. C_____ |

KEY 1—evolutionary 2—revolutionary 3—laconism, laconicism, laconicity or laconicness, 4—eloquence, 5—revolve, 6—magnate 7—magnanimous 8—verbal, 9—verbiage, 10—verbosity 11—magniloquence or grandiloquence, 12—garrulity 13—volubility 14—verbatim, 15—magnum opus, 16—coagency

(End of Session 26)

SESSION 27

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. front and back—and under

The *ventriloquist* appears to talk from the belly (*venter ventris plus loquor*) rather than through the lips (or such was the strange perception of the person who first used the word)

Venter ventris belly is the root on which *ventral* (VEN' tral) and *ventricle* are built.

The *ventral* side of an animal, for example, is the front or anterior side—the belly side.

A *ventricle* (VEN' trō-kal) is a hollow organ or cavity or logically enough, belly as one of the two chambers of the heart, or one of the four chambers of the brain. The *ventricles* of the heart are the lower chambers, and receive blood from the *auricles*, or upper chambers. The *auricle* (AW' rō-kal) so named because it

is somewhat ear-shaped (Latin *auris* ear) receives blood from the veins, the *auricles* send the blood into the *ventricles* which in turn pump the blood into the arteries. (It's all very complicated, but fortunately it works.)

The adjective form of *ventricle* is *ventricular* (ven-TRIK'-yul-er) which may refer to a *ventricle* or may mean *having a belly-like bulge*.

Now that you see how *ventricular* is formed from *ventricle*, can you figure out the adjective of *auricle*? _____

How about the adjective of *vehicle*? _____

Of *circle*? _____

No doubt you wrote *auricular* (aw-RIK'-yul-er) *vehicular* and *circular* and have discovered that nouns ending in *-icle* form adjectives ending in *-icular*.

So you can now be the first person on your block to figure out the adjective derived from

clavicle	_____
cuticle	_____
vesicle	_____
testicle	_____
uncle	_____

The answers of course are *clavicular* *cuticular* *vesicular* *testicular*—and for *uncle* you have every right to shout "No fair! (But where is it written that life is fair?)

The Latin word for *uncle* (actually uncle on the mother's side) is *avunculus*, from which we get *avuncular* (a-VUNG'-kyul-er) referring to an uncle.

Now what about an uncle? Well, traditional or stereotypical uncles are generally kindly permissive, indulgent, protective—and often give helpful advice. So anyone who exhibits one or more of such traits to another (usually younger) person is *avuncular* or acts in an *avuncular* capacity.

So, at long last, to get back to *ventral*. If there's a front or belly side, anatomically there must be a reverse—a back side. This is the *dorsal* (DAWR'-sal) side, from Latin *dorsum* the root of which the verb *endorse* (en-DAWRS') is built.

If you *endorse* a check, you sign it on the back side; if you *endorse* a plan, an idea, etc., you *back* it, you express your approval or support. The noun is *endorsement* (en-DAWRS'-ment)

2. the noise and the ^{star} fury

Vociferous derives from Latin *vox*, *voctis* voice (a root you met in Chapter 9) plus *fero* to bear or carry. A *vociferous* rejoinder carries a lot of voice—i.e., it is vehement, loud, noisy clamorous, shouting. The noun is *vociferousness* (vō-SIF'-o-ras-nas) the verb is to *vociferate* (vō-SIF'-o-rayt') Can you form the noun derived from the verb? _____

3. to sleep or not to sleep—that is the question

The root *fero* is found also in *sonniferous* (som-NIF'-o-ras) carrying, bearing, or bringing sleep. So a *sonniferous* lecture is so dull and boring that it is sleep-inducing.

Fero is combined with *sonnus*, sleep, in *sonniferous* (The suffix *-ous* indicates what part of speech? _____)

Tack on the negative prefix *in-* to *sonnus* to construct *insomnia* (in-SOM'-nee-ə) the abnormal inability to fall asleep when sleep is required or desired. The unfortunate victim of this disability is an *insomniac* (in-SOM'-nee-ak) the adjective is *insomniacous* (in-SOM'-nee-as) (So *-ous* in case you could not answer the question in the preceding paragraph, is an *adjective* suffix.)

Add a different adjective suffix to *sonnus* to derive *sonnolent* (SOM'-na-lent) sleepy drowsy Can you construct the noun form of *sonnolent*? _____ or _____

Combine *sonnus* with *ambulo* to walk, and you have *somnambulism* (som-NAM'-byz-lix-om) walking in one's sleep. With your increasing skill in using etymology to form words, write the term for the person who is a sleepwalker _____

_____ Now add to the word you wrote a two-letter adjective suffix we have learned, to form the adjective _____

4. a walkway

An *ambulatory* (AM' byə-lə-taw' ree) patient, as in a hospital or convalescent home, is finally well enough to get out of bed and walk around. A *perambulator* (pə-RAM'-byə-lay'-tər) a word used more in England than in the United States, and often shortened to *pram* is a baby carriage, a vehicle for walking an infant through the streets (*per* through) To *perambulate* (pə-RAM' byə-lay') is, etymologically "to walk through" hence, to stroll around. Can you write the noun form of this verb?

To *amble* (AM'-bol) is to walk aimlessly an *ambulance* is so called because originally it was composed of two stretcher-bearers who *walked* off the battlefield with a wounded soldier and a *pre-amble* (PREE'-am-bol) is, by etymology something that "walks before" (*pre-* before, beforehand) hence an introduction or introductory statement, as the *preamble* to the U. S. Constitution ("We the people") a *preamble* to the speech, etc; or any event that is *introductory* or *preliminary* to another as in An increase in inflationary factors in the economy is often a *preamble* to a drop in the stock market."

5. back to sleep

Soporius is one Latin word for sleep—*sopor* is another / *soporific* (sop'-ə-RIF' ik) lecture, speaker style of delivery etc will put the audience to sleep (*fic* from *facio*, to make) and *soporific* is a sleeping pill.

6. noun suffixes

You know that *-ness* can be added to any adjective to construct the noun form. Write the noun derived from *inarticulate* _____ *Inarticulate* is a combination of the negative prefix *in-* and Latin *articulus* a joint. The *inarticulate* person has trouble joining words together coherently. If you are quite *articulate* (ahr-TIK'-yo-lət) on the other hand, you join your words together easily you are verbal, vocal possibly even

valuable. The verb to *articulate* (ahr-TIK'-yo-layt') is to join (words) i.e., to express your vocal sounds—as in "Please *articulate* more clearly." Can you write the noun derived from the verb *articulate*? _____

Another and very common, noun suffix attached to adjectives is, as you have discovered, *-ity*. So the noun form of *banal* is either *banalness* or more commonly *banality* (ba-NAL-ee-tee).

Bear in mind, then, that *-ness* and *-ity* are common noun suffixes attached to adjectives, and *-ion* (or *-ation*) is a noun suffix frequently affixed to verbs (to *articulate*—*articulation*, to *vocalize*—*vocalization*, to *perambulate*—*perambulation*).

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. <i>venter</i> <i>ventris</i>	belly	_____
2. <i>loquor</i>	to speak	_____
3. <i>auris</i>	ear	_____
4. <i>avunculus</i>	uncle	_____
5. <i>dorsum</i>	back	_____
6. <i>vox</i> <i>vocis</i>	voice	_____
7. <i>fero</i>	to carry bear	_____
8. <i>somnus</i>	sleep	_____
9. <i>-ous</i>	adjective suffix	_____
10. <i>in-</i>	negative suffix	_____
11. <i>ambulo</i>	to walk	_____
12. <i>-ory</i>	adjective suffix	_____
13. <i>per</i>	through	_____
14. <i>pre-</i>	before, beforehand	_____
15. <i>sopor</i>	sleep	_____
16. <i>fic-</i> (<i>facto</i>)	to make or do	_____
17. <i>-ness</i>	noun suffix	_____
18. <i>-ity</i>	noun suffix	_____
19. <i>-ion</i> (<i>-ation</i>)	noun suffix	_____
20. <i>-ent</i>	attached to verbs	_____
21. <i>-ence</i> <i>-ency</i>	adjective suffix	_____
	noun suffix	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1 ventral	VEN'-trəl
2 ventricle	VEN'-trə-kəl
3 auricle	AWR'-ə-kəl
4 ventricular	ven-TRIK'-yə-lər
5 auricular	aw-RIK' yə-lər
6 avicular	ə-VUNG'-kyə-lər
7 dorsal	DAWR -əl
8 endorse	en-DAWRS'
9 endorsement	en-DAWRS'-mənt
10 vociferousness	vō-SIF'-ə-rəs-nəs
11 vociferate	vō-SIF'-ə-rayt'
12 vociferation	vō-sif'-ə-RAY'-shən

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1 somniferous	som-NIF' ə-rəs
2 insomnia	in-SOM'-nee-ə
3 insomniac	in-SOM'-nee-ək'
4 insomniacous	in-SOM'-nee-əs
5 somnolent	SOM'-nə-lənt
6 somnolence	SOM'-nə-ləns
7 somnolency	SOM'-nə-lən-see
8 somnambulism	som-NAM'-byə-liz-əm
9 somnambulist	som-NAM'-byə-list
10 somnambulistie	/ som-nam'-byə-LIST'-fk

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1 ambulatory	AM -byə-lə-tawr'-ee
2 perambulator	pə-RAM -byə-lay'-tər
3 perambulate	pə-RAM'-byə-layt'
4 perambulation	pə-ram'-byə-LAY'-shən
5 amble	AM'-bəl
6 preamble	PREE'-am-bəl

7. soporific	sop-o-RIF'-ik
8. inarticulateness	in'-ahr-TIK'-ya-lat-nas
9. articulate	ahr-TIK'-ya-lat
10. banality	ba-NAL'-o-too

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. ventral	a. unable to fall asleep
2. dorsal	b. pertaining to sleepwalking
3. somniferous	c. drowsy
4. insomniac	d. able to walk, after being bed-ridden
5. somnolent	e. verbal, vocal
6. somnambulistic	f. like an uncle kindly protective
7. ambulatory	g. pertaining to one of the chambers of the heart
8. articulate	h. referring to the front or belly side
9. ventricular auricular	i. sleep-inducing
10. avuncular	j. referring to the back side

KEY 1-b, 2-j, 3-i, 4-a, 5-c, 6-b, 7-d, 8-e, 9-g, 10-l

Can you work with the words? (II)

1. ventricle, auricle	a. inability to fall asleep
2. endorsement	b. sleepwalking
3. vociferousness	c. introduction preliminary or introductory occurrence
4. insomnia	d. incoherence spattering; inability to get words out
5. somnolence	e. chamber of the heart
6. somnambulism	f. sleeping pill
7. perambulator	g. support, approval
8. preamble	h. lack of originality lack of imagination
9. soporific	i. drowsiness

10. inarticulateness

j. baby buggy stroller

11 banality

k. loudness; clamorousness

KEY 1-c, 2-g, 3-k, 4-a, 5-i 6-b 7-j, 8-c, 9-f, 10-d, 11-h

Can you work with the words? (III)

1 endorse

a. one who cannot fall asleep

2. vociferate

b. sleepwalker

3 insomniac

c. walk aimlessly

4 somnolency

d. stroll through walk around

5 somnambulist

e. to sign on the back support;
approve of

6. perambulate

f. drowsiness

7 amble

g. say loudly and with great ve-
hemence

8. soporific

h. causing sleep

9 insomniac

i. wakeful unable to fall asleep

KEY 1-c, 2-g, 3-a, 4-f, 5-b, 6-d, 7-c, 8-h, 9-i

Do you understand the words?

1 Does an <i>insomniac</i> often need a <i>soporific</i> ?	YES	NO
2. Does a <i>somnambulist</i> always stay in bed when asleep?	YES	NO
3 Are <i>ambulatory</i> patients bedridden?	YES	NO
4 Does a <i>preamble</i> come after another event?	YES	NO
5 Are <i>articulate</i> people verbal?	YES	NO
6. Does <i>banality</i> show creativeness?	YES	NO
7 Does an <i>avuncular</i> attitude indicate affection and protectiveness?	YES	NO
8 Is <i>vociferation</i> habitual with quiet, shy people?	YES	NO
9 Is a <i>somnolent</i> person wide awake?	YES	NO

10. Is a *somniferous* speaker stimulating and exciting?

YES NO

KEY 1-yes, 2-no 3-no, 4-no, 5-yes, 6-no, 7-yes, 8-no 9-no, 10-no

Can you recall the words?

1 lack of imagination or originality in speech, actions, or style of life; hackneyed or trite phraseology

2 sleep-inducing

3 unable to fall asleep (*adj*)

4 verbal, vocal, speaking fluently

5 acting like an uncle

6 referring to the front anterior

7 referring to the back; posterior

8 approve of, support, sign on the back of

9 shout vehemently

10 one who cannot fall asleep

11 drowsy sleepy

12 sleepwalker

13 now able to walk, though previously bedridden

14 walk aimlessly

15 introduction, introductory event

16 incoherence

1 B _____

2 S _____

or S _____

3 I _____

4 A _____

5 A _____

6 V _____

7 D _____

8 E _____

9 V _____

10 I _____

11 S _____

12 S _____

13 A _____

14 A _____

15 P _____

16 I _____

KEY 1-banality 2-somniferous or soporific, 3-insomniac, 4-articulate, 5-avuncular 6-ventral, 7-dorsal, 8-endorse, 9-vociferate, 10-insomniac, 11-somnolent, 12-somnambulist, 13-ambulatory 14-amble, 15-preamble, 16-inarticulateness

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

- 1 Disinclined to conversation
(a) loquacious, (b) laconic, (c) taciturn
- 2 Trite
(a) inarticulate, (b) banal, (c) verbose
- 3 Rapid and fluent.
(a) voluble, (b) verbose, (c) garrulous
- 4 Forceful and compelling:
(a) vociferous, (b) cogent, (c) laconic
- 5 Unspoken
(a) verbatim, (b) eloquent, (c) tacit
- 6 Using elegant and impressive words
(a) verbose, (b) grandiloquent, (c) colloquial
- 7 Back
(a) dorsal, (b) ventral, (c) somniferous
- 8 Sleep-inducing
(a) soporific, (b) somnolent, (c) ventral
- 9 Inability to fall asleep
(a) somnambulism, (b) ambulatory (c) insomnia
- 10 Talkativeness.
(a) reticence, (b) ventriloquism, (c) loquacity
- 11 Expressing indirectly or in a roundabout way
(a) circumlocutory (b) colloquial (c) laconic
- 12 Elegance in expression.
(a) magniloquence, (b) grandiloquence, (c) verbiage
- 13 Wordiness.
(a) laconism, (b) cogency (c) verbosity
- 14 Big-hearted, generous, unselfish
(a) grandiloquent, (b) magnanimous, (c) garrulous
- 15 Causing radical changes
(a) evolutionary (b) revolutionary (c) ventricular
- 16 To shout vehemently
(a) endorse, (b) perambulate, (c) vociferate

- 17 Like an uncle
(a) ventricular (b) auricular (c) avuncular
18. Drowsy
(a) somniferous, (b) somnolent, (c) soporific
- 19 Sleepwalking:
(a) insomnia, (b) somnolency, (c) somnambulism
20. Introduction
(a) preamble, (b) perambulator (c) evolution

KEY 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-b 5-a, 6-b, 7-a, 8-a, 9-c, 10-c, 11-a,
12-a and b, 13-c, 14-b, 15-b, 16-c, 17-c, 18-b, 19-c,
20-a

B. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>taceo</i>	_____	taciturn
2 <i>loquor</i>	_____	loquacity
3 <i>solus</i>	_____	soliloquize
4 <i>venter ventris</i>	_____	ventral
5 <i>magnus</i>	_____	magniloquent
6 <i>grandis</i>	_____	grandiloquent
7 <i>verbum</i>	_____	verbatim
8 <i>volvo volutus</i>	_____	revolution
9 <i>garrus</i>	_____	garrulous
10 <i>animus</i>	_____	magnanimous
11 <i>opus</i>	_____	magnum opus
12 <i>opero</i>	_____	operator
13 <i>auris</i>	_____	auricle
14 <i>avunculus</i>	_____	avuncular
15 <i>dorsum</i>	_____	dorsal
16 <i>vox, vocis</i>	_____	vociferate
17 <i>fero</i>	_____	somniferous
18 <i>ambulo</i>	_____	preamble

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

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(a) magniloquence, (b) grandiloquence, (c) verbiage
- 13 Wordiness:
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- 15 Causing radical changes
(a) evolutionary (b) revolutionary (c) ventricular
- 16 To shout vehemently
(a) endorse, (b) perambulate, (c) vociferate

17. Like an uncle
(a) ventricular (b) auricular (c) avuncular
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(a) somniferous, (b) somnolent, (c) soporific
19. Sleepwalking:
(a) insomnia, (b) somnolency (c) somnambulism
20. Introduction
(a) preamble, (b) perambulator (c) evolution

KEY 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-b, 5-a, 6-b, 7-a, 8-a, 9-c, 10-c, 11-a,
12-a and b, 13-c, 14-b, 15-b, 16-c, 17-c, 18-b, 19-c,
20-a

B. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1. <i>taceo</i>	_____	taciturn
2. <i>loquor</i>	_____	loquacity
3. <i>solus</i>	_____	soliloquize
4. <i>venter ventris</i>	_____	ventral
5. <i>magnus</i>	_____	magniloquent
6. <i>grandis</i>	_____	grandiloquent
7. <i>verbum</i>	_____	verbatim
8. <i>volvo volutus</i>	_____	revolution
9. <i>garror</i>	_____	garrulous
10. <i>animus</i>	_____	magnanimous
11. <i>opus</i>	_____	magnum opus
12. <i>opero</i>	_____	operator
13. <i>auris</i>	_____	auricle
14. <i>avunculus</i>	_____	avuncular
15. <i>dorsum</i>	_____	dorsal
16. <i>vox vocis</i>	_____	vociferate
17. <i>fero</i>	_____	somniferous
18. <i>ambulo</i>	_____	preamble

19 <i>sopor</i>	_____	soporific
20 <i>somnus</i>	_____	somnolency

KEY 1-to be silent, 2-to speak, 3-alone, 4-belly 5-big, large, great, 6-grand, 7-word, 8-to roll, 9-to chatter 10-mind, 11-work, 12-to work, 13-car 14-uncle, 15-back, 16-voice, 17-to carry or bear 18-to walk, 19-sleep, 20-sleep

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1 The present participle (or *-ing* form) of the Latin verb *operari* to work, is *operans* working. The form *operandi* means of working. Can you figure out the literal meaning of the phrase *modus operandi*, sometimes used to signify the characteristic methods or procedures used by certain criminals? _____

2 *Circum-* we have learned, is a prefix meaning around as in *circumlocution*, *circumference*, *circumcision*, *circumnavigation*, etc. Thinking of the root *scribo*, *scriptus* to write, can you figure out the word meaning writing or written material around (the edge of something)? _____

3 You know the roots *somnus* and *loquor*. Can you combine these two roots to form an adjective meaning talking in one's sleep? _____ Can you write the noun form of this adjective? _____

4 We have discovered *auris* ear as in *auricle*. Can you figure out the specialty of the physician called an *aurist*? _____

5 *Verbal* from *verbum* refers to words; *oral* from *os, oris*, the mouth, refers to spoken words or sounds. Can you analyze *aural* and decide on its meaning? _____

6 A *sonnambulist* walks in his sleep. What does a *noctambulist* do? _____

7 *Soporific*, combining *sopor* sleep, with *fic* (from *facio*) to make, means *inducing or causing sleep*. Use *somnus* another root for sleep, to construct a word that has the same form and meaning as *soporific*: _____

8. *Perambulate* is to walk through. Use another Latin prefix to construct a verb meaning to walk around. _____

(Answers in Chapter 18)

BECOMING ALERT TO NEW IDEAS

Some chapters back I suggested that since words are symbols of ideas, one of the most effective means of building your vocabulary is to read books that deal with new ideas. Along that line, I further suggested that the fields of psychology psychiatry and psychoanalysis would be good starting points, and I mentioned a number of exciting books to work with.

Needless to say you will not wish to neglect other fields, and so I want to recommend, at this point, highly readable books in additional subjects. All these books will increase your familiarity with the world of ideas—all of them therefore, will help you build a superior vocabulary.

SEMANTICS

Language in Thought and Action, by S. I. Hayakawa
People in Quandaries by Wendell Johnson

EDUCATION AND LEARNING

- How to Survive in Your Native Land*, by James Herndon
Education and the Endangered Individual, by Brian V Hill
How Children Fail and What Do I Do Monday? by John Holt
Teaching Human Beings by Jeffrey Schrank
Education and Ecstasy by George B. Leonard
Human Teaching for Human Learning by George Isaac Brown

SEX, LOVE, MARRIAGE

- Couple Therapy* by Gerald Walker Smith and Alice L. Phillips
Your Fear of Love by Marshall Bryant Hodge
Sexual Satisfaction, by George F. Glider
Intimacy by Gina Allen and Clement J. Martin, M.D.
How to Live with Another Person by David Viscott, M.D.
Pairing, by George R. Bach and Ronald M. Deutsch
The Intimate Enemy, by George R. Bach and Peter Wyden
The Rape of the Ape, by Allan Sherman (Humor)
The Hite Report by Shero Hite
Sex in Human Loving by Eric Berne, M.D.

WOMEN FEMINISM, ETC.

- Rebirth of Feminism*, by Judith Hale and Ellen Levine
The Way of All Women, by M. Esther Harding
Knowing Women, by Irene Clarentmont de Castillejo
Sexist Justice by Karen De Crow
Our Bodies Our Selves by The Boston Women's Health Book Collective

CHILDREN CHILD-RAISING ETC.

- Between Parent and Child and Between Parent and Teenager*
by Dr. Haim Ginott
Children Who Hate by Fritz Redl and David Wiseman
Parent Effectiveness Training, by Dr. Thomas Gordon
How to Parent by Dr. Fitzhugh Dodson
Escape from Childhood by John Holt
One Little Boy by Dorothy W. Baruch

HEALTH

- Save Your Life Diet Book*, by David Reuben, M.D.
Folk Medicine, by D. C. Jarvis, M.D.
Get Well Naturally by Linda Clark
Let's Eat Right to Keep Fit, by Adelle Davis

PHILOSOPHY

- The Way of Zen and What Does It Matter?* by Alan W. Watts
Love's Body by Norman O. Brown

BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, FINANCE

- The Affluent Society* by John Kenneth Galbraith
Parkinson's Law by C. Northcote Parkinson
The Peter Principle, by Laurence J. Peter
Up the Organization, by Robert Townsend

SOCIOLOGY

- Passages* by Gail Sheehy
Future Shock, by Alvin Toffler
Hard Times, by Studs Terkel
Roots by Alex Haley

DEATH AND DYING

- Life After Life* by Raymond A. Moody Jr., M.D.
On Death and Dying, by Elizabeth Kubler-Ross

All but one or two of these stimulating and informative books are available in inexpensive paperback editions—most of them can be found in any large public library. Any one of them will provide an evening of entertainment and excitement far more rewarding than watching TV, will possibly open for you new areas of knowledge and understanding, and will undoubtedly contain so many of the words you have learned in this book that you will gain and again experience the delicious shock of recognition that spoke of in an earlier chapter.

Additionally you may encounter words you have never seen before that are built on roots you are familiar with—and you will then realize how simple it is to figure out the probable meaning of even the most esoteric term once you have become an expert on roots, prefixes and suffixes.

(End of Session 27)

Brief Intermission Six

DO YOU ALWAYS USE THE PROPER WORD?

The fact is that grammar is getting more liberal every day. Common usage has put a stamp of approval on many expressions which your grandmother would not have dared utter in her most intimate conversation—not if she believed she was in the habit of using good English. *It is me; have you got a cold? It's a nice day, can I have another piece of cake? she is a most aggravating child, will everybody please remove their hats*—all these today represent perfectly correct grammar for everyday conversation. Modern grammar research reports that these expressions have become universal in educated speech.

However, such a liberal policy does not mean that all bars are down. Only a person whose speech borders on the illiterate would make such statements as *can you learn me to swim? he don't live here no more we ain't working so good, me and my husband are glad to see you*. There are still certain minimum essentials of good English that the cultivated speaker carefully observes.

Is your grammar as good as the next person's? Here is a quick test by which you can measure your ability.

Check the preferable choice in each sentence then compare your results with the key at the end. Allowing 4 per cent for each correct answer consider 92-100 excellent, 76-88 good, 68-72 average.

1. What (a-effect, b-affect) does Farrah Fawcett-Majors have on you?
2. What's the sense (a-in, b-of) looking for a needle in a haystack?
3. She won't (a-leave, b-let) us meet her new boy friend.
4. What (a-kind of, b-kind of a) dress do you want?
5. Her (a-principle, b-principal) objection to netrotics is that they are difficult to live with.
6. The murderer was (a-hanged, b-hung) two hours before the governor's pardon arrived.
7. Many men feel great affection for their (a-mother-in-law, b-mothers-in-law).
8. For a light cake, use two (a-spoonfuls, b-spoonful) of baking powder.
9. Everyone likes you but (a-aha, b-her).
10. Sally sent a gift for (a-him and me, b-he and I).
11. The criteria you are using (a-is, b-are) not valid.
12. The cost of new houses (a-is, b-are) finally stabilizing.
13. Irene as well as her husband (a-has, b-have) come to see you.
14. (a-Is, b-Are) either of your sisters working?
15. As soon as the editor or her secretary (a-comes, b-come) is, let me know.
16. One or two of her features (a-is, b-are) very attractive.
17. Can you visit Mary and (a-I, b-me) tonight?
18. He is totally (a-uninterested, b-disinterested) in your personal affairs.
19. She (a-laid, b-lay) on the beach while her son splashed at the water's edge.
20. (a-Who, b-Whom) would you rather be if you weren't your self?
21. You should not (a-have, b-of) spoken so harshly.
22. She is one of those women who (a-believes, b-believe) that husbands should share in doing housework and taking care of the children.
23. Was it you who (a-was, b-were) here yesterday?

24. What we need in this country (a-is, b-are) honest politicians.
25. I'm smarter than Gladys, but she's richer than (a-I, b-me).

KEY 1-a, 2-a, 3-b, 4-a, 5-b, 6-a, 7-b, 8-a, 9-b, 10-a, 11-b,
 12-a, 13-a, 14-a, 15-a, 16-b, 17-b, 18-a, 19-b 20-a,
 21-a, 22-b, 23-b, 24-a, 25-a

HOW TO INSULT YOUR ENEMIES

(Sessions 28-31)

TEASER PREVIEW

What do you call a person who:

- insists on complete and blind obedience?
 - toadies to the rich or influential?
 - dabbles in the fine arts?
 - is a loud-mouthed, quarrelsome woman?
 - has a one-track mind?
 - speers at other people's cherished traditions?
 - does not believe in God?
 - has imaginary ailments?
-

There are few of us who do not need warm and nourishing relationships to lead a fulfilled life.

Psychology makes clear that loving and being loved are important elements in emotional health, but also points out the necessity for expressing, rather than repressing, our hostilities. (You know how good you feel once you blow off steam? And how much closer you can become attached to someone once you directly and honestly vent your anger, resentment, or irritation instead of bottling it up and seething in fury?)

It is a mark of your own emotional maturity if you can accept hostility as well as dish it out. So let us pretend, in order to encourage you to become personally involved in the introductory ten words of this chapter that each paragraph in the next few pages accurately describes you. What label exactly fits your personality?

IDEAS

1. slave driver

You make everyone toe the mark—right down to the last centimeter. You exact blind, unquestioning obedience; demand the strictest conformity to rules, however arbitrary or tyrannical, and will not tolerate the slightest deviation from your orders. You are, in short, the very epitome of the army drill sergeant.

You are a *martinet*.

2. bootlicker

You toady to rich or influential people, catering to their vanity, flattering their ego. You are the personification of the traditional

ward healer you out-yes the Hollywood yes men. And on top of all these unpleasant characteristics, you're a complete hypocrite. All your servile attentions and unceasing adulation spring from your own selfish desires to get ahead, not out of any sincere admiration. You cultivate people of power or property so that you can curry favor at the opportune moment.

You are a sycophant.

3. dabbler

Often, though not necessarily a person of independent income, you engage superficially in the pursuit of one of the *fine arts*—painting, writing, sculpturing, composing, etc. You do this largely for your own amusement and not to achieve any professional competence nor are you at all interested in monetary rewards. Your artistic efforts are simply a means of passing time pleasantly

You are a dilettante.

4. battle-ax

You are a loud-mouthed, threewhisk, turbulent woman; you're quarrelsome and aggressive, possessing none of those gentle and tender qualities stereotypically associated with femininity. You're strong-minded, unyielding, sharp-tongued, and dangerous. You can curse like a stevedore and yell like a fistwife—and often do.

You are a virago.

5. superpatriot

Anything you own or belong to is better—simply because you own it or belong to it, although you will be quick to find more justifiable explanations. Your religion, whatever it may be, is far superior to any other; your political party is the only honest one; your neighborhood puts all others in the city in the shade; members of your own sex are more intelligent, more worthy, more emotionally secure, and in every way far better than people of the opposite sex; your car is faster, more fun to drive, and gets better gas mileage than any other, no matter in what price range; and of

course your country and its customs leave nothing to be desired, and inhabitants of other nations are in comparison barely civilized. In short, you are exaggeratedly aggressively, absurdly, and excessively devoted to your own affiliations—and you make no bones about advertising such prejudice.

You are a *chauvinist*.

6. fanatic

You have a one-track mind—and when you're riding a particular hobby you ride it hard. You have such an excessive, all-inclusive zeal for one thing (and it may be your business, your profession, your husband or wife, your children, your stomach, your money or whatever) that your obsession is almost absurd. You talk, eat, sleep that one thing—to the point where you bore everyone to distraction.

You are a *monomaniac*.

7. attacker

You are violently against established beliefs, revered traditions, cherished customs—such, you say stand in the way of reform and progress and are always based on superstition and irrationality. Religion, family marriage, ethics—you weren't there when these were started and you're not going to conform simply because most unthinking people do.

You are an *iconoclast*.

8. skeptic

There is no God—that's your position and you're not going to budge from it.

You are an *atheist*.

9. self-indulger

You are, as a male, lascivious, libidinous, lustful lewd, wanton, immoral—but more important, you promiscuously attempt to sat-

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 a person whose emotional disorder is reflected in non-organic or imaginary bodily ailments | 1 H _____ |
| 2 a strict disciplinarian | 2 M _____ |
| 3 a lewd and sexually aggressive male | 3 L _____ |
| 4 a toady to people of wealth or power | 4 S _____ |
| 5 a disbeliever in God | 5 A _____ |
| 6 a dabbler in the arts | 6 D _____ |
| 7 a shrewish, loud-mouthed female | 7 V _____ |
| 8 a scoffer at tradition | 8 I _____ |
| 9 person with a one-track mind | 9 M _____ |
| 10 a blatant superpatriot | 10 C _____ |
-

KEY 1-hypochondriac, 2-martinet, 3-lecher 4-sycophant, 5-atheist, 6-dilettante, 7-virago, 8-ironicist, 9-mono-maniac, 10-chauvinist

Can you use the words?

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1 She scoffs at beliefs you have always held dear | 1 _____ |
| 2 You know he's hale and hearty—but he constantly complains of his illness. | 2 _____ |
| 3 She insists her political affiliations are superior to yours. | 3 _____ |
| 4 She insists on her subordinates toeing the mark. | 4 _____ |

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 5. He makes sexual advances to everyone else's wife—and is too often successful. | 5. _____ |
| 6. He cultivates friends that can do him good—financially | 6. _____ |
| 7. She dabbles with water colors. | 7. _____ |
| 8. She insists there is no Deity | 8. _____ |
| 9. She's a shrew—a harridan, a scold, and a nag. | 9. _____ |
| 10. His only interest in life is his fish collection—and he is fanatically almost psychotically devoted to it. | 10. _____ |

KEY 1—iconoclast, 2—hypochondriac, 3—chauvinist, 4—martinet, 5—lecher, 6—sycophant, 7—dilettante, 8—atheist, 9—virago, 10—monomaniac

(End of Session 28)

SESSION 29

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

- 1 the French drillmaster

Jean Martinet was the Inspector General of Infantry during the reign of King Louis XIV—and a stricter more fanatic drillmaster France had never seen. It was from this time that the French Army's reputation for discipline dated, and it is from the name of this Frenchman that we derive our English word *martinet*. The word is always used in a derogatory sense and generally shows re-

sentment and anger on the part of the user. The secretary who calls his boss a *martinet*, the wife who applies the epithet to her husband, the worker who thus refers to the foreman—these speakers all show their contempt for the excessive, inhuman discipline to which they are asked to submit.

Since *martinet* comes from a man's name (in the Brief Introduction which follows we shall discover that a number of picturesque English words are similarly derived) there are no related forms built on the same root. There is an adjective *martinetish* (mahr-ta-NET'-ish) and another noun form, *martinetism*, but these are used only rarely.

2. a Greek "fig-shower"

Sycophant comes to us from the Greeks. According to Shipley's Dictionary of Word Origins:

When a fellow wants to get a good mark, he may polish up an apple and place it on teacher's desk: his classmates call such a lad an apple-shiner. Less complimentary localities use the term bootlicker. The Greeks had a name for it, *fig-shower*. *Sycophant* is from Gr. *sykon* fig, [and] *phaino*, to show. This was the fellow that informed the officers in charge when (1) the figs in the sacred groves were being taken, or (2) when the Smyrna fig-dealers were dodging the tariff.

Thus, a *sycophant* may appear to be a sort of "wood pigeon," since the latter carries the favor of police officials by "peaching" on his fellow criminals. *Sycophants* may use this means of ingratiating themselves with influential citizens of the community or they may use flattery, servile attentions, or any other form of insinuating themselves into someone's good graces. A *sycophant* practices *sycophancy* (SIK'-o-fan-see) and has a *sycophantic* (sik-o-FAN'-tik) attitude. All three forms of the word are highly uncomplimentary—use them with care.

Material may be so delicate or fine in texture that anything behind it will show through. The Gr. *di-* prefix *dia-* means *through*, and *phaino* as you now know means *to show*—hence such material is called *diaphanous* (di-AP'-o-nas). Do not use the adjective in reference to all material that is transparent (for example,

you would not call glass *diaphanous*, even though you can see right through it) but only material that is silky, gauzy filmy, and, in addition, transparent or practically transparent. The word is often applied to female garments—nightgowns, negligees, etc.

3. Just for one's own amusement

Dilettante is from the Italian verb *dilettare* to delight. The *dilettante* paints, writes, composes, plays a musical instrument, or engages in scientific experiments purely for amusement—not to make money become famous, or satisfy a deep creative urge (the latter, I presume, being the justifications for the time that professional artists, writers, composers, musicians, poets, and scientists spend at their chosen work). A *dilettantish* (dill-o-TAN'-tish) attitude is superficial, unprofessional, *dilettantism* (dill-o-TAN'-tiz-əm) is superficial, part-time dabbling in the type of activity that usually engages the full time and energy of the professional artist or scientist.

Do not confuse the *dilettante* who has a certain amount of native talent or ability with the *tyro* (TĪ-rō) who is the inexperienced beginner in some art, but who may be full of ambition, drive, and energy. To call a person a *tyro* is to imply that he is just starting in some artistic, scientific, or professional field—he's not much good yet because he has not had time to develop his skill, if any. The *dilettante* usually has some skill but isn't doing much with it. On the other hand, anyone who has developed consummate skill in an artistic field, generally allied to music, is called a *virtuoso* (vur'-chōō-Ō'-sō)—like Heifetz or Menuhin on the violin, Horowitz or Rubinstein on the piano. Pluralize *virtuoso* in the normal way—*virtuosos*, or if you wish to sound more sophisticated, give it the continental form—*virtuosi* (vur'-chōō-Ō'-see). Similarly the plural of *dilettante* is either *dilettantes* or *dilettanti* (dill-o-TAN'-tee).

The *i* ending for a plural is the Italian form and is common in musical circles. For example, *libretto* the story (or book) of an opera, may be pluralized to *libretti*, *concerto*, a form of musical composition, is pluralized *concerti*. However the Anglicized *librettos* and *concertos* are perfectly correct also. *Libretto* is pronounced l-BRET'-ō; *libretti* is l-BRET'-ee; *concerto* is kan-

CHUR -tō, and *concerti* is kon-CHUR -tee. Suit your plural form, I would suggest, to the sophistication of your audience.

4. "masculine" women

Virago comes, oddly enough, from the Latin word for man, *vir*. Perhaps the derivation is not so odd after all, a *virago*, far from being stereotypically feminine (i.e., thin, delicate, low-spoken, etc.) is stereotypically masculine in personality—coarse, aggressive, loud-mouthed. *Termagant* (TUR'-ma-gant) and *harridan* (HAIR'-e-don) are words with essentially the same uncomplimentary meaning as *virago*. To call a brawling woman a *virago*, a *termagant* and a *harridan* is admittedly repetitious, but is successful in relieving one's feelings.

5. the old man

Nicolas Chauvin, soldier of the French Empire, so vociferously and unceasingly aired his veneration of Napoleon Bonaparte that he became the laughingstock of all Europe. Thereafter an exaggerated and blatant patriot was known as a *chauvinist*—and still is today *Chauvinism* (SHŌ'-və-niz-əm), by natural extension, applies to blatant veneration of, or boastfulness about, any other affiliation besides one's country.

To be *patriotic* is to be normally proud of, and devoted to, one's country—to be *chauvinistic* (shŏ'-və-NIS'-tik) is to exaggerate such pride and devotion to an obnoxious degree.

We might digress here to investigate an etymological side road down which the word *patriotic* beckons. *Patriotic* is built on the Latin word *pater patri* father—one's country is, in a sense, one's fatherland.

Let us see what other interesting words are built on this same root.

1 *patrimony* (PAT'-re-mō-neo)—an inheritance from one's father. The *-mony* comes from the same root that gives us *money* namely *Iuno Moneta*, the Roman goddess who guarded the temples of finance. The adjective is *patrimonial* (pat'-re-mō'-neo-ul).

2. *patronymic* (pat'-ro-NIM'-ik)—a name formed on the father's name, like *Johnson* (son of John) *Martinson*, *Aaronson*, etc. The word combines *pater patris* with Greek *onyma*, name. *Onyma* plus the Greek prefix *syn-*, with or together, forms *synonym* (SIN'-o-nim), a word of the same name (or meaning), etymologically "a together name." *Onyma* plus the prefix *anti-* against, forms *antonym* (AN'-to-nim), a word of opposite meaning, etymologically "an against name." *Onyma* plus Greek *homos* the same, forms *homonym* (HOM'-o-nim), a word that sounds like another but has a different meaning and spelling, like *bare—bear way—weigh, to—too—two* etc., etymologically "a same name." A *homonym* is more accurately called a *homophone* (HOM'-o-fo-ni) a combination of *homos* the same, and *phone*, sound. The adjective form of *synonym* is *synonymous* (so-NON'-o-mas) Can you write, and pronounce, the adjective derived from

antonym? _____
 homonym? _____
 homophone? _____

3. *paternity* (po-TUR'-de-tee)—fatherhood, as to question someone's *paternity* to file a *paternity* suit in order to collect child support from the assumed, accused, or self-acknowledged father. The adjective is *paternal* (po-TUR'-nel), fatherly *Paternalism* (po-TUR'-na-liz-əm) is the philosophy or system of governing a country or of managing a business or institution, so that the citizens, employees, or staff are treated in a manner suggesting a father-children relationship. (Such a system sounds, and often is, benign and protective, but plays havoc with the initiative, independence, and creativity of those in subordinate roles.) The adjective is *paternalistic* (po-tur'-o-LIS'-tik)

4. *patriarch* (PAY'-tree-ark)—a venerable, fatherlike old man or an old man in a ruling, fatherlike position. Here *pater patris* is combined with the Greek root *archai* to rule. The adjective is *patriarchal* (pay'-tree-AHR'-kal), the system is a *patriarchy* (PAY'-tree-ahr'-kee).

5. *patricide* (PAT'-ro-sid)—the killing of one's father *Pater patris* combines with *-cide* a suffix derived from the Latin verb *caedo* to kill. The adjective is *patricidal* (pat-ro-ST'-dal)

This list does not exhaust the number of words built on *pater* father, but is sufficient to give you an idea of how closely related many English words are. In your reading you will come across other words containing the letters *pater* or *patr*—you will be able to figure them out once you realize that the base is the word *father*. You might, if you feel ambitious, puzzle out the relationship to the “father idea” in the following words, checking with a dictionary to see how good your linguistic intuition is.

1. patrician
2. patron
3. patronize
4. patronizing (adj.)
5. paterfamilias
6. padre

6. the old lady

Pater patris is father *Mater matris* is mother
For example.

1. *matriarch* (MAY'-tree-ahrk')—the mother-ruler the “mother person” that controls a large household, tribe, or country. This word, like *patriarch*, is built on the root *archein*, to rule. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth or Queen Victoria, England was a *matriarchy* (MAY'-tree-ahr'-kee). Can you figure out the adjective form? _____

2. *maternity* (mā-TUR -nā-tee)—motherhood

3. *maternal* (mā-TURN'-el)—motherly

4. *matron* (MAY'-trān)—an older woman, one sufficiently mature to be a mother. The adjective *matronly* (MAY'-trān-lee) conjures up for many people a picture of a woman no longer in the glow of youth and possibly with a bit of added weight in the wrong places, so this word should be used with caution, it may be hazardous to your health if the lady you are so describing is of a tempestuous nature, or is a virgin.

5. *alma mater* (AL-mā MAY'-tēr or AHL-mā MAH'-tēr)—etymologically “soul mother” actually the school or college from which one has graduated, and which in a sense is one's intellectual mother.

6. *matrimony* (MAT'-ro-mŏ'-neo)—marriage. Though this word is smaller to *patrimony* in spelling, it does not refer to *money* as *patrimony* does unless, that is, you are cynical enough to believe that people marry for money. As the language was growing, marriage and children went hand in hand—it is therefore not surprising that the word for marriage should be built on the Latin root for *mother*. Of course, times have changed, but the sexist nature of the English language has not. The noun suffix *-mony* indicates state, condition, or result, as in *sanctimony* *parimony* etc. The adjective is *matrimonial* (mat'-ro-Mŏ'-neo-el)

7. *matricide* (MAT'-ro-sid')—the killing of one's mother. The adjective? _____

7. murder most foul

Murder unfortunately is an integral part of human life, so there is a word for almost every kind of killing you can think of. Let's look at some of them.

1. *suicide* (SOO'-ə-sid')—killing oneself (intentionally) *-cide* plus *sui*, of oneself. This is both the act and the person who has been completely successful in performing the act (partially doesn't count) also, in colloquial usage, *suicide* is a verb. The adjective? _____

2. *fratricide* (FRAT'-ro-sid')—the killing of one's brother *-cide* plus *frater* *fratris* brother. The adjective? _____

3. *sororicide* (sə-RAWR'-ə-sid')—the killing of one's sister *-cide* plus *soror* sister. The adjective? _____

4. *homicide* (HOM'-ə-sid')—the killing of a human being *-cide* plus *homo* person. In law *homicide* is the general term for any slaying. If intent and premeditation can be proved, the act is *murder* and punishable as such. If no such intent is present, the act is called *manslaughter* and receives a lighter punishment. Thus, if your mate/lover/spouse makes your life unbearable and you slip some arsenic into his/her coffee one bright morning, you are committing murder—that is, if he/she succumbs. On the other hand, if you run your victim down—quite accidentally—with

your car, bicycle, or wheelchair, with no intent to kill, you will be accused of *manslaughter*—that is, if death results and if you can prove you didn't really mean it. It's all rather delicate, however and you might do best to put thoughts of justifiable *homicide* out of your mind. The adjective? _____

5. *regicide* (REJ'-ə-sid')—the killing of one's king, president, or other governing official. Booth committed *regicide* when he assassinated Abraham Lincoln. Adjective? _____
Derivation Latin *rex*, *regis* king, plus *-cide*.

6. *uxoricide* (uk-SAWR-ə-sid')—the killing of one's wife. Adjective? _____ Derivation. Latin *uxor* wife, plus *-cide*.

7. *mariticide* (mə-RIT'-ə-sid')—the killing of one's husband. Adjective? _____ Derivation. Latin *maritus* husband, plus *-cide*.

8. *infanticide* (in-FAN'-tə-sid')—the killing of a newborn child. Adjective? _____ Derivation: Latin *infans*, *infantis* baby plus *-cide*.

9. *genocide* (JEN'-ə-sid')—the killing of a whole race or nation. This is a comparatively new word, coined in 1944 by a UN official named Raphael Lemkin, to refer to the mass murder of the Jews, Poles, etc. ordered by Hitler. Adjective? _____
Derivation: Greek *genos* race, kind, plus *-cide*.

10. *parricide* (PAIR-ə-sid')—the killing of either or both parents. Adjective? _____

Lizzie Borden was accused of, and tried for *parricide* in the 1890s, but was not convicted. A bit of doggerel that was popular at the time, and, so I have been told, little girls jumped rope to, went somewhat as follows:

Lizzie Borden took an ax
And gave her mother forty whacks—
And when she saw what she had done,
She gave her father forty-one.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. <i>xykon</i>	fig	_____
2. <i>phanen</i>	to show	_____
3. <i>dia-</i>	through	_____
4. <i>vir</i>	man (male)	_____
5. <i>pater patris</i>	father	_____
6. <i>syn-</i>	with, together	_____
7. <i>onyma</i>	name	_____
8. <i>anti</i>	against	_____
9. <i>homos</i>	the same	_____
10. <i>phone</i>	sound	_____
11. <i>-try</i>	noun suffix	_____
12. <i>-ism</i>	noun suffix	_____
13. <i>-al</i>	adjective suffix	_____
14. <i>-ic</i>	adjective suffix	_____
15. <i>archen</i>	to rule	_____
16. <i>-cide</i>	killing	_____
17. <i>mater matris</i>	mother	_____
18. <i>alma</i>	soul	_____
19. <i>-mony</i>	noun suffix	_____
20. <i>sui</i>	of oneself	_____
21. <i>frater fratris</i>	brother	_____
22. <i>soror</i>	sister	_____
23. <i>homo</i>	person, human	_____
24. <i>rex, regis</i>	king	_____
25. <i>uxor</i>	wife	_____
26. <i>maritus</i>	husband	_____
27. <i>infans infantis</i>	baby	_____
28. <i>genos</i>	race, kind	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. <i>martinetish</i>	mahr-to-NET'-ish
2. <i>sycophancy</i>	SIK'-o-fan-see
3. <i>sycophantic</i>	sik'-o-FAN'-tik
4. <i>diaphanous</i>	dī-AP'-o-nas
5. <i>dilettanti</i>	dil'-o-TAN'-tee
6. <i>dilettantism</i>	dil'-o-TAN'-tiz-əm
7. <i>dilettantish</i>	dil'-o-TAN'-tish
8. <i>tyro</i>	TI'-ro
9. <i>virtuoso</i>	vir'-chō-Ō'-so
10. <i>virtuosi</i>	vir'-chō-Ō'-see
11. <i>termagant</i>	TUR'-ma-gant
12. <i>harridan</i>	HAIR'-o-dan

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. <i>charivari</i>	SHŌ'-ro-niz-əm
2. <i>charivariatic</i>	shō-ro-NIS'-tik
3. <i>patrimony</i>	PAT'-ra-mō-nee
4. <i>patronymic</i>	pat'-ro-NIM'-ik
5. <i>synonym</i>	SIN'-o-nim
6. <i>synonymous</i>	sə-NON'-o-məs
7. <i>antonym</i>	AN'-tō-nim
8. <i>antonymous</i>	an-TON'-o-məs
9. <i>homonym</i>	HOM'-o-nim
10. <i>homonymous</i>	hə-MON'-o-məs
11. <i>homophone</i>	HOM'-ə-fōn
12. <i>homophonous</i>	hə-MOF'-o-nəs

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1. <i>paternity</i>	po-TUR'-nə-tee
2. <i>paternal</i>	po-TUR'-nəl

3	paternalism	po-TUR -nə-liz-əm
4	paternalistic	po-tum'-ə-LIS'-tik
5	patriarch	PAY'-tree-ahrk'
6	patriarchal	pay'-tree-AHR'-kol
7	patriarchy	PAY'-tree-ahr'-kee
8	patricide	PAT'-rə-sid'
9	patricidal	pat'-rə-SI'-dəl

Can you pronounce the words? (IV)

1	matriarch	MAY'-tree-ahrk'
2	matriarchy	MAY'-tree-ahr'-kee
3	matriarchal	may'-tree-AHR'-kol
4	maternity	mə-TUR'-nə-tee
5	maternal	mə-TURN'-əl
6	matron	MAY'-trən
7	matronly	MAY'-trən-lee
8	alma mater	AL -mə MAY'-tər or AHL'-mə MAH'-tər
9	matrimony	MAT'-rə-mō-nē
10	matrimonial	mat-rə-MŌ'-nē-əl
11	matricide	MAT'-rə-sid'
12	matricidal	mat-rə-SI'-dəl

Can you pronounce the words? (V)

1	susicide	SOO'-ə-sid'
2	susicidal	soo'-ə-SI'-dəl
3	fratricide	FRAT'-rə-sid'
4	fratricidal	frat-rə-SI'-dəl
5	sororicide	sə-RAWR'-ə-sid'
6	sororicidal	sə-rawr'-ə-SI'-dəl
7	homicide	HOM'-ə-sid'
8	homicidal	hom'-ə-SI'-dəl
9	regicide	REJ'-ə-sid'
10	regicidal	rej'-ə-SI'-dəl

Can you pronounce the words? (VI)

1. <i>uxoricide</i>	uk-SAWR -o-sid'
2. <i>uxoricidal</i>	uk-sawr'-o-SI'-dal
3. <i>mariticide</i>	ma-RIT'-o-sid'
4. <i>mariticial</i>	ma-rit'-o-SI'-dal
5. <i>infanticide</i>	in-FAN'-to-sid'
6. <i>infanticidal</i>	in-fan'-to-SI'-dal
7. <i>genocide</i>	JEN'-o-sid'
8. <i>genocidal</i>	jen'-o-SI'-dal
9. <i>parricide</i>	PAIR -o-sid'
10. <i>parricidal</i>	nair'-o-SI'-dal

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. sycophancy	a. murder of one's father
2. dilettantism	b. excessive patriotism
3. chauvinism	c. murder of one's ruler
4. patrimony	d. inheritance from one's father
5. patricide	e. murder of one's sister
6. matricide	f. murder of one's brother
7. fratricide	g. murder of a person
8. sororicide	h. toadying
9. homicide	i. murder of one's mother
10. regicide	j. dabbling

KEY 1-b, 2-j, 3-b, 4-d, 5-a, 6-f, 7-f, 8-a, 9-g, 10-c

Can you work with the words? (II)

1. uxoricide	a. marriage
2. infanticide	b. killing of one's child
3. genocide	c. fatherhood
4. matrimony	d. mother-ruler
5. matriarch	e. killing of one's wife
6. maternity	f. older woman
7. matron	g. one's school or college

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8. alma mater | h. motherhood |
| 9. paternity | i. old man in governing position |
| 10. patriarch | j. killing of whole groups of people |
-

KEY 1-e, 2-b, 3-j, 4-a, 5-d, 6-h, 7-f, 8-g, 9-c, 10-i

Can you work with the words? (III)

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. parricide | a. catering to people of power or position |
| 2. patronymic | b. name from father |
| 3. chauvinistic | c. dabblers |
| 4. sycophantic | d. an accomplished musician |
| 5. diaphanous | e. filmy gauzy |
| 6. dilettanti | f. blatantly overpatriotic |
| 7. tyro | g. loud-mouthed woman |
| 8. virtuoso | h. a beginner |
| 9. termagant | i. killing of either or both parents |
-

KEY 1-i, 2-b, 3-f, 4-a, 5-e, 6-c, 7-h, 8-d, 9-g

Can you work with the words? (IV)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. synonyms | a. system in which those in power have a father-child relationship with subordinates |
| 2. antonyms | b. like a strict disciplinarian |
| 3. homonyms | c. self-killing |
| 4. paternalism | d. fatherly |
| 5. suicide | e. referring to or like, those who "play at" an art |
| 6. matricide | f. words that sound alike but are spelled differently and have unrelated meanings |

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 7 martinetish | g. words of similar meaning |
| 8. dilettantish | h. referring to, or like, an older woman |
| 9 paternal | i. husband-killing |
| 10. matronly | j. words of opposite meaning |

KEY 1-g, 2-j, 3-f, 4-a, 5-c, 6-i, 7-b, 8-e, 9-d, 10-h

Can you work with the words? (V)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. harridan | a. motherly |
| 2. homophones | b. similar in meaning |
| 3 maternal | c. referring to a system in which older men are in power |
| 4 matrimonial | d. the same in sound but not in spelling or meaning |
| 5 synonymous | e. likely to kill, referring to the killing of a person |
| 6. antonymous | f. referring to a system in which older women are in power |
| 7 homonyms | g. virago |
| 8. patriarchal | h. opposite in meaning |
| 9 matriarchal | i. referring to marriage |
| 10 homicidal | j. words that sound the same |

KEY 1-g, 2-j, 3-a, 4-i, 5-b, 6-h, 7-d, 8-c, 9-f, 10-e

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| 1 Does a <i>sycophantic</i> attitude show sincere admiration? | YES | Y |
| 2. Is a <i>diaphanous</i> gown revealing? | YES | Y |
| 3 Does <i>dilettantism</i> show firmness and tenacity? | YES | Y |
| 4 Is a <i>tyro</i> particularly skillful? | YES | N |
| 5 Is a violin <i>virtuoso</i> an accomplished musician? | YES | N |

6. Is a <i>termagant</i> a pleasant person?	YES	NO
7. Does <i>chauvinism</i> show modesty?	YES	NO
8. Does a substantial <i>patrimony</i> obviate financial insecurity?	YES	NO
9. If you know a person's <i>patronymic</i> can you deduce his father's name?	YES	NO
10. Is a <i>patriarch</i> a male?	YES	NO
11. Does a <i>matriarch</i> have a good deal of power?	YES	NO
12. Does <i>fratricide</i> mean murder of one's sister?	YES	NO
13. Did the assassin of Abraham Lincoln commit <i>regicide</i> ?	YES	NO
14. Do dictators and tyrants sometimes commit <i>genocide</i> ?	YES	NO
15. Are an <i>uxoricide</i> husband and his <i>mariticide</i> wife likely to have a peaceful and affectionate marriage?	YES	NO

KEY 1-no, 2-yes, 3-no, 4-no, 5-yes, 6-no, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-yes, 10-yes, 11-yes, 12-no, 13-yes, 14-yes, 15-no

Can you recall the words? (I)

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 father-killing (noun) | 1. P_____ |
| 2 wife-killing (noun) | 2. U_____ |
| 3 mature woman | 3. M_____ |
| 4 tending to people of influence (adj.) | 4. S_____ |
| 5 skilled musician | 5. V_____ |
| 6 exaggerated patriotism | 6. C_____ |
| 7 turbulent female (three words) | 7. T_____ |
| | or H_____ |
| | or V_____ |
| 8 name derived from father's name | 8. P_____ |
| 9 powerful father figure in a ruling position | 9. P_____ |

10. powerful mother figure in a ruling position	10. M_____
11. motherly	11. M_____
12. motherhood	12. M_____
13. marriage	13. M_____
14. one's school or college	14. A_____
15. attitude of catering to wealth or prestige (<i>noun</i>)	15. S_____
16. killing of a race or nation	16. G_____
17. dabbling in the fine arts (<i>noun</i>)	17. D_____
18. a beginner in a field	18. T_____
19. plural of <i>virtuoso</i> (Italian form)	19. V_____
20. having an attitude of excessive patriotism (<i>adj.</i>)	20. C_____
21. inheritance from father	21. P_____
22. sheer transparent	22. D_____
23. mother-killing (<i>noun</i>)	23. M_____
24. brother-killing (<i>noun</i>)	24. F_____
25. sister-killing (<i>noun</i>)	25. S_____
26. killing of a human being	26. H_____
27. killing of one's ruler	27. R_____
28. killing of a baby	28. I_____
29. killing of one's husband	29. M_____
30. killing of either parent or of both parents	30. P_____

KEY 1-patricide, 2-uxoricide, 3-matron, 4-sycophantic, 5-virtuoso, 6-chauvinism, 7-terragent, harridan, virago, 8-patronymic, 9-patriarch, 10-matriarch, 11-maternal, 12-maternity 13-matrimony 14-alma mater, 15-sycophancy 16-genocide, 17-dilettantism, 18-tyro, 19-virtuosi, 20-chauvinistic, 21-patrimony 22-diaphanous, 23-matricide, 24-fratricide, 25-sororicide, 26-homicide, 27-regicide, 28-infanticide, 29-mariticide, 30-parricide

Can you recall the words? (II)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 words of similar meaning | 1 S _____ |
| 2 words of opposite meaning | 2 A _____ |
| 3 words of the same sound | 3 H _____
or H _____ |
| 4 fatherly | 4 P _____ |
| 5 protective and fatherly toward
one's subordinates (<i>adj.</i>) | 5 P _____ |
| 6 older woman | 6 M _____ |
| 7 self-destructive | 7 S _____ |
| 8 meaning the same (<i>adj.</i>) | 8 S _____ |
| 9 having opposite meanings
(<i>adj.</i>) | 9 A _____ |
| 10. sounding the same but spelled
differently (<i>adj.</i>) | 10. H _____
or H _____ |

KEY 1-synonyms, 2-antonyms, 3-homonyms or homophones, 4-paternal, 5-paternalistic, 6-matron, 7-suicidal, 8-synonymous, 9-antonymous, 10-homonymous or homophones

(End of Session 29)

SESSION 30

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

- 1 brothers and sisters, wives and husbands

Frater brother *soror* sister *uxor* wife; and *maritus* husband—these roots are the source of a number of additional English words.

1 to *fraternize* (FRAT'-or-nīz')—etymologically to have a brotherly relationship (with) This verb may be used to indicate social intercourse between people, irrespective of sex, as in, "Members of the faculty often *fraternized* after school hours."

Additionally and perhaps more commonly, there may be the implication of having a social relationship with one's subordinates in an organization, or even with one's so-called inferiors, as in, "The president of the college was reluctant to *fraternize* with faculty members, preferring to keep all her contacts with them on an exclusively professional basis" or as in, "The artist enjoyed *fraternizing* with thieves, drug addicts, prostitutes, and pimps, partly out of social perversity partly to find interesting faces to put in his paintings."

The verb also gained a new meaning during and after World War II, when soldiers of occupying armies had sexual relations with the women of conquered countries, as in, "Military personnel were strictly forbidden to *fraternize* with the enemy" (How euphemistic can you get?)

Can you write the noun form of *fraternize*?_____

2. *fraternal* (frā-TUR-nəl)—brotherly The word also designates non-identical (twins)

3 *fraternity* (frā-TUR-nō-tee)—a men's organization in a high school or college, often labeled with Greek letters (the Gamma Delta Epsilon Fraternity) or any group of people of similar interests or profession (the medical *fraternity* the financial *fraternity*)

4 *sorority* (sō-RAWR-o-tee)—a women's organization in high school or college, again usually Greek-lettered or any women's social club.

5 *uxorious* (uk-SAWR'-ee-əs)—an adjective describing a man who excessively even absurdly caters to, dotes on, worships, and submits to the most outlandish or outrageous demands of his wife. This word is *not* synonymous with *henpecked*, as the henpecked husband is dominated by his wife, perhaps because of his own fear or weakness, while the *uxorious* husband is dominated only by his neurosis, and quite likely the wife finds his *uxoriness* (uk-SAWR'-ee-əs-nəs) comical or a pain in the neck. (There can indeed, be too much of a good thing!)

6. *uxorial*—pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a wife, as *uxorial* duties, privileges, attitudes, etc.

7. *marital* (MAIR'-o-tel)—etymologically—pertaining or referring to, or characteristic of, a husband; but the meaning has changed to include the marriage relationship of both husband and wife (don't ever let anyone tell you that our language is not sexist!) as *marital* duties, obligations, privileges, arguments, etc. Hence *extramarital* is literally *outside the marriage* as in *extramarital* affairs (hanky-panky with someone other than one's spouse) And *premarital* (Latin prefix *pre-* before) describes events that occur before a planned marriage, as *premarital* sex, a *premarital* agreement as to the division of property etc.

2. of cabbages and kings (without the cabbage)

Rex, regis is Latin for *king*. *Tyrannosaurus rex* was the king (i.e., the largest) of the dinosaurs (etymologically, "king of the tyrant lizards") Dogs are often named *Rex* to fool them into thinking they are kings rather than slaves. And *regal* (REE'-gal) is royal, or fit for a king, hence magnificent, stately, imperious, splendid, etc., as in *regal* bearing or manner, a *regal* mansion, a *regal* reception, etc. The noun is *regality* (re-GAL'-o-toe)

Regalia (re-GAYL'-yo), a plural noun, designated the emblems or insignia or dress of a king, and now refers to any impressively formal clothes; or more commonly to the decorations, insignia, or uniform of a rank, position, office, social club, etc. "The Shrovetons were dressed in full *regalia*" "The five-star general appeared in full *regalia*," etc.

3 "madness" of all sorts

The monomaniac develops an abnormal obsession in respect to one particular thing (Greek *monos* one) but is otherwise normal. The obsession itself, or the obsessiveness, is *monomania* (mon'-o-MAY'-oee-o) the adjective is *monomaniacal* (mon'-o-MAN'-o-kal) *Monomaniacal*, like the adjective forms of various other manias, is tricky to pronounce—practice carefully to make sure you can say it correctly without stuttering.

Psychology recognizes other abnormal states, all designating obsessions, and built on Greek *mania*, madness.

1 *dipsomania* (dip'-sə-MAY'-nee-ə)—morbid compulsion to keep on absorbing alcoholic beverages (Greek *dipsa*, thirst) The *dipsomaniac* has been defined as the person for whom one drink is too many a thousand not enough. Recent investigations suggest that *dipsomania*, or alcoholism, may not necessarily be caused by anxieties or frustrations, but possibly by a metabolic or physiological disorder.

Adjective, *dipsomaniacal* (dip'-sə-mə-NĪ'-ə-kəl)

2. *kleptomania* (klep'-tə-MAY'-nee-ə)—morbid compulsion to steal, not from any economic motive, but simply because the urge to take another's possessions is irresistible. The *kleptomaniac* (Greek *klepte*, thief) may be wealthy, and yet be an obsessive shoplifter. The *kleptomaniac*, for reasons that psychologists are still arguing about, is more often a female than a male, and may pinch her best friend's valueless trinket, or a cheap ashtray or salt shaker from a restaurant, not because she wants, let alone needs, the article, but because she apparently can't help herself; she gets carried away (When she arrives home, she may toss it in a drawer with other loot, and never look at it again.)

Can you write (and correctly pronounce) the adjective?

3 *pyromania* (pĭ'-rə-MAY'-nee-ə)—morbid compulsion to set fires. *Pyromania* should not be confused with *incendiarism* (in-SEN'-dee-ə-riz-əm) which is the malicious and deliberate burning of another's property and is *not* a compulsive need to see the flames and enjoy the thrill of the heat and the smoke. Some *pyromaniacs* join volunteer fire companies, often heroically putting out the very blazes they themselves have set. An *incendiary* (in-SEN'-dee-air-ee) is antisocial, and usually sets fires for revenge. Either of these two dangerous characters is called, colloquially a "firebug."

In law setting fire to another's, or to one's own, property for the purpose of economic gain (such as the collection of the proceeds of an insurance policy) is called *arson* (AHR'-son) and is a felony. The *pyromaniac* sets fire for the thrill, the *incendiary* for revenge; the *arsonist* (AHR'-sə-nist) for money.

Pyromania is built on Greek *pyros*, fire *incendiarism* on Latin *incendo incensus*, to set fire; *arson* on Latin *ardo, arsus*, to burn.

Can you write, and pronounce, the adjective form of *pyromaniac*? _____

4 *megomania* (meg'-o-lo-MAY'-neo-a)—morbid delusions of grandeur, power, importance, godliness, etc. Jokes accusing the heads of governments of *megomania* are common. Here's an old chestnut from the forties

Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin were talking about their dreams.

Churchill. I dreamed last night that God had made me *Prime Minister* of the whole world.

Roosevelt: I dreamed that God had made me *President* of the whole world.

Stalin. How could you gentlemen have such dreams? I didn't dream of offering you those positions!

Hitler, Napoleon, and Alexander the Great have been called *megalomaniacs*—all three certainly had delusions about their invincibility.

Can you write (and pronounce correctly!) the adjective derived from *megomania*? _____

Megomania is built on Greek *megas* great, big, large, plus *mania*.

(Can you think of the word for what someone speaks through a make the sound (phone) of his voice greater? _____

5 *nymphomania* (nim'-fo-MAY'-neo-a)—morbid, incessant, uncontrollable, and intense desire, on the part of a female, for sexual intercourse (from Greek *nympha* bride, plus *mania*)

The person? _____

The adjective? _____

6 *satyromania* (sa-tir'-o-MAY'-neo-a)—the same morbid, incessant, etc. desire on the part of a male (from Greek *satyros*, satyr plus *mania*)

The person? _____

The adjective? _____

A *satyr* (SAY'-tur) was a mythological Greek god, notorious for lechery. He had horns, pointed ears, and the legs of a goat; the rest of him was in human form. *Satyromania* is also called *satyriasis* (sat'-o-RI'-o-sis)

4. and now phobias

So much for *maniacs*. There is another side to the coin. Just as personality disorders can cause morbid attraction toward certain things or acts (stealing, fire, power sex, etc.) so also other emotional ills can cause violent or morbid repulsions to certain conditions, things, or situations. There are people who have irrational and deep-seated dread of cats, dogs, fire, the number thirteen, snakes, thunder or lightning, various colors, and so on almost without end. * Such morbid dread or fear is called, in the language of psychology, a *phobia*, and we might pause to investigate the three most common ones. These are.

1 *claustrophobia* (klaw'-stre-FŮ'-bee-o)—morbid dread of being physically hemmed in, of enclosed spaces, of crowds, etc. From Latin *claustrum*, enclosed place, plus Greek *phobia*, morbid fear. The person: *claustrophobe* (KLAU'-stre-fŮb') Adjective: *claustrophobic* (klaw'-stre-FŮ'-bik)

2. *agoraphobia* (ag'-o-re-FŮ'-bee-o)—morbid dread of open space, the reverse of *claustrophobia*. People suffering from *agoraphobia* prefer to stay shut in their homes as much as possible, and become panic-stricken in such places as open fields, large public buildings, airport terminals, etc. From Greek *agora*, market place, plus *phobia*.

The person? _____

The adjective? _____

3 *acrophobia* (ak'-ro-FŮ'-bee-o)—morbid dread of high places. The victims of this fear will not climb ladders or trees, or stand on tops of furniture. They refuse to go onto the roof of a building or look out the window of one of the higher floors. From Greek *akros*, highest, plus *phobia*.

The person? _____

The adjective? _____

* For some of these esoteric phobias, see Appendix.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1 <i>frater</i> / <i>fratri</i>	brother	_____
2 <i>soror</i>	sister	_____
3 <i>uxor</i>	wife	_____
4 <i>maritus</i>	husband	_____
5 <i>rex</i> / <i>regis</i>	king	_____
6 <i>manus</i>	madness	_____
7 <i>monas</i>	mons	_____
8. -ac	bride	_____
9 -al	suffix	_____
10. <i>diptis</i>		_____
11 <i>kleptis</i>	steal	_____
12. <i>pyris</i>	two	_____
13 <i>incendo</i> / <i>incensus</i>	to set fire	_____
14 <i>ardo</i> / <i>arsus</i>	to burn	_____
15 <i>mega</i>	great, large, big	_____
16 <i>phone</i>	sound	_____
17 <i>satyros</i>	satyr	_____
18 <i>nympha</i>	bride	_____
19 <i>claustrum</i>	enclosed place	_____
20 <i>agora</i>	market place	_____
21 <i>akros</i>	highest	_____
22 -ic	adjective suffix	_____
23 <i>phobia</i>	morbid dread	_____
24 <i>pre-</i>	before	_____
25 <i>extra-</i>	outside	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (1)

1 *fraternize*

FRAT'-ar-niz'

2. fraternization	frat'-or-na-ZAY'-shon
3 fraternal	fra-TUR'-nal
4 fraternity	fra-TUR'-no-tee
5 sorority	so-RAWR'-o-tee
6 uxorious	uk-SAWR'-ee-əs
7 uxorial	uk-SAWR'-ee-əl
8 marital	MAIR'-ə-təl
9 extramarital	ek'-stro-MAIR'-ə-təl
10 premarital	pre-MAIR'-ə-təl
11 regal	REE'-gəl
12 regality	re-GAL'-ə-tee
13. regalia	re-GAYL ya

Can you work with the words? (I)

1 fraternize	a. pertaining to, characteristic of or befitting, a wife
2 fraternal	b. outside the marriage
3 sorority	c. kingly royal splendid, stately magnificent, etc.
4 uxorious	d. referring to marriage
5 uxorial	e. before marriage
6 marital	f. socialize
7 extramarital	g. excessively indulgent to, or doting on, one's wife
8 premarital	h. brotherly
9 regal	i. badges, insignia, dress, etc. of rank or office
10. regalia	j. sisterhood

KEY 1-f, 2-h, 3-j, 4-g, 5-a, 6-d, 7-b, 8-e, 9-c, 10-i

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1 monomaniac	mon'-ə-MAY'-nee-ə
2 monomaniac	mon'-ə-MAY'-nee-ək

3 monomaniacal	mon'-o-mā-NĪ -o-kal
4 dipsomania	dip'-sə-MAY'-neo-o
5 dipsomaniac	dip'-sə-MAY'-neo-ak
6 dipromaniacal	dip'-sə-mə-NĪ -o-kal
7 kleptomania	klep'-tə-MAY'-neo-o
8 kleptomaniac	klep'-tə-MAY'-neo-ak
9 kleptomaniacal	klep'-tə-mə-NĪ -o-kal
10 pyromania	pi'-ro-MAY'-neo-o
11 pyromaniac	pi'-ro-MAY'-neo-ak
12 pyromaniacal	pi'-ro-mə-NĪ -o-kal

Can you work with the words? (II)

1 monomania	a. obsession for alcohol
2 dipsomania	b. obsession for setting fires
3 kleptomania	c. obsession in one area
4 pyromania	d. obsession for thievery

KEY 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1 incendiarism	in-SEN'-dee-o-riz-əm
2 incendiary	in-SEN'-dee-ā-rē-ee
3 arson	AHR -sən
4 arsonist	AHR -sə-nist
5 megalomania	meg'-o-lə-MAY'-neo-o
6 megalomaniac	meg'-o-lə-MAY'-neo-ak
7 megalomaniacal	meg'-o-lə-mə-NĪ -o-kal
8 nymphomania	nīm'-fə-MAY'-neo-o
9 nymphomaniac	nīm'-fə-MAY'-neo-ak
10 nymphomaniacal	nīm'-fə-mə-NĪ -o-kal
11 satyromania	sə-teer'-o-MAY'-neo-o
12 satyromaniacal	sə-teer'-o-mə-NĪ -o-kal
13 satyriasis	sāt'-o-RI -o-sis

Can you pronounce the words? (IV)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>claustrophobia</i> | klaw'-stro-FÖ'-bee-ə |
| 2. <i>claustrophobe</i> | KLAW'-stro-föb' |
| 3. <i>claustrophobic</i> | klaw'-stro-FÖ'-bik |
| 4. <i>agoraphobia</i> | ag'-ə-rə-FÖ'-bee-ə |
| 5. <i>agoraphobe</i> | AG' ə-rə-föb' |
| 6. <i>agoraphobic</i> | ag'-ə-rə-FÖ'-bik |
| 7. <i>acrophobia</i> | ak' rə-FÖ'-bee-ə |
| 8. <i>acrophobe</i> | AK -rə-föb' |
| 9. <i>acrophobic</i> | ak'-rə-FÖ'-bik |

Can you work with the words? (III)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>incendiarism</i> | a. delusions of grandeur |
| 2. <i>arson</i> | b. compulsive sexual needs on the part of a male |
| 3. <i>megalo-mania</i> | c. morbid dread of open spaces |
| 4. <i>nymphomania</i> | d. morbid dread of enclosed places |
| 5. <i>satyromania</i> | e. malicious setting of fires, as for revenge, etc. |
| 6. <i>claustrophobia</i> | f. morbid dread of heights |
| 7. <i>agoraphobia</i> | g. compulsive sexual needs on the part of a female |
| 8. <i>acrophobia</i> | h. felony of setting fire for economic gain |

KEY 1-e, 2-h, 3-a, 4-g, 5-b, 6-d, 7-c, 8-f

Can you work with the words? (IV)

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. <i>incendiary</i> | a. one who has delusions of greatness or power |
| 2. <i>arsonist</i> | b. male compulsion for sexual intercourse |

rd/m

lit'c-fu'ku
 kl'c-fu'ku
 lit'c-fu'ku
 q'c-fu'ku
 AG'c-fu'ku
 q'c-fu'ku
 kl'c-fu'ku
 I'c-fu'ku
 c-fu'ku

3. megalomania

4 nymphomania

5 satyriasis

6 claustrophobe

7 agoraphobe

8. acrophobe

- c. one who fears shut-in or crowded places
- d. one who sets fires out of malice
- e. one who fears heights
- f. one who fears large or open spaces
- g. one who sets fires for economic and illegal profit
- h. woman with compulsive, incessant sexual desire

KEY 1-d, 2-g, 3-e, 4-h, 5-b, 6-c, 7-f, 8-a

scs of grade
 the end of
 of a job
 end of the
 end of school

ing of the
 E
 ing?
 end of
 E

Do you understand the words?

- 1 Is a *sorority* a men's organization?
- 2. Is an *accorions* husband likely to be psychologically dependent on his wife?
- 3 Are *extramarital* affairs adulterous?
- 4 Do VIPs often receive *regal* treatment?
- 5 Is an *admiral* of the fleet in *regalia* informally dressed?
- 6. Do *monomaniacal* people have varied interests?
- 7 Can a *dipsomaniac* safely indulge in social drinking?
- 8. Do people of *pyromaniacal* tendencies fear fire?
- 9 Is *incendiarism* an uncontrollable impulse?
- 10. Does an *arsonist* expect a reward for his actions?
- 11. Is it necessary to seduce a *nymphomaniac*?

YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO

12. Do <i>megalomaniacs</i> have low opinions of themselves?	YES	NO
13. Is a <i>satyromaniac</i> locherous?	YES	NO
14. Are <i>satyriasis</i> and <i>asceticism</i> compatible conditions?	YES	NO
15. Does a <i>claustrophobe</i> enjoy cramped quarters?	YES	NO
16. Would an <i>agoraphobe</i> be comfortable in a small cell-like room?	YES	NO
17. Does an <i>acrophobe</i> enjoy mountain-climbing?	YES	NO

KEY 1-no, 2-yes, 3-yes, 4-yes, 5-no, 6-no, 7-no, 8-no, 9-no, 10-yes, 11-no, 12-no, 13-yes, 14-no, 15-no, 16-yes, 17-no

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. to socialize | 1 F _____ |
| 2. excessively indulgent to, and doting on, one's wife | 2 U _____ |
| 3. full dress, with ribbons, insignia, badges of office, etc. | 3 R _____ |
| 4. obsessed in one area or with one overriding interest (<i>adj</i>) | 4 M _____ |
| 5. having a compulsion to set fires (<i>adj</i>) | 5 P _____ |
| 6. having a psychological compulsion to steal (<i>adj</i>) | 6 K _____ |
| 7. person who sets fires for revenge | 7 L _____ |
| 8. felony of putting the torch to property for economic profit | 8 A _____ |
| 9. obsessive need for sexual gratification by a male | 9 S _____
or S _____ |

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 10. morbidly dreading enclosed or cramped places (<i>adj</i>) | 10. C _____ |
| 11. morbidly dreading heights (<i>adj</i>) | 11. A _____ |
| 12. morbidly dreading wide-open spaces (<i>adj</i>) | 12. A _____ |
| 13. having delusions of grandeur or power (<i>adj</i>) | 13. M _____ |
| 14. referring to a female who obsessively needs sexual gratification (<i>adj</i>) | 14. N _____ |
| 15. alcoholism | 15. D _____ |
| 16. stealing for thrills or out of psychological compulsion (<i>adj</i>) | 16. K _____ |
| 17. brotherly | 17. F _____ |
| 18. characteristic of, or befitting, a wife | 18. U _____ |
| 19. referring to, characteristic of, or involved in, the matrimonial relationship | 19. M _____ |
| 20. kingly; royal; splendid etc. | 20. R _____ |
| 21. outside the marriage (<i>adj</i>) | 21. E _____ |
| 22. before marriage (<i>adj</i> .) | 22. P _____ |

KEY 1-fraternal, 2-uxorious, 3-regalia, 4-monoamniacal, 5-pyromaniacal, 6-kleptomaniacal, 7-incendiary 8-arson, 9-satyromania or satyriasis, 10-claustraphobic, 11-acrophobic, 12-agoraphobic, 13-megalomaniacal, 14-nymphomaniacal, 15-dipsomania, 16-kleptomaniacal, 17-fraternal, 18-uxorial, 19-marital, 20-regal, 21-extramariatal, 22-premarital

(End of Session 30)

SESSION 31

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 no reverence

The *iconoclast* sneers at convention and tradition, attempts to expose our cherished beliefs, our revered traditions, or our stereotypical thinking as shams and myths. H. L. Mencken was the great *iconoclast* of the 1920s; Tom Wolfe (*The Kandy-Kolored Tangerine-Flake Streamline Baby*) of the 1960s.

Adolescence is that confused and rebellious time of life in which *iconoclasm* (I-KON'-o-klast'-em) is quite normal—indeed the adolescent who is not *iconoclastic* (I-kon'-o-KLAST'-ik) to some degree might be considered either immature or maladjusted. The words are from *eikon*, a religious image, plus *klaein*, to break. *Iconoclasm* is not of course restricted to religion.

2 Is there a God?

Atheist combines the Greek negative prefix *a-* with *theos* God. Do not confuse *atheism* (AY'-theo-iz-em) with *agnosticism* (ag-NOS'-ta-siz-em) the philosophy that claims that God is unknowable, that He may or may not exist, and that human beings can never come to a final conclusion about Him. The *agnostic* (ag-NOS'-tik) does not deny the existence of a deity as does the *atheist* but simply holds that no proof can be adduced one way or the other.

3 how to know

Agnostic (which is also an adjective) is built on the Greek root *gnostos* known, and the negative prefix *a-*. An *agnostic* claims that all but material phenomena is unknown, and, indeed, unknowable.

A *diagnosis* (di ag-NO'-sis) constructed on the allied Greek

root *gnosis* knowledge, plus *dia-* through, is a knowing through examination or testing. A *prognosis* (prog-NŌ'-sis) on the other hand, is etymologically a knowing beforehand, hence a prediction, generally but not solely as to the course of a disease. (The Greek prefix *pro-* before, plus *gnosis*.)

Thus, you may say to a doctor "What's the *diagnosis* Doc?"

"Diabetes."

Then you say "And what's the *prognosis*?"

"If you take insulin and watch your diet, you'll soon be as good as new."

The doctor's *prognosis* then, is a forecast of the development or trend of a disease. The doctor knows beforehand, from previous similar cases, what to expect.

The verb form of *diagnosis* is *diagnose* (dī-eg-NŌS') the verb form of *prognosis* is *prognosticate* (prog-NŌS'-tə-kayt') To use the verb *prognosticate* correctly be sure that your meaning involves the forecasting of developments from a consideration of symptoms or conditions—whether the problem is physical, mental, political economic, psychological, or what have you.

In school, you doubtless recall taking *diagnostic* (dī-eg-NŌS'tik) tests, these measured not what you were supposed to have learned during the semester but your general knowledge in a field, so that your teachers would know what remedial steps to take, just as doctors rely on their *diagnosis* to decide what drugs or treatments to prescribe.

In a reading center various *diagnostic* machines and tests are used—these tell the clinician what is wrong with a student's reading and what measures will probably increase such a student's reading efficiency.

The medical specialist in *diagnosis* is a *diagnostician* (dī-eg-nos-TISH ən)

The noun form of the verb *prognosticate* is *prognostication* (prog-nos'-tə-KAY shən)

4. getting back to God

Theos God, is also found in.

1 *Monotheism* (MON' ə-thee-iz əm)—belief in one God. (Monas one, plus *theos* God.)

Using *atheism*, *atheist* and *atheistic* as a model, write the word for the person who believes in one God. _____

The adjective? _____

2. *Polytheism* (POL-*eo-theo-tz-om*)—belief in many gods, as in ancient Greece or Rome. (*Poly* many plus *theos*.)

The person with such a belief? _____

The adjective? _____

3. *Pantheism* (PAN-*theo-tz-om*)—belief that God is not in man's image, but is a combination of all forces of the universe. (*Pan*, all, plus *theos*.) The person? _____

The adjective? _____

4. *Theology* (theo-OL-*o-jee*)—the study of God and religion (*Theos* plus *logos*, science or study)

The student is a *theologian* (theo'-*o-LOJ-an*), the adjective is *theological* (theo'-*o-LOJ-e-kal*)

5 of sex and the tongue

A lecher practices lechery (LECH'-*er-es*) The derivation is Old French *lecher* to lick. The adjective *lecherous* (LECH'-*er-es*) has many close or not-so-close synonyms, most of them also and significantly starting with the letter *l* a sound formed with the tongue, supposedly the seat of sensation.

1. *Libidinous* (l^o-BID'-*o-nas*)—from *libido* pleasure.

2. *lascivious* (l^o-SIV'-*ee-as*)—from *lascivia*, wantonness.

3. *lubricious* (l^{oo}-BRISH'-*ee*)—from *lubricus* slippery (the same root found in *lubricate*. The noun is *lubricity* (l^{oo}-BRIS'-*ee-tee*)

4. *licentious* (lⁱ-SEN'-*shas*)—from *licere* to be permitted, the root from which we got *licence* etymologically "permission," and *illicit* etymologically "not permitted."

5. *lewd*—the previous four words derive from Latin, but this one is from Anglo-Saxon *lewed*, vile.

6. *lustful*—from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning *pleasure desire*. Noun: *lust*.

Libidinous lascivious, lubricious licentious lewd lecherous lustful are seven adjectives that indicate sexual desire and/or activity. The implication of all seven words is more or less derogatory.

Each adjective becomes a noun with the addition of the noun suffix *-ness*, *lubricity* and *lust* are alternate noun forms of two of the adjectives.

6. of sex and the itch

Prurient (PROO'-ee-ont) from Latin *prurio* to 'itch, in long for describes someone who is filled with great sexual curiosity, desire, longing, etc. Can you form the noun? _____

Pruritis (prōr I'-tis) from the same root, is a medical condition in which the skin is very itchy but without a rash or eruptions. (Scratch enough, of course, as you will be irresistibly tempted to do, and something like a rash will soon appear.) The adjective is *pruritic* (prōr IT'-ik)

7 under and over

Hypochondria (hi-pə-KON'-dree-ə) is built on two Greek roots *hypos* under and *chondros* the cartilage of the breastbone. This may sound farfetched until you realize that under the breastbone is the abdomen, the ancient Greeks believed that morbid anxiety about one's health arose in the abdomen—and no one is more morbidly unceasingly and unhappily anxious about health than the *hypochondriac*.

Hypochondriac is also an adjective—an alternate and more commonly used adjective form is *hypochondriacal* (hī-pə-kəō-DRI ə-kəl)

Hypos under is a useful root to know. The *hypodermic* needle penetrates under the skin a *hypothyroid* person has an under working thyroid gland, *hypotension* is abnormally low blood pressure.

On the other hand, *hyper* is the Greek root meaning *over*. The *hypercritical* person is excessively fault finding. *hyperthyroidism* is an overworking of the thyroid gland. *hypertension* is high blood pressure and you can easily figure out the meanings of *hyperacidity*, *hyperactive*, *hypersensitive* etc.

The adjective forms of *hypotension* and *hypertension* are *hypotensive* and *hypertensive*.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

	PREFIX, ROOT SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1	<i>eikon</i>	religious image	_____
2	<i>klaîn</i>	to break	_____
3	<i>a-</i>	negative prefix	_____
4	<i>theos</i>	God	_____
5	<i>gnosis</i>	known	_____
6	<i>-ism</i>	noun suffix	_____
7	<i>-ic</i>	adjective suffix	_____
8	<i>gnosis</i>	knowledge	_____
9	<i>dia-</i>	through	_____
10	<i>pro-</i>	before	_____
11	<i>-ate</i>	verb suffix	_____
12	<i>-ion</i>	noun suffix for verbs ending in <i>-ate</i>	_____
13	<i>-ician</i>	one who - expert	_____
14	<i>monos</i>	one	_____
15	<i>poly-</i>	many	_____
16	<i>pan</i>	all	_____
17	<i>logos</i>	science, study	_____
18	<i>-al</i>	adjective suffix	_____
19	<i>prurio</i>	to itch to long for	_____
20	<i>hypo-</i>	under	_____
21	<i>hyper</i>	over	_____
22	<i>-ive</i>	adjective suffix	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? [I]

1 iconoclasm	I-KON'-o-klaz əm
2 iconoclastic	I-kon'-ə-KLAS' tɪk
3 atheism	AY'-thee-iz əm
4 atheistic	ay'-thee-IS'-tɪk
5 agnostic	ag-NOS'-tɪk
6 agnosticism	ag-NOS'-tɪ-sɪz əm
7 diagnosis	dɪ əg-NŌ'-sɪs
8 diagnose	Dɪ əg-nŏs'
9 diagnostic	dɪ əg-NOS'-tɪk
10 diagnostician	dɪ əg-nos-TISH -ən
11 prognosis	prog-NŌ'-sɪs
12 prognostic	prog-NOS'-tɪk
13 prognosticate	prog-NOS'-tɪ-kayt'
14 prognostication	prog-nos'-tɪ-AY'-shan

Can you pronounce the words? [II]

1 monotheism	MON' ə-thee-iz əm
2 monotheist	MON' ə-thee' ɪst
3 monotheistic	mon' ə-thee-IS'-tɪk
4 polytheism	POL -ee-thee-iz əm
5 polytheist	POL -ee-thee' ɪst
6 polytheistic	pol'-ee-thee IS'-tɪk
7 pantheism	PAN -thee-iz əm
8 pantheist	PAN -thee-ɪst
9 pantheistic	pan'-thee IS'-tɪk
10 theology	thee-OL -ə-jee
11 theologian	theə-ə-LŌ ʃən
12 theological	thee' ə-LOJ -ə-kəl

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1	lechery	LECH' or-to
2	lecherous	LECH'-or-as
3	libidinous	lɔ-BID'-o-nɔs
4	lascivious	lɔ-SIV'-ee-as
5	lubricious	lʊ-BRISH' as
6	lubricity	lʊ-BRIS'-o-lee
7	licentious	lɪ SEN'-shɪs
8	lewd	LOOD
9	lustful	LUST'-fəl
10	lust	LUST

Can you pronounce the words? (IV)

1	prurient	PROOR'-ee-ent
2	prurience	PROOR'-ee-ans
3	pruritis	prōr-I'-tis
4	pruritic	prōr-IT'-ik
5	hypochondria	hɪ-pe-KON'-dree-a
6	hypochondriacal	hɪ-pe-kon-DRI'-a-kəl
7	hypotension	hɪ'-pō-TEN'-shən
8	hypertension	hɪ'-pər-TEN'-shən
9	hypotensive	hɪ'-pō-TEN'-siv
10	hypertensive	hɪ'-pər-TEN'-siv

This has been a long chapter and we have discussed, more or less in detail, over one hundred words. Just to keep everything straight in your mind now see how successfully you can work out the following matching exercises, which will concern any of the words discussed in this chapter

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. martinet | a. lack of seriousness in an art or profession |
| 2. sycophancy | b. harridan, shrew |

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3 dilettantism | c. excessive patriotism |
| 4 tyro | d. name from father |
| 5 virtuoso | e. venerable and influential old man |
| 6. termagant | f. beginner |
| 7 chauvinism | g. brilliant performer |
| 8. patrimony | h. bootlicking |
| 9 patronymic | i. inheritance from father |
| 10 patriarch | j. strict disciplinarian |

KEY 1-j 2-h, 3-a, 4-i, 5-g, 6-b, 7-c, 8-l, 9-d, 10-e

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 patricide | a. mother-killing |
| 2. alma mater | b. tending to fixate obsessively on one thing |
| 3 matricide | c. wife-killing |
| 4 fratricide | d. father-killing |
| 5 uxoricide | e. tending to set fires |
| 6 uxorious | f. alcoholic |
| 7 monomaniacal | g. wife-doting |
| 8. pyromaniacal | h. school or college from which one has graduated |
| 9 megalomaniacal | i. tending to delusions of grandeur |
| 10. dipsomaniacal | j. brother-killing |

KEY 1-d, 2-h, 3-a, 4-j, 5-c, 6-g, 7-b, 8-e, 9-i, 10-f

Can you work with the words? (III)

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1 kleptomania | a. disbelief in God |
| 2. libidinous | b. belief in many gods |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3. atheism | c. lewd |
| 4. agnosticism | d. belief that God is nature |
| 5. polytheism | e. morbid anxiety about health |
| 6. monotheism | f. belief in one God |
| 7. theology | g. study of religion |
| 8. pantheism | h. obsessive thievery |
| 9. satyriasis | i. abnormal male sexual need |
| 10. hypochondria | j. skepticism about God |

KEY 1-h, 2-c, 3-a, 4-j 5-b, 6-f, 7-g, 8-d, 9-i, 10-e

Can you work with the words? (IV)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. hypotension | a. high blood pressure |
| 2. lascivious | b. malicious fire-setting |
| 3. hypertension | c. abnormally low blood pressure |
| 4. agnostic | d. fire-setting for illegal gain |
| 5. incendiarism | e. to forecast (probable developments) |
| 6. arson | f. a determination through examination or testing of the nature, type, causes, etc. of a condition |
| 7. iconoclasm | g. one who claims that ultimate reality is unknowable |
| 8. prognosticate | h. sexually immoral |
| 9. diagnosis | i. a foretelling of probable developments |
| 10. prognosis | j. a scoffing at tradition |

KEY 1-c, 2-h, 3-a, 4-g, 5-b, 6-d, 7-j, 8-e, 9-f, 10-i

Can you work with the words? (V)

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 prurience | a. abnormal need for sexual intercourse by a male |
| 2 satyromania | b. fear of enclosed places |
| 3 agoraphobia | c. student of religion |
| 4 claustrophobia | d. sexual longing or curiosity |
| 5 acrophobia | e. fear of heights |
| 6 theologian | f. fear of open spaces |
| 7 lubricious | g. having, or referring to, abnormally low blood pressure |
| 8 hypochondriacal | h. itching |
| 9 hypotensive | i. having, or referring to, high blood pressure |
| 10 hypertensive | j. sexually immoral lewd |
| 11 pruritis | k. beset by anxieties about one's health |

KEY 1-d, 2-a, 3-f 4-b 5-e, 6-c, 7-j 8-k, 9-g, 10-i, 11-h

Can you recall the words? (I)

I. monias and phobias

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 single fixed obsession | 1 M_____ |
| 2 irresistible compulsion to set fires | 2 P_____ |
| 3 unceasing desire on the part of a woman, for sexual intercourse | 3 N_____ |
| 4 obsessive desire to steal | 4 K_____ |
| 5 delusions of grandeur | 5 M_____ |
| 6 alcoholism | 6 D_____ |
| 7 compulsion for sexual intercourse by a male | 7 S_____ |
| | or S_____ |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3 atheism | c. lewd |
| 4 agnosticism | d. belief that God is nature |
| 5 polytheism | e. morbid anxiety about health |
| 6. monotheism | f. belief in one God |
| 7 theology | g. study of religion |
| 8. pantheism | h. obsessive thievery |
| 9 satyriasis | i. abnormal male sexual needs |
| 10. hypochondria | j. skepticism about God |

KEY 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-j, 5-b, 6-f, 7-g, 8-d, 9-i, 10-e

Can you work with the words? (IV)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 hypotension | a. high blood pressure |
| 2. lascivious | b. malicious fire-setting |
| 3. hypertension | c. abnormally low blood pressure |
| 4 agnostic | d. fire-setting for illegal gain |
| 5 incendiarism | e. to forecast (probable developments) |
| 6. arson | f. a determination through examination or testing of the nature, type, causes, etc. of a condition |
| 7 iconoclasm | g. one who claims that ultimate reality is unknowable |
| 8. prognosticate | h. sexually immoral |
| 9 diagnosis | i. a foretelling of probable developments |
| 10 prognosis | j. scoffing at tradition |

KEY: 1-c, 2-h, 3-a, 4-g, 5-b 6-d, 7-j, 8-e, 9-f, 10-i

Can you work with the words? (V)

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 prurience | a. abnormal need for sexual intercourse by a male |
| 2 satyromania | b. fear of enclosed places |
| 3 agoraphobia | c. student of religion |
| 4 claustrophobia | d. sexual longing or curiosity |
| 5 acrophobia | e. fear of heights |
| 6 theologian | f. fear of open spaces |
| 7 lubricious | g. having, or referring to, abnormally low blood pressure |
| 8 hypochondriacal | h. itching |
| 9 hypotensive | i. having, or referring to, high blood pressure |
| 10 hypertensive | j. sexually immoral, lewd |
| 11 pruritis | k. beset by anxieties about one's health |

KEY 1-d 2-a, 3-f 4-b, 5-e, 6-c, 7-j, 8-k, 9-g, 10-i, 11-h

Can you recall the words? (II)

I manias and phobias

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 single fixed obsession | 1 M_____ |
| 2 irresistible compulsion to set fires | 2 P_____ |
| 3 unceasing desire on the part of a woman for sexual intercourse | 3 N_____ |
| 4 obsessive desire to steal | 4 K_____ |
| 5 delusions of grandeur | 5 M_____ |
| 6 alcoholism | 6 D_____ |
| 7 compulsion for sexual intercourse by a male | 7 S_____ |
| | or S_____ |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 8. dread of heights | 8. A _____ |
| 9. dread of open spaces | 9. A _____ |
| 10. dread of cramped quarters | 10. C _____ |

KEY 1-mania, 2-pyromania, 3-nymphomania, 4-kleptomania, 5-megalomania, 6-dipsomania, 7-satyromania or satyriasis, 8-acrophobia, 9-agoraphobia, 10-claustrophobia

Can you recall the words? (II)

II. sex

Write seven adjectives; all starting with *L*, more or less meaning "sexually immoral, desirous, etc." write the adjective starting with *P* meaning "sexually curious or longing."

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. L _____ | 5. L _____ |
| 2. L _____ | 6. L _____ |
| 3. L _____ | 7. L _____ |
| 4. L _____ | 8. P _____ |

KEY: (1-7 in any order) 1-lecherous, 2-libidinous, 3-lascivious, 4-lubricious, 5-llicitious, 6-lewd, 7-testful, 8-prurient

Can you recall the words? (III)

III. God

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. study of religion | 1. T _____ |
| 2. belief that God is the sum total of natural forces | 2. P _____ |
| 3. belief that there is no God | 3. A _____ |
| 4. belief that God's existence is unknowable | 4. A _____ |

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 5 belief in one God | 5 M_____ |
| 6, belief in many gods | 6. P_____ |
-

KEY 1-theology 2-pantheism, 3-atheism, 4-agnosticism,
5-monotheism, 6-polytheism

Can you recall the words? (IV)

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 morbid anxiety about one's health | 1 H_____ |
| 2. high blood pressure | 2. H_____ |
| 3 malicious fire-setting | 3 I_____ |
| 4 the felony of setting fire for economic gain | 4 A_____ |
| 5 sneering contempt for convention or tradition | 5 I_____ |
| 6. a forecast of development (of a disease, etc.) | 6. P_____ |
| 7 designed to discover causes or conditions (<i>adj</i>) | 7 D_____ |
| 8. abnormally low blood pressure | 8. H_____ |
| 9 to forecast (probable future developments) by examining present conditions | 9 P_____ |
| 10. to determine the nature of a disease, condition, or state by examination | 10. D_____ |
| 11 the act of forecasting (probable future developments) by examining present conditions | 11 P_____ |
| 12. doctor who is an expert at recognizing the nature of a disease or condition | 12. D_____ |
| 13 possessed of, or referring to, high blood pressure | 13 H_____ |

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 14 possessed of, or referring to,
abnormally low blood pressure | 14 H_____ |
| 15 one who studies religion | 15 T_____ |
-

KEY 1-hypochondria, 2-hypertension, 3-incendiarism, 4-arson, 5-iconoclasm, 6-prognosis, 7-diagnostic, 8-hypotension, 9-prognosticate, 10-diagnose, 11-prognostication, 12-diagnostician, 13-hypertensive, 14-hypotensive, 15-theologian

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

- 1 Disciplinary
 - (a) martinet, (b) virago, (c) dilettante
- 2 Bootlicker
 - (a) chauvinist, (b) sycophant, (c) lecher
- 3 Scoffer at tradition.
 - (a) monomaniac, (b) hypochondriac, (c) iconoclast
- 4 Disbeliever in God
 - (a) agnostic, (b) atheist, (c) chauvinist
- 5 Accomplished musician
 - (a) tyro, (b) dilettante, (c) virtuoso
6. Sheer filmy
 - (a) diaphanous, (b) uxorious, (c) paternal
- 7 Abusive woman:
 - (a) termagant, (b) virtuoso, (c) matriarch
8. Murder of one's wife
 - (a) genocide, (b) uxoricide, (c) sororicide
- 9 Old man in ruling position
 - (a) matriarch, (b) patricide, (c) patriarch
10. Morbid compulsion to steal.
 - (a) dipsomania, (b) nymphomania, (c) kleptomania
- 11 Delusions of grandeur
 - (a) megalomania, (b) egomania, (c) pyromania

12. Lewd, lustful
(a) prurient, (b) agnostic, (c) hypochondriac
13. Belief in many gods
(a) polytheism, (b) monotheism, (c) agnosticism
14. Setting fire for economic gain
(a) pyromania, (b) incendiarism, (c) arson
15. Morbid fear of heights.
(a) agoraphobia, (b) acrophobia, (c) claustrophobia
16. High blood pressure
(a) hypotension, (b) hypertension, (c) hypochondria
17. Abnormal need for sexual intercourse by a male.
(a) lechery (b) lubricity (c) satyriasis

KEY 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b 5-c, 6-a, 7-a, 8-b, 9-c, 10-c, 11-a,
12-a, 13-a, 14-c, 15-b 16-b, 17-c

B Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1. <i>tykon</i>	_____	sycophant
2. <i>phanein</i>	_____	diaphanous
3. <i>vir</i>	_____	virago
4. <i>pater patris</i>	_____	paternal
5. <i>onyma</i>	_____	synonym
6. <i>homos</i>	_____	homonym
7. <i>phone</i>	_____	homophone
8. <i>archein</i>	_____	matriarchy
9. <i>mater matris</i>	_____	maternity
10. <i>alma</i>	_____	alma mater
11. <i>sui</i>	_____	suicide
12. <i>caedo (-cide)</i>	_____	parricide
13. <i>frater fratris</i>	_____	fraternity
14. <i>soror</i>	_____	sorority
15. <i>homo</i>	_____	homicide
16. <i>rex regis</i>	_____	regal
17. <i>uxor</i>	_____	uxorious
18. <i>maritus</i>	_____	mariticide
19. <i>infans infantis</i>	_____	infanticide

20. <i>genos</i>	_____	genocide
21. <i>mada</i>	_____	egomania
22. <i>monos</i>	_____	monomania
23. <i>dipsa</i>	_____	dipsomania
24. <i>klepte</i>	_____	kleptomania
25. <i>pyras</i>	_____	pyromania
26. <i>incendo incensar</i>	_____	incendiarism
27. <i>ardo, arsus</i>	_____	arson
28. <i>mega</i>	_____	megalomania
29. <i>satyros</i>	_____	satyriasis
30. <i>nymphē</i>	_____	nymphomania
31. <i>claustrum</i>	_____	claustrophobia
32. <i>agora</i>	_____	agoraphobia
33. <i>akros</i>	_____	acrophobia
34. <i>phobia</i>	_____	zoophobia
35. <i>eikon</i>	_____	iconoclastic
36. <i>klain</i>	_____	iconoclasm
37. <i>theos</i>	_____	monotheism
38. <i>gnoston</i>	_____	agnostic
39. <i>gnosis</i>	_____	prognosis
40. <i>polys</i>	_____	polytheism
41. <i>pan</i>	_____	pantheism
42. <i>logos</i>	_____	theology
43. <i>prurio</i>	_____	pruritis
44. <i>hypos</i>	_____	hypotension
45. <i>hyper</i>	_____	hypertension

KEY 1-fg, 2-to show 3-man (male), 4-father 5-name 6-the same, 7-sound, 8-to rule, 9-mother 10-soul, 11-of one-self, 12-to kill, killing, 13-brother 14-sister 15-person, 16-king, 17-wife, 18-husband, 19-baby 20-race kind, 21-madness, 22-one, 23-thirst, 24-thief, 25-fire, 26-to set fire, 27-to burn, 28-great, large, 29-satyr 30-bride, 31-enclosed place, 32-market place, 33-highest, 34-more bld dread, 35-religious image, 36-to break, 37-God, 38-known, 39-knowledge, 40-many 41-all 42-science, study 43-to itch, 44-under 45-over

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1 If a *patronymic* is a name derived from the name of one's father can you figure out the word for a name derived from one's mother's name? _____

2 *Incendo incensus* to set on fire, is the origin of the adjective *incendiary* the noun *incense* and the verb to *incense*

(a) What is an *incendiary* statement or speech? _____

(b) Why do people use *incense* and why is it called *incense*? _____

(c) If someone *incenses* you, or if you feel *incensed* how does the meaning of the verb derive from the root? _____

3 *Ardo arsur* to burn, is the source of *ardent* and *ardor* Explain these two words in terms of the root.

(a) *ardent* _____

(b) *ardor* _____

4 What is used to make sound greater (use the roots for *great* and *sound*)? _____

5 A *metropolis* by etymology is the mother city (Greek *meter* mother plus *polis* city state) Construct a word for a great city (think of *megafomania*, delusions of greatness)

6 *Felix* city state, is the origin of the word for the uniformed group guarding the city or state. The English word? _____ Can you think of the word from the same root for the art of governing the city or state? _____

7 What is a *bibliokleptomania*? _____

Coin a word for one who has an irresistible compulsion to steal women. _____ To steal children (use the Greek, not the Latin, root for child): _____ To steal males (use the Greek root) _____ To steal people (use the Greek root) _____

8 What word can you coin for someone who has an obsession to reach the highest places? _____ To be in the market place, or in wide-open spaces? _____ To be in confined places? _____

9 Coin a word for one who has a morbid dread of thieves: _____, of fire _____, of women _____, of males _____, of people _____

10 Guess at the meaning, thinking of the roots you have learned, of *gnastology* _____

11 Wolfgang Amadeus Theophilus Gottlieb Mozart was a famous eighteenth-century Austrian composer. You can recognize the roots in *Theophilus*. How are his other two middle names similar to *Theophilus*? _____

12. Thinking of the root *phanein*, define *cellophane*: _____

13 Recognizing the root *hypo*, can you define *hypoglycemia*? _____
Construct a word that is the opposite of *hypoglycemia*: _____

14 *Pan* all, occurs in *Pantheon*, *pandemonium* and *panorama*. Can you figure out the meanings?

(a) *Pantheon* _____

(b) *pandemonium* _____

15 Recognizing the roots in *monarchy* define the word

(Answers in Chapter 18)

MAGAZINES THAT WILL HELP YOU

When a pregnant woman takes calcium pills, she must make sure also that her diet is rich in vitamin D since this vitamin makes the absorption of the calcium possible. In building your vocabulary by learning great quantities of new words, you too must take a certain vitamin metaphorically speaking, to help you absorb understand and remember these words. This vitamin is reading—for it is in books and magazines that you will find the words that we have been discussing in these pages. To learn new words without seeing them applied in the context of your reading is to do only half the job and to run the risk of gradually forgetting the additions to your vocabulary. To combine your vocabulary-building with increased reading is to make assurance doubly sure.

You are now so alert to the words and roots we have discussed that you will find that most of your reading will be full of the new words you have learned—and every time you do see one of the words used in context in a book or magazine you will understand it more fully and will be taking long steps toward using it yourself.

Among magazines I would like particularly to recommend the following, which will act both to keep you mentally alert and to set the new words you are learning.

- 1 *Harper's Magazine*
- 2 *Atlantic Monthly*
- 3 *The New Yorker*
- 4 *Time*
- 5 *Newsweek*
- 6 *Esquire*

Silhouette

Finance Minister of France just before the Revolution, *Etienn*
de Silhouette advocated the *simple* life, so that excess money
could go into the treasury instead of into luxurious living. And the
profile is the *simplest* form of portraiture, if you get the concep-
tion.

Derrick

A seventeenth-century English hangman, *Derrick* by name,
holated to their death some of the most notorious criminals of the
day

Sadist

Because *Count de Sade* an eighteenth-century Frenchman,
found his greatest delight in torturing friends and mistresses, the
term *sadist* was derived from his name. His works shocked his na-
tion and the world by the alarming frankness with which he de-
scribed his morbid and bloodthirsty cruelty

Galvanism

Luigi Galvani the Italian physiologist, found by accident that a
electrically charged scalpel could send a frog's corpse into mus-
lar convulsions. Experimenting further he eventually discover-
the principles of chemically produced electricity. His name is re-
sponsible not only for the technical expressions *galvanism*, *galva-*
nized iron, and *galvanometer* but also for that highly graph-
phrase, "*galvanized into action*."

Guppies

In 1868, *R. J. Lechmere Guppy* president of the Scientific As-
sociation of Trinidad, sent some specimens of a tiny tropical fish
to the British Museum. Ever since, fish of this species have been
called *guppies*

Four hundred years ago, *Jean Nicot*, a French ambassador, bought some tobacco seeds from a Flemish trader. Nicot's successful efforts to popularize the plant in Europe brought him linguistic immortality.

PLACES THAT MADE OUR LANGUAGE

Bayonne, France

Where first was manufactured the daggerlike weapon that fits over the muzzle end of a rifle—the *bayonet*.

Cantalupo, Italy

The first place in Europe to grow those luscious melons we now call *cantaloupes*.

Calicut, India

The city from which we first imported a kind of cotton cloth now known as *calico*.

Tuxedo Park, New York

In the country club of this exclusive and wealthy community the short (no tails) dinner coat for men, or *tuxedo*, was popularized.

Egypt

It was once supposed that the colorful fortunetelling wanderers, or *Gypsies*, hailed from this ancient land.

Damascus, Syria

Where an elaborately patterned silk, *damask*, was first made.

Tzu-t'ing China

Once a great seaport in Fukien Province. Marco Polo called *Zaitun* and in time a silk fabric made there was called *soie*.

Frankfurt, Germany

Where the burghers once greatly enjoyed their smoked beef or pork sausages, which we now ask for in delicatessen stores and supermarkets by the name of *frankfurters* *franks*, or *hot dogs*.

/

HOW TO FLATTER YOUR FRIENDS

(Sessions 32-37)

TEASER PREVIEW

What adjective aptly describes people who are:

- *friendly and easy to get along with?*
 - *tireless?*
 - *simple frank, aboveboard?*
 - *keen-minded?*
 - *generous noble and forgiving?*
 - *able to do many things skillfully?*
 - *unflinching in the face of pain or disaster?*
brave fearless?
 - *charming and witty?*
 - *smooth, polished, cultured?*
-

SESSION 32

Words are the symbols of emotions, as well as ideas. You show your feeling by the tone you use ("You're silly" can be insult, an accusation, or an endearment, depending on how you say it) or by the words you choose (you can label a quality of "childish" or "childlike," depending on whether you admire or condemn it—it's the same quality no matter what you call it).

In Chapter 11 we discussed ten basic words that you might use to show your disapproval. In this chapter we discuss ten adjectives that indicate wholehearted approval.

Consider the interesting types of people described in the following paragraphs, then note how accurately the adjective applies to each type.

IDEAS

1. put the kettle on Polly

They are friendly, happy, extroverted, and gregarious—the sort of people who will invite you out for a drink, who like to transact business around the lunch table, who put the coffee to perking as soon as company drops in. They're sociable, genial, cordial, affable—and they like parties and all the eating and drinking that goes with them.

The adjective is *convivial*.

2. you can't fire them

Arnold Bennett once pointed out that we all have the same amount of time—twenty-four hours a day. Strictly speaking, that is inconclusive an observation as Bennett ever made. It's not too

SESSION 32

Words are the symbols of emotions, as well as show your feeling by the tone you use ("You're insult, an accusation or an endearment, depend say it) or by the words you choose (you can label "childish" or "childlike," depending on whether condemn it—it's the same quality no matter what

In Chapter 11 we discussed ten basic words to show your disapproval. In this chapter we discuss that indicate wholehearted approval.

Consider the interesting types of people describing paragraphs, then note how accurately the adjectives describe each type.

IDEAS

1. put the kettle on, Polly

They are friendly happy extroverted and good of people who will invite you out for a drink, who do business around the lunch table, who put the kettle on as company drops in. They're sociable, affable—and they like parties and all the eating goes with them.

The adjectives

2. you can't tire them

Arnold Bennett once pointed out that we all have the same amount of time—twenty-four hours a day. Strictly speaking, as inconclusive an observation as Bennett ever made.

10. city slickers

They are cultivated, poised, tactful, socially so experienced, sophisticated, and courteous that they're at home in any group, at ease under all circumstances of social intercourse. You cannot help admiring (perhaps envying) their smoothness and self-assurance, their ~~tact~~ and congeniality

The adjective is. *urbane*

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. convivial	kon-VIV'-ee-al
2. indefatigable	in'-de-FAT' a-ga-bol
3. ingenuous	in-JEN' yoo-as
4. perspicacious	pur'-spo-KAY'-shas
5. magnanimous	mag-NAN' a-mas
6. versatile	VUR'-sa-tal
7. stoical	STO' a-kal
8. intrepid	in-TREP'-id
9. scintillating	SIN'-ta-layt-ing
10. urbane	ur BAYN

Can you work with the words?

1. convivial	a. frank
2. indefatigable	b. unflinching
3. ingenuous	c. noble
4. perspicacious	d. capable in many directions
5. magnanimous	e. tireless
6. versatile	f. fearless
7. stoical	g. keen-minded

6 one-person orchestras

The range of their aptitudes is truly formidable. If they are writers, they have professional facility in poetry fiction, biography criticism essays—you just mention it and they've done it, and very competently. If they are musicians, they can play the oboe, the bassoon, the French horn, the bass viol, the piano, the celesta, the xylophone, even the clavichord if you can dig one up. If they are artists, they use oils, water colors, gouache, charcoal, pen and ink—they can do anything! Or maybe the range of their abilities cuts across all fields, as in the case of Michelangelo, who was an expert sculptor painter poet architect, and inventor in case you're thinking "Jack of all trades . . ." you're wrong—they're *masters* of all trades.

The adjective is *versatile*

7 no grumbling

They bear their troubles bravely never ask for sympathy never yield to sorrow never wince at pain. It sounds almost superhuman but it's true.

The adjective is *stoical*

8 no fear

There is not, as the hackneyed phrase has it, a cowardly bone in their bodies. They are strangers to fear they are audacious, dauntless, contemptuous of danger and hardship.

The adjective is *intrepid*

9 no dullness

They are witty clever delightful and naturally also, they are brilliant and entertaining conversationalists.

The adjective is *scintillating*

10. city slickers

They are cultivated, poised, tactful, socially so experienced, sophisticated, and courteous that they're at home in any group, at ease under all circumstances of social intercourse. You cannot help admiring (perhaps envying) their smoothness and self-assurance, their tact and congeniality

The adjective is *urbane*

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. convivial | kon-VIV'-ee-əl |
| 2. indefatigable | in -də-FAT'-ə-gə-bal |
| 3. ingenuous | in-JEN' yoo-əs |
| 4. perspicacious | pur'-spe-kAY'-shəs |
| 5. magnanimous | mag-NAN'-ə-məs |
| 6. versatile | VUR -tə-təl |
| 7. stoical | STO'-ə-kəl |
| 8. intrepid | in-TREP'-əd |
| 9. scintillating | SIN'-tə-layt-ing |
| 10. urbane | ur-BAYN' |

Can you work with the words?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. convivial | a. frank |
| 2. indefatigable | b. unflinching |
| 3. ingenuous | c. noble |
| 4. perspicacious | d. capable in many directions |
| 5. magnanimous | e. tireless |
| 6. versatile | f. fearless |
| 7. stoical | g. keen-minded |

2. *Revitalize* (ree-VI-ta-liz') is constructed from the prefix *re-*, again, back the root *vita* and the verb suffix. Meaning _____ Can you write the noun formed from this verb? _____

3 The prefix *de-* has a number of meanings one of which is essentially negative, as in *defrost decompose declassify* etc. Using this prefix can you write a verb meaning *to rob of life to take life from*? _____ Now write the noun form of this verb _____

4 *Vitamin*—one of the many nutritional elements on which life is dependent Good eyesight requires vitamin A (found, for example, in carrots) strong bones need vitamin D (found in sunlight and cod-liver oil) etc.

Vitalize revitalize and *devitalize* are used figuratively—for example, a program or plan is *vitalized revitalized*, or *devitalized*, according to how it's handled.

4 French life

Sometimes, instead of getting our English words directly from Latin, we work through one of the Latin-derived or Romance languages. (As you will recall, the Romance languages—French, Spanish Italian, Portuguese, and Romanian—are so called because they were originally dialects of the old Roman tongue. English, by the way is not a Romance language, but a Teutonic one. Our tongue is a development of a German dialect imposed on the natives of Britain by the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes of early English history Though we have taken over into English more than 50 per cent of the Latin vocabulary and almost 30 per cent of the classical Greek vocabulary as roots and prefixes our basic language is nevertheless German)

The French, using the same Latin root *vivo* to live formed two expressive phrases much used in English. French pronunciation is, of course, tricky and if you are not at least superficially acquainted with that language, your pronunciation may sound a bit awkward to the sophisticated ear—but try it anyway These phrases are

1. *joie de vivre*—pronounced something like zhwahd' VEEV' (*zh* is identical in sound to the *s* of *pleasure*)

Literally *joy of living*, this phrase describes an immense delight in being alive, an effervescent keenness for all the daily activities that human beings indulge in. People who possess *joie de vivre* are never moody depressed, bored, or apathetic—on the contrary they are full of sparkle, eager to engage in all group activities, and, most important, always seem to be having a good time, no matter what they are doing. *Joie de vivre* is precisely the opposite of *ennui* (this is also a word of French origin, but is easy to pronounce AHN' wee) which is a feeling of boredom, discontent, or weariness resulting sometimes from having a jaded, oversophisticated appetite, sometimes from just finding all of life tedious and unappetizing, and sometimes implying in addition physical lassitude and general inactivity. Young children and simple people rarely experience *ennui*—to them life is always exciting, always new.

2. *bon vivant* pronounced something like BONG' vee-VAHNG'—the NG a muted nasal sound similar to the -ng in *sing*

A *bon vivant* is a person who lives luxuriously especially in respect to rich food, good liquor expensive theater parties, operas, and other accoutrements of upper-class life. *Bon vivant* means literally a good liver actually a *high liver* one who lives a luxurious life. When you think of a *bon vivant* (usually language being sexist, a male) you get the picture of someone attired in top hat, "soup and fish" or tuxedo, raising his cane to call a taxi while a beautiful, evening-gowned and sophisticated-looking woman, sparkling in diamonds and furs, waits at his side. They're going to a champagne and partridge supper at an outrageously expensive restaurant, etc.—fill in your own details of the high life.

The *bon vivant* is of course a *convivial* person—and also likely to be a *gourmet* (gyōr MAY') another word from French.

5. food and how to enjoy it

The *gourmet* (GUDR man) enjoys food with a sensual pleasure. In *urbanity* the high spots of the day are the times for breakfast, lunch, dinner and midnight supper in their they like

to eat, but the eating must be good. The verb form, *gormandize* (GAWR' man-diz') however has suffered a degeneration in meaning—it signifies *to stuff oneself like a pig*.

A *gourmand* is significantly different from a *gourmet*, who has also a keen interest in food and liquor but is much more fastidious, is more of a connoisseur has a most discerning palate for delicate tastes, flavors, and differences goes in for rare delicacies (like hummingbirds tongues and other such absurdities) and approaches the whole business from a scientific, as well as a sensual, viewpoint. *Gourmet* is always a complimentary term, *gourmand* somewhat less so.

The person who eats voraciously with no discernment whatever but merely for the purpose of stuffing himself (I know I haven't had enough to eat till I feel sick") is called a *glutton* (GLUT'-on)—obviously a highly derogatory term. The verb *gluttonize* is stronger than *gormandize* the adjective *gluttonous* (GLUT'-ə-nəs) is about the strongest epithet you can apply to someone whose voracious eating habits you find repulsive. Someone who has a voracious, insatiable appetite for money sex, punishment, etc. is also called a *glutton*.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

	PREFIX, ROOT SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORDS
1	vivo	to live	_____
2	-ous	adjective suffix	_____
3	re-	again, back	_____
4	secus	cut	_____
5	anti-	against	_____
6	parco	egg	_____
7	ovum	to give birth, produce	_____
8	vita	life	_____
9	-ize	verb suffix	_____
10	-ition	noun suffix	_____
		added to verbs	_____
		ending in -ize	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1	conviviality	kan-viv'-ee AL, 3-tee
2	voracious	vi-VAY'-sha
3	voracity	vi VAS'-a (ee)
4	avid	VIV'-id
5	avidness	VIV' id-nas
6	revive	ri-VIV'
7	revival	ri-VIV' al
8	vivisection	viv'-o-SEK' shan
9	antivivisectionist	an'-tee (or ti) viv'-o-SEK shan-tst
10	viviparous	vi-VIP'-ar-us
11	oviparous	o-VIP' or-us
12	oval	O' val
13	ovoid	O' voyd'
14	ovary	O' va-ree
15	ovarian	o-VAIR -ee-an
16	ovulate	O-vya-layt'
17	ovulation	o-vya-LAY'-shan

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1	vital	VI -tal
2	vitality	vi-TAL' 3-tee
3	vitalize	VI -ta-liz'
4	vitalization	vi'-ta-l3-ZAY'-shan
5	revitalize	ree-VI -ta-liz'
6	revitalization	ree-vi'-ta-l3-ZAY'-shan
7	devitalize	dee-VI'-ta-liz'
8	devitalization	dee vi' ta-l3-ZAY'-shan

12. gourmand
13. gourmet
14. gormandize
15. glutton
16. gluttonous
17. gluttonous
18. vitamin

GOOD -mood
 gôbr-MAY'
 GAWR -man-diz'
 'GLUT'-on
 GLUT a-nas
 GLUT a-niz'
 VI -ta-min

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 oval ovoid | a. peppy |
| 2 revitalize | b. bearing live young |
| 3 gluttonous | c. strong, sharp |
| 4 vivacious | d. piggish; greedy |
| 5 vivid | e. egg-shaped |
| 6 viviparous | f. bearing young in eggs |
| 7 oviparous | g. give new life to |

KEY 1-a, 2-g, 3-d, 4-a, 5-c, 6-b 7-f

Can you work with the words? (III)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 conviviality | a. release of the egg |
| 2 vivisection | b. a "high liver" |
| 3 antivivisectionist | c. experimentation on live animals |
| 4 ovulation | d. one who is a connoisseur of good food |
| 5 vitality | e. effervescence; joy of living |
| 6 joie de vivre | f. one who enjoys food |
| 7 canni | g. one who eats greedily; one who is greedy (as for punishment, etc.) |

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 8. <i>bon vivant</i> | h. boredom |
| 9. gourmand | i. congeniality |
| 10. gourmet | j. strength, vigor |
| 11. glutton | k. one who is against experimentation on live animals |

KEY 1-i, 2-c, 3-k, 4-a, 5-j, 6-e, 7-h, 8-b, 9-f, 10-d, 11-g

Can you work with the words? (III)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. revive | a. rob of life or strength |
| 2. vital | b. nutritional element necessary for life |
| 3. vitalize | c. important, crucial |
| 4. devitalize | d. stuff oneself like a pig |
| 5. gluttonize | e. breathe life into |
| 6. vitamin | f. bring back to life |

KEY 1-f 2-c, 3-e, 4-a, 5-d, 6-b

Do you understand the words? (II)

- | | | |
|--|------|----------|
| 1. conviviality—asceticism | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 2. vivacious—apathetic | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 3. vivid—dull | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 4. revive—kill | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 5. revitalize—rejuvenate | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 6. ennui—boredom | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 7. <i>bon vivant</i> —"man about town" | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 8. gormandize—starve | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 9. glutton—ascetic | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 10. <i>jole de vivre</i> —boredom | SAME | OPPOSITE |

KEY 1-O, 2-O, 3-O, 4-O, 5-S, 6-S, 7-S, 8-O 9-O, 10-O

Do you understand the words? (II)

1 vivacity—liveliness	SAME	OPPOSITE
2 revival—renewal	SAME	OPPOSITE
3 vivisection—experimentation on corpses	SAME	OPPOSITE
4 ovulation—egg-releasing	SAME	OPPOSITE
5 devitalize—reinvigorate	SAME	OPPOSITE
6 vitality—fatigue	SAME	OPPOSITE
7 gluttonous—greedy	SAME	OPPOSITE
8 gourmand—ascetic	SAME	OPPOSITE
9 ovoid—egg-shaped	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY 1-S, 2-S, 3-O, 4-S, 5-O 6-O 7-S, 8-O 9-S

Do you understand the words? (III)

1 Humans are viviparous.	TRUE	FALSE
2 Cows are oviparous.	TRUE	FALSE
3. Ovulation takes place in females only when they are married.	TRUE	FALSE
4 An antivivisectionist believes in experimenting on live animals.	TRUE	FALSE
5 Vitamins are essential to good health.	TRUE	FALSE
6 A bon vivant lives like a hermit.	TRUE	FALSE
7 A gourmet stuffs himself with food.	TRUE	FALSE
8. It is normal for young children to be overwhelmed with ennui.	TRUE	FALSE
9 People who are keenly alive possess joie de vivre.	TRUE	FALSE

KEY 1-T 2-F 3-F 4-F 5-T 6-F 7-F 8-F 9-T

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. bearing young by eggs (adj.) | 1 O _____ |
| 2. bearing live young (adj.) | 2 V _____ |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3 good-fellowship | 3. C _____ |
| 4 operating on live animals | 4 V _____ |
| 5 one who is opposed to such an activity | 5 A _____ |
| 6. the process of releasing an egg from the ovary | 6. O _____ |
| 7 to remove life or vigor from | 7 D _____ |
| 8. joy of living | 8. I _____ |
| 9 one who eats like a pig | 9 G _____ |
| 10. a "high liver" | 10 B _____ |
| 11 one who is a connoisseur of good food | 11 G _____ |
| 12. one who gets a sensual enjoyment from good food | 12. G _____ |
| 13 to stuff oneself like a pig; to eat greedily | 13 G _____
or G _____ |
| 14. boredom, discontent, tedium | 14 B _____ |
| 15 liveliness, pep | 15 V _____
or V _____
or V _____ |
| 16. egg-shaped | 16. O _____
or R _____ |
| 17 to bring renewed life or vigor to | 17 R _____
or O _____ |
| 18. referring to the ovary (adj) | 18. O _____ |
| 19 essential in life; crucial, of utmost importance | 19 V _____ |

KEY 1-oviparous, 2-viviparous, 3-conviviality 4-vivisection, 5-antivivisectionist, 6-ovulation, 7-devitalize, 8-~~foie~~ *de* *vivre* 9-glutton, 10-bon vivant 11-gourmet, 12-gourmand, 13-gluttonize or gormandize, 14-ennui, 15-vivacity vivaciousness, or vitality 16-oval or ovoid, 17-revitalize or revive, 18-ovarian, 19-vital

SESSION 34

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. no fatigue

Indefatigable is a derived form of *fatigue*—*in-* is a negative prefix, the suffix *-able* means *able to be*, hence, literally *Indefatigable* means *unable to be fatigued*. The noun is *Indefatigability* (in'-dā-fat' ə-gā-BIL -ə-tee)

2. how simple can one be?

Ingenuous is a complimentary term, though its synonyms *naïve*, *gullible*, and *credulous* are faintly derogatory

To call people *ingenuous* implies that they are frank, open, artless—in other words, not likely to try to put anything over on you, nor apt to hide feelings or thoughts that more sophisticated persons would consider it wise, tactful, or expedient to conceal.

Ingenuous should not be confused with *ingenious* (in-JEEN' yəs)—note the slight difference in spelling—which on the contrary means *shrewd clever inventive*.

The noun form of *ingenious* is *ingeniousness*, or *ingenious ingenuity* (in' jə-NOO'-ə-tee) or *ingeniousness*.

To call people *naïve* (nah-EEV') is to imply that they have not learned the ways of the world, and are therefore idealistic and trusting beyond the point of safety—such idealism and trust have probably come from ignorance or inexperience. The noun is *naïveté* (nah-eev-TAY')

Credulous (KREJ ə-ləs) implies a willingness to believe almost anything, no matter how fantastic. *Credulity* (krə-JOO'-lə-tee) like *naïveté*, usually results, again, from ignorance or inexperience, or perhaps from an inability to believe that human beings are capable of lying.

Gullible (GUL ə-bəl) means *easily tricked easily fooled, eas-*

ity imposed on. It is a stronger word than *credulous* and is more derogatory. *Gullibility* (guh'-o-BIL -o-tee) results more from stupidity than from ignorance or inexperience.

These four synonyms, *ingenuous naïve*, *credulous* and *gullible* are fairly close, but they contain areas of distinction worth remembering. Let's review them.

- 1 *ingenuous*—frank, not given to concealment
- 2 *naïve*—inexperienced unsophisticated, trusting
- 3 *credulous*—willing to believe not suspicious or skeptical
- 4 *gullible*—easily tricked

3. belief and disbelief

Credulous comes from Latin *credo* to believe, the same root found in *credit* (if people believe in your honesty they will extend credit to you, they will credit what you say) -ous is an adjective suffix that usually signifies full of. So, strictly *credulous* means full of believingness.

Do not confuse *credulous* with *credible*. (KRED'-o-bal) In the latter word we see combined the root *credo* believe, with -ible a suffix meaning can be. Something *credible* can be believed.

Let's chart some differences.

Credulous listeners—those who fully believe what they hear

A *credible* story—one that can be believed

An *incredulous* (in-KRED' o-las) attitude—an attitude of skepticism, of non-belief

An *incredible* (in-KRED' o-bal) story—one that cannot be believed

Incredible characters—persons who are so unique that you can scarcely believe they exist.

Nouns are formed as follows

credulous—*credulity* (kro-JOO'-la-tee)

incredulous—*incredulity* (in-kro-JOO'-la-tee)

credible—*credibility* (kred' o-BIL o-tee)

incredible—*incredibility* (in-kred' o-BIL o-tee)

To check your understanding of these distinctions, try the next test.

Can you use these words correctly?

Use *credulous* *credible* or corresponding negative or noun forms in the following sentences.

- 1 She listened _____ly to her husband's confession of his frequent infidelity, for she had always considered him a paragon of moral uprightness.
- 2 He told his audience an _____ and fantastic story of his narrow escapes.
- 3 He'll believe you—he's very _____.
- 4 Make your characters more _____ if you want your readers to believe in them.
- 5 We listened dumb-struck, full of _____, to the shocking details of corruption and vice.
- 6 He has the most _____ good luck.
- 7 The _____ of it! How can such things happen?
- 8 Naïve people accept with complete _____ whatever anyone tells them.
- 9 "Do you believe me?" "Sure—your story is _____ enough."
- 10 I'm not objecting to the total _____ of your story but only to your thinking that I'm _____ enough to believe it!

KEY: 1-incredulously 2-incredible, 3-credulous, 4-credible,
5-incredulity 6-incredible, 7-incredibility 8-credulity
9-credible, 10-incredibility credulous

4. what people believe in

Credo to believe, is the origin of four other useful English words.

- 1 *Credo* (KREE'-do)—personal belief, code of ethics; the principles by which people guide their actions.
- 2 *Creed*—a close synonym of *credo*, in addition, a religious belief, such as Catholicism, Judaism, Protestantism, Hinduism, etc.
- 3 *Credence* (KREE'-dents)—belief, as in, "I place no *credence* in his stories," or "Why should I give any *credence* to what you say?"
- 4 *Credentials* (kro-DEN'-shals)—a document or documents proving a person's right to a title or privilege (i.e., a right to be believed) as in, "The new ambassador presented his *credentials* to the State Department."
5. heads and tails

We can hardly close our book on the words suggested by *ingenious* without looking at the other side of the coin. If *ingenious* means *frank*, *open*, then *disingenuous* (dis-in-JEN'-yoo-ess) should mean *not frank* or *open*. But *disingenuous* people are far more than simply *not ingenious*. They are crafty, cunning, dishonest, artful, insincere, untrustworthy—and they are all of these while making a pretense of being simple, frank, and aboveboard. You are thinking of a wolf in sheep's clothing? It's a good analogy. Similarly a remark may be *disingenuous* as may also a statement, an attitude, a confession, etc.

Add -ness to form the noun derived from *disingenuous*:

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX ROOT
SUFFIX

MEANING

ENGLISH WORD

1. in-
2. -ness
3. credo
4. -ous

negative prefix
noun suffix
to believe
adjective suffix

5 -ible	can be; able to be	_____
6 -ity	noun suffix	_____
7 -ence	noun suffix	_____
8 dis-	negative prefix	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1 indefatigability	in'-da-fat'-ə-gə-BIL ə-lee
2 ingenuousness	in-JEN' yoo-əs-nəs
3 ingenious	in-JEEN'-yas
4 ingenuity	in'-jə-NOO'-ə-lee
5 naïve	nah-EEV'
6 naïveté	nah-eev-TAY'
7 credulous	KREP'-ə-ləs
8 incredulous	in-KREJ'-ə-ləs
9 gullible	GUL ə-bal
10 gullibility	gul'-ə-BIL ə-lee
11 credible	KRED'-ə-bal
12 incredible	in-KRED'-ə-bal
13 credulity	kra-JOO'-lə-lee
14 incredulity	in-kra-JOO'-lə-lee
15 credibility	kred'-ə-BIL ə-lee
16 incredibility	in-kred'-ə-BIL ə-lee
17 credo	KREE'-də
18 creed	KREED
19 credence	KREE'-dəns
20 credentials	kra-DEN'-shəlz
21 disingenuous	dis'-in-JEN' yoo-əs
22 disingenuousness	dis'-in-JEN' yoo-əs-nəs

Can you work with the words? III

WORDS	DEFINITIONS
1 indefatigability	a. cunning
2 ingenuousness	b. skepticism

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| 3 | disingenuousness | c. | personal code of ethics |
| 4 | naïveté | d. | frankness |
| 5 | credibility | e. | belief, trust |
| 6 | incredulity | f. | tirelessness |
| 7 | credence | g. | believability |
| 8. | credo | h. | inexperience; unworldliness |
-

KEY 1-f, 2-d, 3-a, 4-h, 5-g, 6-b 7-e, 8-c

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|----|--|
| 1 | ingenious | a. | easily tricked |
| 2. | credulous | b. | religious belief |
| 3 | gullible | c. | inexperienced unworldly |
| 4. | incredible | d. | document proving privileges, identity etc. |
| 5 | creed | e. | unbelievable |
| 6 | credentials | f. | shrewdness cleverness |
| 7 | ingenuity | g. | clever inventive shrewd |
| 8. | naïve | h. | willing to believe |
-

KEY 1-g, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b, 6-d, 7-f, 8-c

Do you understand the words?

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|----|
| 1 | Is <i>indefatigability</i> a sign of physical and emotional health? | YES | NO |
| 2. | Is <i>ingenuousness</i> a normal quality of young childhood? | YES | NO |
| 3 | Is <i>ingenuity</i> a characteristic of inventors? | YES | NO |
| 4 | Are some adolescents <i>naïve</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 5 | Are unintelligent people often <i>gullible</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 6. | Is <i>incredulity</i> the mark of the agnostic? | YES | NO |
| 7 | Does an <i>incredible</i> story invite belief? | YES | NO |

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 8. Do people generally live by a <i>credo</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 9 Does our Constitution guarantee certain rights to Americans irrespective of their <i>creed</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 10. Are <i>ingenious</i> people sometimes <i>disingenuous</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 11 Do we generally give <i>credence</i> to <i>incredible</i> statements? | YES | NO |

KEY 1-yes, 2-yes, 3-yes, 4-yes, 5-yes, 6-yes, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-yes, 10-yes, 11-no

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1 inexperience unsophistication | 1 N_____ |
| 2. believing (<i>adj.</i>) | 2. C_____ |
| 3 religious belief | 3. C_____ |
| 4 believable | 4 C_____ |
| 5 great reservoir of energy | 5 I_____ |
| 6. frankness | 6. I_____ |
| 7 crafty dishonest | 7 D_____ |
| 8. inventive, clever | 8. I_____ |
| 9 easily tricked | 9 G_____ |
| 10. skeptical | 10. I_____ |
| 11 unbelievable | 11 I_____ |
| 12. personal code | 12. C_____ |

KEY 1-naïve, 2-credulous, 3-creed, 4-credible, 5-indefatigability, 6-ingenuoussness, 7-disingenuous, 8-ingenious, 9-gullible, 10-incredulous, 11-incredible, 12-credo

(End of Session 34)

SESSION 35

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. how to look

The Latin root *specto* to look, is the source of a host of common English words *spectacle spectator inspect retrospect* (a looking back) *prospect* (a looking ahead) etc. In a variant spelling, *spic-* the root is found in *conspicuous* (easily seen or looked at) *perspicacious*, and *perspicuous*.

A *perspicacious* (pur'-spo-KAY'-shas) person is keen-minded, mentally sharp, astute. *Per* is a prefix meaning *through*, so the word etymologically means *looking through* (matters, etc.) keenly intelligently. The noun *perspicacity* (pur'-spo-KAS'-o-tee) Write an alternate noun ending in -ness:

Perspicacity is a synonym of *acumen* (o-KYOO'-men) mental keenness, sharpness, quickness, keen insight. The root is Latin *acuo* to sharpen.

2. sharpness

From *acuo* to sharpen, come such words as *acute* sharp, sudden, as *acute pain* an *acute* attack of appendicitis, *acute* reasoning, etc; and *acupuncture* (AK-yoo-punk'-char) the insertion of a (sharp) needle into the body for medical purposes. The noun form of *acute* referring to the mind or thinking, is *acuteness* or *acidity* (o-KYOO-o-tee) In other contexts, *acuteness* only.

Acupuncture combines *acuo* to sharpen, with *punctus*, point. When you *punctuate* a sentence, you put various *points* (periods, commas, etc.) where needed, when lightning *punctuates* the storm, or when the silence is *punctuated* by the wailing of police.

sirens, again *points*, etymologically speaking, interrupt the atmosphere, the quiet, etc.

If you are *punctual*, you're right on the point of time (noun, *punctuality*). If you're *punctilious* (punk TIL-ee-ee) you are exact, scrupulous, very careful to observe the proper *points* of behavior procedure, etc. (noun, *punctiliousness*). And to *puncture* something, of course, is to make a hole in it with a sharp *point*—as to *puncture* someone's tire, or figuratively illusions, fantasies, or ego. *Pungent* (PUN-jent) comes from another form of the root *punctus* (*pungo* is pierce sharply) so a *pungent* smell or taste is sharp, spicy pricking the nose or taste buds, so to speak; and a *pungent* wit sharply pierces one's sense of humor. Can you write the noun forms of this adjective? _____ or _____

3. some more looking

Perspicacious should not be confused with *perspicuous* (per SPIK' yoo-ee). Here is the important distinction.

Perspicacious means *smart, sharp, able to look through and understand quickly*. This adjective applies to persons, their reasoning, minds, etc.

Perspicuous is the obverse side of the coin—it means *easy understood from one look*, and applies to writing, style, books, and like things that have to be understood. Hence it is a synonym of *clear, simple, lucid*. If you write with *perspicuous* style, your language is clear, easy to understand. If you are *perspicacious* you understand quickly, easily.

The noun form of *perspicuous* is *perspicuity* (per'-spə-KYOO'-ee) or, of course, *perspicuousness*.

A *spectacle* is something to look at, *spectacles* (eyeglasses) are the means by which you get a comfortable and accurate look at the world. Anything *spectacular* is, etymologically, worth looking at.

A *spectator* is one who looks at what's happening.

To *inspect* is to look into something.

Retrospect (RET' rə-spekt') is a backward look—generally the word is preceded by the preposition *in*, for instance, "His life in retrospect seemed dreary and dull," or "Most experiences seem

more enjoyable in retrospect than in actuality" (retro- back ward)

Prospect (PROS'-pekt') is a forward look, prospective (prō-SPEK-tiv) is the adjective. What's the prospect for inflation, for world peace, for the domestic energy supply? Your prospective mother-in-law is the one you can look forward to if you marry a certain person similarly your prospective bride, groom, child, job, vacation, etc. is the person, thing, or activity in the future that you look forward to. (The prefix is *pro-* forward, ahead, before.)

If you enjoy looking at yourself figuratively speaking, then you like to examine your mental processes and emotional reactions, in the intense way characteristic of the *introvert* (see Chapter 3). Your mind's eye turns inward, and you spend a good deal of time analyzing yourself, your character your personality your actions. Hence, since you look *inward* you are *introspective* (in'-trā-SPEK-tiv)—the prefix is *intro-* inside, within. If you *introspect* (in'-trā-SPEKT') you look inward and examine your inner reactions. Too much *introspection* (in'-trā-SPEK-shən) or *introspectiveness* may lead to unhappiness or to depressing thoughts or feelings of anxiety—few people have the courage to see themselves as they really are.

There are times when you have to look around most carefully—you must then be *circumspect* (SUR'-kəm-spekt')—watchful, cautious, alert (*circum-* around). The noun is *circumspection* (sur'-kəm-SPEK-shən) or *circumspectness*.

If something looks good or sensible, but actually is not, we call it *specious* (SPEE'-shəs). A *specious* argument sounds plausible, but in reality is based on an error a fallacy or an untruth. The noun is *speciousness*.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT	SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. <i>specio</i>		to look	
2. <i>per-</i>		through	

6. keen-minded perceptive
 7. a look forward
 8. act or process of looking inward
 9. carefully looking around, cautious wary
 10. anticipated, "to be", looked forward to (*adj.*)

6. P _____
 7. P _____
 8. I _____
 9. C _____
 10. P _____

KEY 1—perspicacity or perspicaciousness, 2—acute, 3—punctate, 4—pungent, 5—perspicuity or perspicuousness, 6—perspicacious, 7—prospect, 8—introspection, 9—circumspect, 10—prospective

(End of Session 35)

SESSION 36

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 the great and the small

You are familiar with Latin *animus* mind. *Animus* and a related root, *anima*, life principle, soul, spirit (in a sense, these meanings are all very similar) are the source of such words as *animal*, *animate* and *inanimate*, *animated*, and *animation*, knowing the meaning of the roots, you have a better understanding of any word built on them.

Magnanimous contains, in addition to *animus* mind, the root *magnus*, large, great, which you recall from *magniloquent*. *Magnanimous* people have such great, noble minds or souls that they are beyond seeking petty revenge.

The noun is *magnanimity* (mag'-nə-NIM'-ə-ties)

On the other hand, people who have tiny tiny minds or souls are *pusillanimous* (pyoo'-sə-LAN'-ə-məs)—Latin *pusillus*, tiny. Hence, they are contemptibly petty and mean. The noun is *pusillanimity* (pyoo'-sə-lə-NIM'-ə-tee)

Other words built on *animus* mind

1 *unanimous* (yoo-NAN'-ə-məs)—of one mind. If the Supreme Court hands down a *unanimous* opinion, all the judges are of one mind (Latin *unus*, one). The noun is *unanimity* (yoo'-nə-NIM'-ə-tee)

2 *equanimity* (ee'-kwə-NIM'-ə-tee or ek' wə-NIM'-ə-tee)—etymologically "equal (or balanced) mind." Hence, evenness or calmness of mind, composure. If you preserve your *equanimity* under trying circumstances, you keep your temper you do not get confused, you remain calm (Latin *aequus* equal)

3 *animus* (AN'-ə-məs)—hostility, ill will, malevolence. Etymologically *animus* is simply mind, but has degenerated, as words often do, to mean *unfriendly mind*. The word is most often used in a pattern like, "I bear you no *animus* even though you have tried to destroy me." (Such a statement shows real *magnanimity*!)

4 *animosity* (an'-ə-MOS'-ə-tee)—ill will, hostility. An exact synonym of *animus* and a more common word. It is used in patterns like, "You feel a good deal of *animosity* don't you?" "There is real *animosity* between Bill and Ernie," "If you bear me no *animosity* why do you treat me so badly?"

2. turning

Versatile comes from *verto* *versus* to turn—*versatile* people can turn their hand to many things successfully. The noun is *versatility* (vur' sə-TIL'-ə-tee)

3. Zeno and the front porch

Centuries ago, in ancient Greece, the philosopher Zeno lectured on a topic that still piques the human mind, to wit, "How to Live a Happy Life." Zeno would stand on a porch (the Greek word for which is *stoa*) and hold forth somewhat as follows. people should free themselves from intense emotion, be unmoved by both joy

and sorrow, and submit without complaint to unavoidable necessity

Today psychologists suggest pretty much the exact opposite—let your emotions flow freely, express your love or animosity, don't bottle up your feelings. But in the fourth century B.C., when Zeno was expounding his credo, his philosophy of control of the passions fell on receptive ears. His followers were called *Stoics*, after the *stoa* or porch, from which the master lectured.

If we call people *stoical*, we mean that they bear their pain or sorrow without complaint, they meet adversity with unflinching fortitude. This sounds very noble, you will admit—actually according to modern psychological belief, it is healthier not to be so *stoical*. *Stoicism* (STŌ'-o-siz-om) may be an admirable virtue (mainly because we do not then have to listen to the *stoke's* troubles) but it can be overdone.

4. fear and trembling

Intrepid is from Latin *trepidus* to tremble. *Intrepid* people exhibit courage and fearlessness (and not a single tremble!) when confronted by dangers from which you and I would run like the cowards we are. (You recognize the negative prefix *in-*.)

The noun *intrepidity* (in-tra-PID'-ə-tee) or of course, *intrepidness*.

Trepido is the source also of *trepidation* (trep'-ə-DAY'-shən) —great fear trembling, or alarm.

5. quick flash

Scintilla, in Latin, is a quick, bright spark. In English the word *scintilla* (sin-TIL'-ə) may also mean a spark, but more commonly refers to a very small particle (which, in a sense, a spark is) as in, "There was not a *scintilla* of evidence against him."

In the verb *scintillate* (SIN' tə-layt') the idea of the spark remains, someone who *scintillates* sparkles with charm and wit, flashes brightly with humor. The noun is *scintillation* (sin'-ə-LAY'-shən).

6. city and country

People who live in the big city go to theaters, attend the opera, visit museums and picture galleries, browse in bookstores, and shop at Robinson's, Bloomingdale's, Marshall Field, or other large department stores.

These activities fill them with culture and sophistication.

Also, they crowd into jammed subway trains or buses, squeeze into packed elevators, cross the street in competition with high-powered motorcycles, patiently stand in line outside of movie houses, and then wait again in the lobby for seats to be vacated.

Also, they have the privilege of spending two hours a day going to and coming from work.

As a result, city-dwellers are refined, polished, courteous—or so the etymology of *urbane* (from Latin *urbs* city) tells us. (And you must be absurdly credulous, if not downright gullible, to believe it.) The noun is *urbanity* (ur BAN'-ə-tee)

So *urbane* people are gracious, affable, cultivated, suave, tactful—add any similar adjectives you can think of.

Urban (UR-bən) as an adjective simply refers to cities—*urban affairs*, *urban areas*, *urban populations*, *urban life*, *urban development*, etc.

Consider some prefixes: *sub-* near *inter* between *intra-* inside, within, *ex* out.

Add each prefix to the root *urbs* using the adjective suffix *-an*.

*sub*_____ near the city

(*sub-* has a number of meanings *under near close to*
etc.)

*inter*_____ between cities

*intra*_____ within a city

*ex*_____ out of the city

The *suburbs* are residential sections, or small communities, close to a large city. Larchmont is a *suburb* of New York City. Whittier a *suburb* of Los Angeles.

Suburbia (sə-BUR-bee-ə) may designate *suburbs* as a group—*suburban residents*, or *suburbanites* (sə-BUR-bə-nīz') as a

5	unanimity	yoo-na-NIM'-o-tee
6	equanimity	cek' (or ek')-wa-NIM' a-tee
7	animus	AN' a-mas
8	animosity	an'-o-MOS'-a-tee
9	versatility	vor'-sa-TIL'-a-tee
10	stoic	STO' ik
11	stoicism	STO' a-siz-am

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1	intrepidity	in-tre-PID'-o-tee
2	trepidation	trep'-a-DAY'-shan
3	scintilla	sin-TIL a
4	scintillate	SIN' ta-layt'
5	scintillation	sin' ta-LAY'-shan
6	urbanity	ur BAN' a-tee
7	suburbia	sa-BUR'-bee-a
8	interurban	in'-tar UR'-ban
9	intraurban	in tre-UR'-ban
10	exurbs	EKS'-urbz
11	exurban	eks-UR'-ban
12	exurbanite	eks-UR'-ban-ii'
13	exurbia	eks-UR'-bee-a

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1	rural	ROOR' al
2	rustic	RUS'-ik
3	rusticity	rus-TIS' a-tee
4	rusticate	RUS' ta-kayt'
5	rustication	rus' ta-KAY' shan
6	pejorative	pa-JAWR' a-tiv

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | | |
|---|---------------|--|
| 1 | magnanimity | a. calmness, composure |
| 2 | pusillanimity | b. ability either to do many different things well, or to face |

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| | tion successfully in many areas |
| 3 unanimity | c. fearlessness great courage |
| 4 equanimity | d. unemotionality bearing of pain, etc. without complaint |
| 5 ammosity | e. big heartedness generosity quality of forgiving easily |
| 6. versatility | f. a sparkling with wit or cleverness |
| 7 stoicism | g. fear and trembling alarm |
| 8. intrepidity | h. complete agreement all being of one mind |
| 9 trepidation | i. petty-mindedness |
| 10 scintillation | j. anger hostility resentment, hatred |

KEY 1-e, 2-i, 3-h, 4-a, 5-j 6-b, 7-d 8-c, 9-g, 10-f

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 urbanity | a. referring to the countryside |
| 2. suburbia | b. word with negative or derogatory connotation describing such a word or words |
| 3 exurbia | c. to spend time in the country |
| 4 animus | d. residential areas near big cities customs, etc. of the inhabitants of such areas |
| 5 interurban | e. residential areas far from big cities customs, etc. of the inhabitants of such areas |
| 6. Intraurban | f. between cities |
| 7 rural | g. roughhewn, farmlike unsophisticated, uncultured |
| 8. rustic | h. sophistication, courtesy polish, etc. |

- 9 rusticato
10. pejorative

- i. anger hatred, hostility
j. within one city

KEY 1-h, 2-d, 3-e, 4-i, 5-f 6-j, 7-a, 8-g, 9-c, 10-b

(End of Session 36)

SESSION 37

READY FOR A STRONG REVIEW?

Drill, drill, drill! This is the important secret of learning words thoroughly

Review review review! This is the secret of remembering, assimilating, digesting, and keeping as permanent acquisitions all new words you have learned.

So pitch in with enthusiasm to the rest of this chapter made up of a series of valuable tests on all the chapter words. Ready?

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 retrospect | a. complete agreement |
| 2. acumen | b. pettiness |
| 3 magnanimity | c. malevolence |
| 4 pusillanimity | d. backward look |
| 5 unanimity | e. calmness |
| 6. equanimity | f. ability in many fields |
| 7 animosity | g. mental keenness |
| 8. versatility | h. generosity |

KEY 1-d, 2-g, 3-h, 4-b, 5-a, 6-c, 7-e, 8-f

Can you work with the words? (II)

- 1 stoicism
- 2 intrepidity
- 3 trepidation
- 4 scintillation
- 5 urbanity
- 6 introspection
- 7 circumspection
- 8 speciousness

- a fearlessness
- b sparkle
- c inward look
- d uncomplaining attitude to pain or trouble
- e falsity
- f polish, cultivation
- g care, cautiousness
- h fear

KEY 1-d 2-a, 3-b, 4-b 5-f 6-c, 7-g, 8-e

Can you work with the words? (III)

- 1 exurbs
- 2 pusillanimous
- 3 unanimous
- 4 animus
- 5 rustic
- 6 urban
- 7 introspective
- 8 circumspect
- 9 specious

- a. of one mind
- b ill will
- c. pertaining to the city
- d. petty
- e. self-analytical
- f. regions far from the city
- g. cautious
- h. false, though plausible
- i. countrified

KEY 1-f 2-d 3-a, 4-b, 5-i, 6-c, 7-e, 8-g, 9-h

Can you work with the words? (IV)

- 1 perspicacity
- 2 perspicuity
- 3 stolid
- 4 scintilla

- a. clearness
- b. to be witty
- c. spend time in the country
- d. one who controls his emotions

5	scintillate	e. to look inward
6	rural	f. a very small amount
7	rusticate	g. keen intelligence
8	introspect	h. clear understandable
9	perspicuous	i. keen-minded
10	perspicuous	j. pertaining to the country

KEY 1-j, 2-a, 3-d, 4-f, 5-b, 6-j, 7-e, 8-h, 9-i, 10-i

Do you understand the words? (ii)

1	Does life often seem pleasanter in retrospect?	YES	NO
2	Are people of acuity gullible?	YES	NO
3	Is perspicacity a common characteristic?	YES	NO
4	Is a person of acumen likely to be naïve?	YES	NO
5	Is a perspicuous style of writing easy to read?	YES	NO
6	Should all writers aim at perspicuity?	YES	NO
7	Is unanimity a characteristic of small minded people?	YES	NO
8	Does a person of pusillanimous mind often think of petty revenge?	YES	NO
9	Is a unanimous opinion one in which all concur?	YES	NO

KEY 1-yes, 2-no, 3-no, 4-no, 5-yes, 6-yes, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-yes

Do you understand the words? (iii)

1	Is it easy to preserve one's equanimity under trying circumstances?	YES	NO
2	Do we bear animus toward our enemies?	YES	NO
3	Do we usually feel great animosity toward our friends?	YES	NO
4	Do we admire a traitor?	YES	NO

5 Does a <i>stolt</i> usually complain?	YES	NO
6 Is <i>stoicism</i> a mark of an uninhibited personality?	YES	NO
7 Do cowards show <i>intrepidity</i> in the face of danger?	YES	NO
8 Do cowards often feel a certain amount of <i>trepidation</i> ?	YES	NO
9 Is a <i>scintilla</i> of evidence a great amount?	YES	NO
10 Do dull people <i>scintillate</i> ?	YES	NO
11 Is <i>urbanity</i> a characteristic of boorish people?	YES	NO

KEY 1-no, 2-yes, 3-no 4-yes, 5-no, 6-no, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-no, 10-no, 11-no

Do you understand the words? (III)

1 Is New York City a <i>rural</i> community?	YES	NO
2 Is a village an <i>urban</i> community?	YES	NO
3 Do you <i>ruricate</i> in the city?	YES	NO
4 Are extroverts very <i>introspective</i> ?	YES	NO
5 Does an introvert spend a good deal of time in <i>introspection</i> ?	YES	NO
6 In dangerous circumstances, is it wise to be <i>circumspect</i> ?	YES	NO
7 Do <i>specious</i> arguments often sound convincing?	YES	NO

KEY 1-no, 2-no, 3-no, 4-no, 5-yes, 6-yes, 7-yes

Do you understand the words? (IV)

1 retrospect—prospect	SAME	OPPOSITE
2 acute—perspicacious	SAME	OPPOSITE
3 acumen—stupidity	SAME	OPPOSITE
4 perspicuous—confused	SAME	OPPOSITE

5	magnanimous—noble	SAME	OPPOSITE
6	pusillanimous—petty	SAME	OPPOSITE
7	unanimous—divided	SAME	OPPOSITE
8	equanimity—nervousness	SAME	OPPOSITE
9	animosity—hostility	SAME	OPPOSITE
10	animus—friendliness	SAME	OPPOSITE
11	versatility—monomania	SAME	OPPOSITE
12	stoicism—cowardice	SAME	OPPOSITE
13	intrepidity—fear	SAME	OPPOSITE
14	trepidation—courage	SAME	OPPOSITE
15	scintilla—slight amount	SAME	OPPOSITE
16	urbanity—refinement	SAME	OPPOSITE
17	rustic—crude	SAME	OPPOSITE
18	rural—urban	SAME	OPPOSITE
19	introspective—self-analytic	SAME	OPPOSITE
20	circumspect—careless	SAME	OPPOSITE
21	specious—true	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY 1-O 2-S, 3-O 4-O 5-S, 6-S, 7-O 8-O 9-S, 10-O,
11-O 12-O 13-O, 14-O 15-S, 16-S, 17-S, 18-O 19-S,
20-O 21-O

Can you recall the words? (I)

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. ability in many fields | 1 V _____ |
| 2. pertaining to the city (<i>adj</i>) | 2 U _____ |
| 3. to spend time in the country | 3 R _____ |
| 4. merest spark, small amount | 4 S _____ |
| 5. courage | 5 I _____ |

KEY 1-versatility 2-urban, 3-rusticate, 4-scintilla, 5-intrepidity

Can you recall the words? (II)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. unflinching fortitude | 1 S _____ |
| 2. countrified, unpolished | 2 R _____ |

3. pertaining to the countryside
(adj.)
4 a looking back to the past
5 nobleness of mind or spirit

- 3 R _____
4 R _____
5 M _____

KEY 1-stoicism, 2-rustic, 3-rural, 4-retrospect, 5-magnanimity

Can you recall the words? (III)

- 1 keen-mindedness
2 clear lucid
3 petty mean
4 all of one mind or opinion
5 ill will

- 1 A _____
2 P _____
3 P _____
4 U _____
5 A _____
or A _____

KEY 1-acity 2-perspicuous, 3-pusillanimous, 4-unanimous,
5-animus or animosity

Can you recall the words? (IV)

- 1-4 keenness of mind

5. clearness of style or language
6. one who keeps his emotions,
during times of trouble,
hidden
7 sophistication, courtesy
refinement

- 1 P _____
or P _____
2 A _____
3 A _____
4 A _____
5 P _____
6 S _____

7 U _____

KEY 1-perspicacity or perspicaciously, 2-acumen, 3-acity
4-acuteness (2-4 in any order) 5-perspicuity 6-stoic,
7-urbanity

Can you recall the words? (V)

- 1 pettiness of character
- 2 noun form of *unanimous*
- 3 mental calmness, balance
- 4 fear and trembling
- 5 to sparkle with wit and humor

- 1 P _____
- 2 U _____
- 3 E _____
- 4 T _____
- 5 S _____

KEY 1-pettisholiness 2-unanimity 3-equanimity 4-trepidation, 5-scintillate

Can you recall the words? (VI)

- 1 a looking toward an examining of one's mental processes or emotional reactions
- 2 cautious
- 3 seemingly true, actually false
- 4 to think of one's mental processes
- 5 care, watchfulness

- 1 I _____
- 2 C _____
- 3 S _____
- 4 L _____
- 5 C _____

KEY 1-introspective, 2-circumspect, 3-specious, 4-introspect 5-circumspection

THREE FURTHER TESTS

I. matching

WORD

- 1 convivial
- 2 indelible
- 3 ingenuous

MEANING

- a. frank
- b. noble forgiving
- c. unfeeling; unemotional

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 perspicacious | d. courteous polished suave |
| 5 magnanimous | e. companionable, gregarious |
| 6. versatile | f. witty |
| 7. sibilical | g. capable in many directions |
| 8. intrepid | h. bravo |
| 9 scintillating | i. keen-minded |
| 10. urbane | j. tireless |

KEY 1-c, 2-j 3-a, 4-i, 5-b, 6-g, 7-c, 8-h, 9-f 10-d

II. same or opposite?

1 vivacious—sluggish	SAME	OPPOSITE
2. vital—crucial	SAME	OPPOSITE
3. ennui—boredom	SAME	OPPOSITE
4. bon vivant—gourmand	SAME	OPPOSITE
5 gourmet—ascetic	SAME	OPPOSITE
6. ingenuous—crafty	SAME	OPPOSITE
7 naïve—sophisticated	SAME	OPPOSITE
8. credulous—skeptical	SAME	OPPOSITE
9 distinguished—insincere	SAME	OPPOSITE
10 credo—belief	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY 1-O 2-S, 3-S, 4-S, 5-O 6-O 7-O 8-O 9-S, 10-S

III. changing parts of speech

Change these adjectives to nouns not ending in -ness.

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| 1 indefatigable | 1 _____ |
| 2. perspicacious | 2. _____ |
| 3. stoical | 3 _____ |
| 4 urbane | 4 _____ |
| 5 naïve | 5 _____ |
| 6. incredulous | 6. _____ |
| 7 incredible | 7 _____ |
| 8. perspicuous | 8. _____ |

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1 Recalling the root *vivo* to live, can you think of the verb that means *to live on*? _____

Can you write the noun form? _____

2 How would you explain a *vivarium*? _____

3 Recalling the meanings of Latin *vita*, what would you understand if someone asked you for your *vita* before you appeared for an interview for a professional position? _____

4 *Unus* is Latin for *one*. Can you use this root to construct words meaning:

(a) animal with *one* horn. _____

(b) of *one* form _____

(c) to make *one* _____

(d) *oneness* _____

(e) *one-wheeled vehicle* _____

5 *Annus* is Latin for *year* *verto* versus as you know means *to turn*. Can you then, explain the word *anniversary* in terms of its roots? _____

6 How about *universe* and *university* in terms of their roots (*unus* *one* *verto* versus *to turn*)?

(a) *universe* _____

(b) *university* _____

7 Use *inter* between to form words of the following meanings

(a) *between states (adj)* _____

(b) *between nations (adj)* _____

(c) *in the middle between elementary and advanced (adj.)* _____

(d) *to break in (between people conversing)* _____

(e) *between persons (adj.)* _____

8 Use *intra* within, to form words with the following meanings (all *adjectives*)

(a) *within* one state

(b) *within* one nation

(c) *within* one's own person or mind

(d) *within* the muscles

(Answers in Chapter 18)

WORDS INFLUENCE YOUR THINKING

By now you have thoroughly explored hundreds upon hundreds of valuable words and scores upon scores of important Greek and Latin roots.

As you went along you stopped at frequent intervals to say aloud, think about, work with and recall the words you were adding to your vocabulary.

By now therefore, the words you have been learning are probably old friends of yours, they have started to influence your thinking, have perhaps begun to appear in your conversation, and have certainly become conspicuous in your reading. In short they have been effective in making changes in your intellectual climate.

Let us pause now for another checkup of the success of your study. In the next chapter you will find a second Comprehensive Test. Take the test cold if you feel that all the material is at your fingertips or spend a little time reviewing Chapters 9, 10, 11 and 12 if you believe such review is necessary.

(End of Session 37)

HOW TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Comprehensive Test II

SESSION 38

Etymology

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLES
1. <i>scribo scripsus</i>	_____	proscribe
2. <i>aequus (equ-)</i>	_____	equivocal
3. <i>malus</i>	_____	malign
4. <i>dico dictus</i>	_____	malediction
5. <i>volo</i>	_____	malevolent
6. <i>facto</i>	_____	malefactor
7. <i>bonus bene</i>	_____	benevolent
8. <i>fides</i>	_____	infidelity
9. <i>dono</i>	_____	cavaliers
10. <i>nox nocile</i>	_____	equinox
11. <i>equus</i>	_____	expressman
12. <i>libra</i>	_____	equilibrium
13. <i>lucro</i>	_____	lucrative

14	<i>loquor</i>	_____	loquacious
15	<i>solus</i>	_____	soliloquy
16.	<i>venter ventris</i>	_____	ventral
17	<i>magnus</i>	_____	magniloquence
18.	<i>verbum</i>	_____	verbally
19	<i>volvo, volutus</i>	_____	voluble
20.	<i>animus</i>	_____	pusillanimous
21	<i>dorsum</i>	_____	endorse
22.	<i>vox vocis</i>	_____	vocal
23	<i>fero</i>	_____	vociferous
24	<i>ambulo</i>	_____	somnambulist
25	<i>somnus</i>	_____	somnolent

II—more etymology

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>phanein</i>	_____	sycophant
2 <i>vir</i>	_____	virago
3 <i>pater patris</i>	_____	patricide
4 <i>onyma</i>	_____	synonym
5 <i>homos</i>	_____	homonym
6 <i>phone</i>	_____	homophone
7 <i>archein</i>	_____	matriarch
8 <i>mater matris</i>	_____	matron
9 <i>caedo (-cide)</i>	_____	suicide
10 <i>homo</i>	_____	homicide
11 <i>uxor</i>	_____	uxorious
12 <i>maritus</i>	_____	mariticide
13 <i>pyros</i>	_____	pyromania
14 <i>theos</i>	_____	atheist
15 <i>vivo</i>	_____	viviparous
16 <i>credo</i>	_____	credulous
17 <i>pungo</i>	_____	pungency
18 <i>unus</i>	_____	unanimous
19 <i>trepido</i>	_____	intrepid
20 <i>scintilla</i>	_____	scintillate
21 <i>urbs</i>	_____	urbanity
22 <i>rus ruris</i>	_____	rural, rustic

23. <i>gnosis</i>	_____	prognosis
24. <i>pan</i>	_____	pantheism
25. <i>omnis</i>	_____	omniscient

III—same or opposite?

1. disparage—praise	S	O
2. proscribe—prohibit	S	O
3. placate—irritate	S	O
4. taciturn—talkative	S	O
5. cogent—brilliant	S	O
6. atheistic—religious	S	O
7. convivial—unfriendly	S	O
8. ingenuous—naïve	S	O
9. perspicacious—keen minded	S	O
10. intrepid—fearful	S	O
11. malign—praise	S	O
12. inarticulate—verbal	S	O
13. verbose—laconic	S	O
14. tyro—virtuoso	S	O
15. megalomania—modesty	S	O
16. satyrlasis—nymphomania	S	O
17. claustrophobia—agoraphobia	S	O
18. indefatigability—tirelessness	S	O
19. credulous—skeptical	S	O
20. animosity—hostility	S	O

IV—matching

1. is lewd and lustful	a. charlatan
2. caters to the rich	b. sycophant
3. is an accomplished musician	c. dilettante
4. sneers at traditions	d. iconoclast
5. is the mother-ruler of a family tribe, or nation	e. fecher
6. has an irresistible urge to steal	f. tyro

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 7 is excessively patriotic | g. virtuoso |
| 8. is a loud-mouthed woman | h. termagant |
| 9 is a beginner | i. matriarch |
| 10. is a dabbler | j. kleptomaniac |

V—more matching

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 does not know whether or not God exists | a. dipsomaniac |
| 2. is a criminal | b. pyromaniac |
| 3. is a connoisseur of good food | c. agnostic |
| 4 sets fires for revenge | d. hypochondriac |
| 5 meets adversity or pain without flinching | e. gourmet |
| 6. walks in his sleep | f. stole |
| 7 is obsessively addicted to drink | g. malefactor |
| 8. has imaginary ailments | h. somnambulist |
| 9 compulsively sets fires | i. nymphomaniac |
| 10. is a woman who is sexually insatiable | j. incendiary |

VI—recall a word

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 to make unnecessary | 1 O_____ |
| 2. to flatter fulsomely | 2. A_____ |
| 3 to spread slander about | 3 M_____ |
| 4 economical in speech | 4 L_____ |
| 5. trite and hackneyed | 5 B_____ |
| 6. word for word | 6. V_____ |
| 7 killing of masses of people | 7 G_____ |
| 8. inheritance from one's father | 8. P_____ |
| 9 belief in many gods | 9 P_____ |
| 10. a person aggressively fighting for a cause | 10. M_____ |
| 11 sincere; valid in good faith | 11 B_____ |
| | F_____ |

HOW TO TALK ABOUT COMMON PHENOMENA AND OCCURRENCES

(Sessions 39-41)

TEASER PREVIEW

What word aptly describes:

- dire poverty?
 - emotion experienced without direct participation?
 - something which lasts a very short time?
an inoffensive word for an unpleasant idea?
 - light and easy banter?
someone who is cowl-like in his stolidity?
 - homesickness?
 - harsh sound?
 - a meat-eating animal?
something kept secret?
-

SESSION 39

This world, Robert Louis Stevenson once claimed—with, I think, questionable logic—is so full of a number of things that we should all be as happy as kings.

I doubt very strongly that happiness comes from the outside or that kings are necessarily happy. But I will go this far (and no further) with Stevenson: the world is certainly full of a number of things. For instance, poverty and misery, hospitals and insane asylums, slums and racial restrictions, cut-down forests and once life-like lakes becoming progressively more and, war and death and taxes and bumbling diplomats. I know that Stevenson had a different sort of thing in mind, for romantic poets tend to view the world through rose tinted spectacles, but it is often necessary to counter one extreme with another—and I simply wish to set the record straight.

In this chapter we are going to discuss a number of things to be found in the world and in the minds of its inhabitants: poverty and wealth, secondhand emotions, the relativity of time, praise of various sorts, small talk and how to indulge in it, animals, knockings for the past, wounds, eating habits, and many kinds and conditions of secrecy.

As you see, when you start exploring ideas, as we continually do in these chapters, you never know what will turn up.

IDEAS

etc., but lacking also in many of the pure necessities of living—sufficient food, heated homes, hot water, vermin- and rodent free surroundings, decent clothing, etc.

Such people live:

In penury

2. at least watch it

All normal people want and need love and at least a modicum of excitement in their lives—so say the psychologists. If no one loves them, and if they can find no one on whom to lavish their own love, they may often satisfy their emotional longings and needs by getting their feelings secondhand—through reading love stories, attending motion pictures, watching soap operas, etc.

These are.

vicarious feelings

3. time is fleeting

During the late winter and early spring of 1948-49 great numbers of people went practically berserk joining and forming "pyramid clubs." If you have not heard of this amazing phenomenon I won't attempt to describe it in any of its multifarious ramifications, but the main point was that you paid two dollars, treated some people to coffee and doughnuts, and shortly thereafter (if you were gullible enough to fall for this get rich-quick scheme) supposedly received a return of some fantastic amount like \$2,064 for your investment.

For a short time, pyramid clubs were a rage—soon they had vanished from the American scene.

Anything that lasts for but a short time and leaves no trace is.

ephemeral

4. how not to call a spade

Words are only symbols of things—they are not the things themselves. (This, by the way is one of the basic tenets of Zenian

8. sounds that grate

Some sounds are so harsh grating, and discordant that they offend the ear. They lack all sweetness, harmony pleasantness. Traffic noises of a big city electronic rock music, chalk squeaking on a blackboard.

Such blaring, ear-splitting, or spine-tingling sounds are called:

cacophonous

9. eating habits

Lions, tigers, wolves and some other mammals subsist entirely on flesh. No spinach, salad greens, whole-wheat cereals, sugar, or spices—just good, red meat.

These mammals are.

carnivorous

10. private and public

There are certain things most of us do in private, like taking a bath. Some people like to engage in other activities in complete privacy—eating, reading, watching TV, sleeping, for example.

The point is that, while these activities may be conducted in privacy there is never any reason for keeping them secret.

But there are other activities that are kept not only private, but well-shrouded in secrecy and concealed from public knowledge. These activities are unethical, illegal, or unsafe—like having an affair with someone whose spouse is your best friend, betraying military secrets to the enemy, trading in narcotics, bribing public officials, etc.

Arrangements, activities, or meetings that fall under this category are called.

clandestine

46 THE WORDS

1 you pronounce the words?

penury	PEN'-ya-ree
vicarious	VI-KAIR'-ee-ah
ephemeral	ə-FEM' ə-rəl
euphemism	YOO'-fə-miz-əm
badinage	BAD' ə-nəj
bovine	BŌ vīn
nostalgia	nə-STAL jə
cacophony	kə-KOP'-ə-nee
carnivorous	kahr-NIV'-ə-rəs
clandestine	klan-DES'-tīn

2 can you work with the words?

1 penury	a. impermanent
2 vicarious	b. banter
ephemeral	c. homesickness
euphemism	d. meat-eating
badinage	e. circumlocution
bovine	f. harsh poise
nostalgia	g. poverty
cacophony	h. secret
carnivorous	i. placid, stolid cowlike
clandestine	j. secondhand

BY 1-g, 2-j, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-i, 7-c, 8-f, 9-d, 10-h

3 do you understand the words? (1)

1 Do wealthy people normally live in penury?	YES	NO
--	-----	----

2. Is a <i>vicarious</i> thrill one that comes from direct participation?	YES
3. Do <i>ephemeral</i> things last a very short time?	YES
4. Is a <i>euphemism</i> the substitution of an inoffensive term for another of the same meaning that may sound offensive, vulgar, or indelicate?	YES
5. Does <i>badinage</i> show lighthearted frivolity?	YES
6. Are <i>bovine</i> people high-strung and nervous?	YES
7. Does one get a feeling of <i>nostalgia</i> for past occurrences and relationships?	YES
8. Is <i>cacophony</i> pleasant and musical?	YES
9. Do <i>carnivorous</i> animals eat meat?	YES
10. Is a <i>clandestine</i> meeting conducted in secrecy?	YES

KEY 1-no, 2-no, 3-yes, 4-yes, 5-yes, 6-no, 7-yes, 8-no, 9-yes, 10-yes

Do you understand the words? (II)

1. penury—affluence	SAME	OPPOSITE
2. vicarious—actual	SAME	OPPOSITE
3. ephemeral—eternal	SAME	OPPOSITE
4. euphemism—less offensive word	SAME	OPPOSITE
5. badinage—light, teasing talk	SAME	OPPOSITE
6. bovine—high-strung	SAME	OPPOSITE
7. nostalgia—longing for the past	SAME	OPPOSITE
8. cacophony—euphony	SAME	OPPOSITE
9. carnivorous—herbivorous	SAME	OPPOSITE
10. clandestine—hidden	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY: 1-O, 2-O, 3-O, 4-S, 5-S, 6-O, 7-O, 8-O, 9-O, 10-S

(The new words used in this test will be discussed in later sections of this chapter)

Can you recall the words?

1. harsh sound
2. having a short life
3. dire poverty
4. substitution of an indirect or pleasant word or phrase for a possibly offensive one of the same meaning
5. experienced as a spectator rather than as a participant
6. acute feeling of homesickness
7. light, half-teasing banter
8. subsisting solely on meat
9. cowlike; stolid
10. secret; concealed

1. C _____
2. E _____
3. P _____
4. E _____
5. V _____
6. N _____
7. B _____
8. C _____
9. B _____
10. C _____

KEY 1-cacophony 2-ephemeral, 3-penury 4-euphemism,
5-vicarious, 6-nostalgia, 7-badinage, 8-carnivorous,
9-bovine, 10-clandestine

(End of Session 39)

SESSION 40

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

- 1 money and what it will buy

The modern world operates largely by means of a price structure—wealth and poverty are therefore words that indicate the

possession, on the one hand, or the lack, on the other of money. *Penury* from Latin *penuria*, need, neediness, is dire, abject poverty complete lack of financial resources. It is one of the strongest English words there are to denote absence of money. The adjective form, *penurious* (pə-NYOO'-ee-əs or pə-NÖÖ'-ee-əs) strangely enough, may mean poverty-stricken, but more commonly signifies stingy close-fisted, niggardly so sparing in the use of money as to give the appearance of *penury*.

Penurious is a synonym of *parsimonious* (pahr'-sə-MÖ'-ee-əs) but is much stronger in implication. A *parsimonious* person is stingy a *penurious* person is twice as stingy. *Penury* then, is poverty *penuriousness* is stinginess, excessive frugality. The noun form of *parsimonious* is *parsimony* (PAHR'-sə-mö'-nee).

A somewhat milder word than *penury* for poverty (if you can imagine a mild degree of poverty) is *indigence* (IN'-dä-jäns) *indigent* (IN'-dä-jäni) people are not absolutely penniless—they are simply living in reduced circumstances, forgoing many creature comforts, forced to undergo the type of hardships that may accompany a lack of sufficient funds.

On the other hand, a close synonym of *penury* and one of equal strength, is *destitution* (des'-tə-TOO'-shən). *Destitute* (DES'-tə-TOO) people do not even have the means for mere subsistence—as such, they are perhaps on the verge of starvation. *Penury* and *destitution* are not merely straitened circumstances—they are downright desperate circumstances.

To turn now to the brighter side of the picture, the possession of money especially in increasing amounts, is expressed by *affluence* (AF' löb-əns). *Affluent* (AF' löb-əd) people, people of *affluence* or those living in *affluent* circumstances, are more than comfortable; in addition, there is the implication that their wealth is increasing. People who live in *affluence* probably own large and costly homes, run big, new cars, belong to expensive golf or country clubs, etc.

A much stronger term is *opulence* (OP' yə-ləns) which not only implies much greater wealth than *affluence* but in addition suggests lavish expenditures and ostentatiously luxurious surroundings. People of *opulence* own custom drive only very costly expensive and specially equipped cars (Rolls Royce, Mercedes-Benzes, Pontiacs, etc.) have a corps of servants, or

cluding a major-domo- belong to golf and yacht and country clubs, etc., etc. Embroider the fantasy as much as you wish to. Opulent (OP'-yul-ant) may describe people, surroundings, styles of life, or the like.

Affluent is a combination of the prefix ad- to, toward (changing to *af* before a root beginning with *f*) plus the Latin verb *fluo*, to flow—*affluence* is that delightful condition in which money keeps flowing to us, and no one ever turns off the spigot. Other words from the same root, *fluo* is flow are *fluid*, *influence* *confluence* (a "flowing together") *fluent* (the words flow smoothly) etc.

Opulent is from Latin *opulentus* wealthy. No other English words derive from this root.

. doing and feeling

If you watch a furious athletic event, and you get tired, though the athletes expend all the energy—that's *vicarious* fatigue.

If your friend goes on a bender, and as you watch him absorb one drink after another, you begin to feel giddy and stimulated, that's *vicarious* intoxication.

If you watch a mother in a motion picture or dramatic play suffer horribly at the death of her child, and you go through the same agony that's *vicarious* torment.

You can experience an emotion, then, in two ways. *firsthand*, through actual participation; or *vicariously* by becoming empathetically involved in another person's feelings.

Some people, for example, lead essentially dull and colorless lives. Through their children, through reading or attending the theater however they can experience all the emotions felt by others whose lives move along at a swift, exciting pace. These people live at second hand, they live *vicariously*.

3. time is relative

Elephants and turtles live almost forever human beings in the United States have a life expectancy in general of sixty-eight to seventy-six years (though the gradual conquest of disease is con-

stantly lengthening our span):† dogs live from seven to ten years; and some insects exist for only a few hours or days.

One such short-lived creature is the dayfly which in Greek was called *ephemera*. Hence anything so short-lived, so unenduring that it scarcely seems to outlast the day may be called *ephemeral*.

A synonym of *ephemeral* is *evanescent* (ev-o-NES'-ent) fleeting, staying for a remarkably short time, vanishing. Something intangible, like a feeling, may be called *evanescent*, it's here, and before you can quite comprehend it, it's gone—vanished.

The noun is *evanescence* (ev'-o-NES'-ons) the verb is *evanesce* (ev-o-NES')

Evanescent is built on the prefix *e-* (*ex*) out, the root *vanesco*, to vanish, and the adjective suffix *-ent*.

The suffix *-esce* often, but not always, means *begin to*. *-Escent* may mean *becoming* or *beginning to*. Thus.

adolescent—beginning to grow up
beginning to become an adult
evanesce—begin to vanish
convalesce—begin to get well after illness
putrescent—beginning to rot
beginning to become putrid
obsolescent—becoming obsolete

4. an exploration of various good things

A *euphemism* is a word or expression that has been substituted for another that is likely to offend—it is built on the Greek prefix *eu-* good, the root *pheme* voice, and the noun suffix *-ism*. (Etymologically "something said in a good voice!") Adjective: *euphemistic* (yoo'-fo-MIS'-tik)

Other English words constructed from the prefix *eu-*

1 *euphony* (YOO'-fo-nee)—good sound, pleasant fit or rhythm (phone sound)

Adjective: *euphonic* (yoo-FON'-ik) or *euphonicous* (yoo-FŌ-neo-us)

† Latest figures, 1978, for the United States: males, 68.5 years; females, 76.4 years.

2. *eulogy* (YOO' lo-jee)—etymologically, "good speech", a formal speech of praise, usually delivered as a funeral oration. *Logos* in this term means *word* or *speech*, as it did in *philology* (Chapter 6) *Logos* more commonly means *science* or *study* but has the alternate meaning in *eulogy*, *philology* *monologue* *dialogue*, *epilogue* (words upon the other words, or "after-words"), and *prologue* (words before the main part, "before-words," or introduction).

Adjective: *eulogistic* (yoo-lo-JIS'-tik) verb *eulogize* (YOO-lo-jiz') person who delivers a *eulogy* *eulogist* (YOO-lo-jist)

3. *euphoria* (yoo-FAWR-ee-o)—good feeling, a sense of mental buoyancy and physical well-being

Adjective *euphoric* (yoo-FAWR-ik)

4. *ethanasia* (yoo' tha-NAY' zha)—etymologically "good death" method of painless death inflicted on people suffering from incurable diseases—not legal at the present time, but advocated by many people. The word derives from *eu-* plus Greek *thanatos*, death.

5. exploration of modes of expression

Badinage is a half teasing, non-malicious, frivolous banter intended to amuse rather than wound. *Badinage* has a close synonym, *persiflage* (PUR-so-fahzh') which is a little more derisive, a trifle more indicative of contempt or mockery—but still totally unmalicious.

In line with *badinage* and *persiflage*, there are four other forms of expression you should be familiar with. *cliché* (kleo-SHAY') *browbe* (BRO' mid') *platitude* (PLAT'-e-tlood) and *anodyne* (AN a-din')

A *cliché* is a pattern of words which was once new and fresh, but which now is so old, worn, and threadbare that only banal, unimaginative speakers and writers ever use it. Examples are *fast and furious*; *unsung heroes*; *by leaps and bounds*; *conspicuous by its absence*, *green with envy* etc. The most devastating criticism you can make of a piece of writing is to say "It is full of *clichés*" the most pointed insult to a person's way of talking is, "You speak in *clichés*."

A *bromide* is any trite, dull, and probably fallacious remark that shows little evidence of original thinking, and that therefore convinces a listener of the total absence of perspicacity on the part of the speaker.

For instance, some cautious, dull-minded individual might warn you not to take a chance in these words: "Remember it's better to be safe than sorry!"

Your sneering response might be: "Oh, that old bromide!"

A *platitud* is similar to a *cliché* or *bromide*, in that it is a dull, trite, hackneyed, unimaginative pattern of words—but, to add insult to injury (*cliché*) the speaker uses it with an air of novelty—as if he just made it up and isn't he the brilliant fellow!

An *anodyne* in the medical sense, is a drug that allays pain without curing an illness, like aspirin or morphine. Figuratively an *anodyne* is a statement made to allay someone's fears or anxieties, not believed by the speaker but intended to be believed by the listener. "Prosperity is just around the corner" was a popular *anodyne* of the 1930s.

A *bromide* is also a drug, formerly used as a sedative. Sedatives dull the senses—the statement labeled a *bromide* comes from a speaker of dull wit and has a sedative effect on the listener. The adjective is *bromidic* (brō-MID'-ik) as in "his *bromidic* way of expressing himself."

Platitude derives from Greek *platys* broad or flat, plus the noun suffix *-tude*. Words like *plateau* (flat land) *plate* and *platter* (flat dishes) and *platypus* (flat foot) all derive from the same root as *platitude*, a flat statement, i.e., one that falls flat, despite the speaker's high hopes for it. The adjective is *platitudinous* (plā'-ō-TOO-dē-nəs) as in, "What a *platitudinous* remark."

Anodyne is a combination of the negative prefix *an-* with Greek *odyne* pain. *Anodynes*, as drugs, lessen pain, as statements, they are intended to reduce or eliminate emotional pain or anxiety.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. <i>penuria</i>	need, neediness	_____
2. <i>ad- (af)</i>	to toward	_____
3. <i>fluo</i>	to flow	_____

4 <i>opulentus</i>	wealthy	_____
5. <i>ephemera</i>	dayfly	_____
6. <i>e- ex</i>	out	_____
7 <i>vanesco</i>	to vanish	_____
8. <i>-esce</i>	begin to	_____
9 <i>-ent</i>	adjective suffix	_____
10. <i>-ence</i>	noun suffix	_____
11 <i>eu-</i>	good	_____
12. <i>pheme</i>	voice	_____
13 <i>-ism</i>	noun suffix	_____
14 <i>phone</i>	sound	_____
15 <i>-ic</i>	adjective suffix	_____
16. <i>-ous</i>	adjective suffix	_____
17 <i>logus</i>	word, speech	_____
18. <i>-ize</i>	verb suffix	_____
19 <i>thanatos</i>	death	_____
20. <i>platys</i>	broad or flat	_____
21 <i>an-</i>	negative prefix	_____
22. <i>odyne</i>	pain	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? III

1 <i>penurious</i>	pe-NYOO'-ee-us or
2. <i>penuriousness</i>	pe-NYOOR -ee us-nas or
	pe-NOOR -ee-us-nas
3 <i>parsimonious</i>	pahr' sa-MO'-nee-us
4 <i>parimony</i>	PAHR -sa-mo -nee
5. <i>indigence</i>	IN'-da-jens
6. <i>indigent</i>	IN'-da-jent
7 <i>destitution</i>	des'-ta-TOO'-shan
8. <i>destitute</i>	DES' ta-toot
9 <i>affluence</i>	AF'-loo-ens
10. <i>affluent</i>	AF' loy-ent
11 <i>opulence</i>	OP' yo-lans
12. <i>opulent</i>	OP' yo-lant

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>evanescent</i> | ev' ə-NES' ənt |
| 2. <i>evanescence</i> | ev' ə-NES' əns |
| 3. <i>evanesce</i> | ev'-ə-NES' |
| 4. <i>euphemistic</i> | yoo-fə-MIS'-tik |
| 5. <i>euphony</i> | YOO'-fə-neo |
| 6. <i>euphonic</i> | yoo-FON -ik |
| 7. <i>euphonious</i> | yoo-FŎ'-nee-əs |
| 8. <i>eulogy</i> | YOO'-lə-jee |
| 9. <i>eulogistic</i> | yoo'-lə-JIS'-tik |
| 10. <i>eulogize</i> | YOO'-lə-jīz' |

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>euphoria</i> | yoo-FAWR -ee ə |
| 2. <i>euphoric</i> | yoo-FAWR ik |
| 3. <i>euphonasia</i> | yoo the-NAY' zia |
| 4. <i>periphrase</i> | PUR -ə-fahzh' |
| 5. <i>cliché</i> | klee-SHAY' |
| 6. <i>bromide</i> | BRŎ'-mid' |
| 7. <i>bromidic</i> | brə-MID'-ik |
| 8. <i>platitude</i> | PLAT'-ə-tood |
| 9. <i>plitudinous</i> | plat'-ə-TOO'-də-nəs |
| 10. <i>anodyne</i> | AN'-ə-dīn' |

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>penurious</i> | a. poor of limited means |
| 2. <i>indigent</i> | b. inoffensive |
| 3. <i>affluent</i> | c. flat, trite |
| 4. <i>evanescent</i> | d. feeling tiptop |
| 5. <i>euphemistic</i> | e. wealthy |
| 6. <i>euphonious</i> | f. pleasant in sound |
| 7. <i>euphoric</i> | g. stingy tight-fisted |
| 8. <i>plitudinous</i> | h. fleeting |

KEY 1-g, 2-a, 3-e, 4-h, 5-b, 6-f 7-d, 8-c

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. parsimony | a. lavish luxury |
| 2. destitution | b. painless death |
| 3. opulence | c. pleasant sound |
| 4. evanescence | d. trite remark |
| 5. euphony | e. impermanence |
| 6. euphoria | f. feeling of well-being |
| 7. euthanasia | g. stinginess |
| 8. platitude | h. poverty |
-

KEY 1-g, 2-h, 3-a, 4-e, 5-c, 6-f, 7-b, 8-d

Can you work with the words? (III)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. anodyne | a. light, teasing banter |
| 2. bromide | b. tightfistedness |
| 3. perorifice | c. statement intended to allay anxiety |
| 4. eulogy | d. poverty want |
| 5. penuriousness | e. high, formal praise |
| 6. indigence | f. wealth |
| 7. affluence | g. trite statement |
-

KEY 1-c, 2-g, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-d, 7-f

Can you work with the words? (IV)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. parsimonious | a. begin to vanish |
| 2. destitute | b. stingy frugal |
| 3. opulent | c. highly praising |
| 4. vicarious | d. hackneyed phrase |
| 5. euphonic | e. ostentatiously wealthy |
| 6. eulogistic | f. stilted in expression |
| 7. evanesce | g. pleasant-sounding |
| 8. eulogize | h. in want |

9. bromide

i. secondhand

10. cliché

j. praise

KEY 1-b, 2-h, 3-e, 4-i, 5-g, 6-c, 7-a, 8-j, 9-f, 10-d

Do you understand the words? (I)

1. Do <i>penurious</i> people satisfy their extravagant desires?	YES	NO
2. Is <i>penuriousness</i> the characteristic of a miser?	YES	NO
3. If you are <i>parsimonious</i> with praise, do you lavish it on others?	YES	NO
4. Are people with extremely low incomes forced to live a life of <i>parsimony</i> ?	YES	NO
5. Is <i>indigence</i> a sign of wealth?	YES	NO
6. Are <i>indigent</i> people often aided by state welfare?	YES	NO
7. If you live in a state of <i>distitution</i> do you have all the money you need?	YES	NO
8. Is a completely <i>destitute</i> person likely to have to live in want?	YES	NO
9. Does a person of <i>affluence</i> generally have petty money worries?	YES	NO
10. Are <i>opulent</i> surroundings indicative of great wealth?	YES	NO

KEY 1-no, 2-yes, 3-no, 4-yes, 5-no, 6-yes, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-no, 10-yes

Do you understand the words? (II)

1. Can you engage in <i>vicarious</i> exploits by reading spy novels?	YES	NO
2. Does an <i>evanescent</i> feeling remain for a considerable time?	YES	NO

3. Do parents generally indulge in euphemisms in front of young children?	YES	NO
4. Is poetry generally euphonious?	YES	NO
5. Does a sincere eulogy indicate one's feeling of admiration?	YES	NO
6. Is euphoria a feeling of malaise?	YES	NO
7. Is euthanasia practiced on animals?	YES	NO
8. Is persiflage an indication of seriousness?	YES	NO
9. Does a liberal use of clichés show original thinking?	YES	NO
10. Is an anodyne intended to relieve fears?	YES	NO

KEY 1-yes, 2-no, 3-yes, 4-yes, 5-yes, 6-no, 7-yes, 8-no, 9-no, 10-yes

Do you understand the words? (III)

1. Is a platitude flat and dull?	YES	NO
2. If a person uses bromides, is he likely to be an interesting conversationalist?	YES	NO
3. If you indulge in persiflage, are you being facetious?	YES	NO
4. Are the works of Beethoven considered euphonious?	YES	NO
5. Can parents receive a vicarious thrill from their children's triumphs?	YES	NO

KEY 1-yes, 2-no, 3-yes, 4-yes, 5-yes

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. a statement, usually untrue, meant to alleviate fear | 1. A _____ |
| 2. light banter | 2. P _____ |
| 3. a hackneyed phrase | 3. C _____ |

3. *feline* (FEE' lin')—catlike. We may speak of *feline* grace; or (intuitively) of *feline* temperament when we mean that a person is "catty."

4. *porcine* (PAWR'-sin')—piglike.

5. *vulpine* (VUL'-pin')—foxlike in appearance or temperament. When applied to people, this adjective usually indicates the shrewdness of a fox.

6. *ursine* (UR'-sin')—bearlike.

7. *lupine* (LOO'-pin')—wolflike.

8. *equine* (EE'-kwin')—horselike—“horsey.”

9. *piscine* (PIS'-in')—fishlike.

All these adjectives come from the corresponding Latin words for the animals, and, of course, each adjective also describes, or refers to, the specific animal as well as to the person likened to the animal.

1. <i>leo</i>	lion
2. <i>canis</i>	dog
3. <i>felis</i>	cat
4. <i>porcus</i>	pig
5. <i>vulpus</i>	fox
6. <i>ursus</i>	bear
7. <i>lupus</i>	wolf
8. <i>equus</i>	horse
9. <i>piscis</i>	fish

The word for meat from a pig—*pork*—derives, obviously from *porcus*. *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor* the *Great Bear* and the *Little Bear* the two conspicuous groups of stars in the northern sky (conspicuous, of course, only on a clear night) are so labeled because in formation they resemble the outlines of bears. The Latin name *Ursula* is, by etymology “a little bear,” which, perhaps, is a strange name to burden a child with. The skin disease *lupus* was so named because it eats into the flesh, as a wolf might.

2. you can't go home again

Nostalgia, built on two Greek roots, *nostos*, a return, and *algos*, pain (as in *neuralgia*, *cardialgia*, etc.) is a feeling you can't ever

understand until you've experienced it—and you have probably experienced it whenever some external stimulus has crowded your mind with scenes from an earlier day.

You know how life often seems much pleasanter in retrospect? Your conscious memory tends to store up the pleasant experiences of the past (the trauma and unpleasant experiences may get buried in the unconscious), and when you are lonely or unhappy you may begin to relive those pleasant occurrences. It is then that you feel the emotional pain and longing that we call *nostalgia*.

The adjective is *nostalgic* (nos-TAL-jik) as in "motion pictures that are *nostalgic* of the fifties," or as in, "He feels *nostalgic* whenever he passes 138th Street and sees the house in which he grew up."

3. soundings

Cacophony is itself a harsh-sounding word—and is the only one that exactly describes the unmusical, grating, ear-offending noises you are likely to hear in man-made surroundings: the New York subway trains thundering through their tunnels (they are also, these days in the late 1970s, eye-offending, for which we might coin the term *cacopsis noun*, and *cacoptic* adjective) the traffic bedlam of rush hours in a big city a steel mill, an automobile factory a blast furnace, etc. Adjective: *cacophonous* (ka-KOF-ə-nəs)

These words are built on the Greek roots *kakos*, bad, harsh, or ugly and *phone* sound.

Phone sound, is found also in

1. *telephone*—etymologically "sound from afar"
2. *euphony*—pleasant sound
3. *phonograph*—etymologically "writer of sound"
4. *saxophone*—a musical instrument (hence *saxophone*) invented by Adolphe Sax
5. *xylophone*—a musical instrument; etymologically "sounds through wood" (Greek *xylon*, wood)
6. *phonetics* (fo-NET-iks)—the science of the sounds of language; the adjective is *phonetic* (fo-NET-ik) the expert a *phonetician* (fo-nə-TISH-ən)

with games, rides, side shows, and of course, lots of food—also any exuberant or riotous merrymaking or festivities.

3. *carnal* (KAHR-nal)—most often found in phrases like “carnal pleasures” or “carnal appetites,” and signifying pleasures or appetites of the *flesh* rather than of the spirit—hence, sensual, lecherous, lascivious, lubricious, etc. The noun is *carnality* (kahr NAL-ə-tee)

4. *carnage* (KAHR-naj)—great destruction of life (that is, of human *flesh*) as in war or mass murders.

5. *reincarnation* (ree-in-kahr-NAY-shən)—a rebirth or reappearance. Believers in *reincarnation* maintain that one's soul persists after it has fled the *flesh* and eventually reappears in the body of a newborn infant or animal, or in another form. Some of us, according to this interesting philosophy were once Napoleon, Alexander the Great, Cleopatra, etc. The verb is to *reincarnate* (ree-in-KAHR-nayt) to bring (a soul) back in another bodily form.

6. *incarnate* (in-KAHR-nat)—in the *flesh*. If we use this adjective to call someone “the devil *incarnate*” we mean that here is the devil in the *flesh*. Or we may say that someone is evil *incarnate* that is, the personification of evil, evil invested with human or bodily form. The verb to *incarnate* (in-KAHR-nayt) is to embody give bodily form to, or make real.

1

7 dark secrets

Clandestine comes from Latin *clām*, secretly and implies secrecy or concealment in the working out of a plan that is dangerous or illegal. *Clandestine* is a close synonym of *surreptitious* (sur-op-TISH-əs) which means *stealthy sneaky furtive* generally because of fear of detection.

The two words cannot always, however be used interchangeably. We may speak of either *clandestine* or *surreptitious* meetings or arrangements but usually only of *clandestine* plans and only of *surreptitious* movements or actions. Can you write the noun form of *surreptitious*? _____

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. -ine	like, similar to, characteristic of	_____
2. leo	lion	_____
3. feli	cat	_____
4. porcus	pig	_____
5. canis	dog	_____
6. vulpus	fox	_____
7. ursus	bear	_____
8. lupus	wolf	_____
9. equus	horse	_____
10. piscis	fish	_____
11. nostos	a return	_____
12. alga	pain	_____
13. -ic	adjective suffix	_____
14. kakos	bad, harsh, ugly	_____
15. phone	sound	_____
16. xylon	wood	_____
17. carnis	flesh	_____
18. voro	to devour	_____
19. herba	herb	_____
20. omnis	all	_____
21. -ous	adjective suffix	_____
22. potens potens	powerful	_____
23. sciens	knowing	_____
24. ubique	everywhere	_____
25. -ity	noun suffix	_____
26. vale	farewell	_____
27. -al	adjective suffix	_____
28. re-	again, back	_____
29. -ate	verb suffix	_____
30. in-	in	_____

31	clam	secretly	_____
32	-ent	adjective suffix	_____
33	-ence	noun suffix	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1	leonine	LEE'-ə-nīn'
2	canine	KAY'-nīn'
3	feline	FEE'-līn'
4	porcine	PAWR'-sīn'
5	vulpine	VUL pin'
6	ursine	UR sīn'
7	lupine	LOO'-pīn'
8	equine	EE'-kwīn'
9	piscine	PIS'-īn'
10	nostalgic	nos-TAL jik

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1	cacophonous	kə-kəF'-ə-nəs
2	phonetics	fə-NET'-iks
3	phonetic	fə-NET'-ik
4	phonetician	fə-nə-TISH'-ən
5	carnivore	KAHR -nə-vawr'
6	herbivore	HUR'-bə-vawr'
7	herbivorous	hur-BIV'-er-əs
8	omnivorous	om-NIV'-er-əs
9	voracious	vaw-RAY'-shən
10	voracity	vaw-RAS'-ə-ti
11	omnipotent	om-NIP'-ə-tənt
12	Impotent	IM'-pə-tənt
13	Impotence	IM'-pə-təns
14	omnipotence	om-NIP'-ə-təns

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1. omniscient
2. omniscience
3. omnipresent
4. omnipresence
5. ubiquitous
6. ubiquity
7. ubiquitousness
8. omnibus

- om-NISH -ont
om-NISH -ons
om'-na-PREZ'-ont
om'-na-PREZ'-ons
yoo-BIK wa-tas
yoo-BIK wa-tee
yoo-BIK wa-tas-nas
OM'-na-bas

Can you pronounce the words? (IV)

1. carnelian
2. carnal
3. carnality
4. carnage
5. reincarnation
6. reincarnate (v)
7. incarnate (adj)
8. incarnate (v)
9. surreptitious
10. surreptitiousness

- kahr-NEEL yon
KAHR -nal
kahr-NAL -a-tee
KAHR -nej
ree' in-kahr-NAY'-shan
ree'-in-KAHR -nayt
in-KAHR -not
in-KAHR'-nayt
sur' ap-TISH' as
sur' ap-TISH'-as-nas

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. leonine
2. canine
3. feline
4. porcine
5. vulpine
6. ursine
7. voracious
8. omnipotent
9. omniscient
10. surreptitious

- a. doglike
- b. greedy devouring
- c. foxlike
- d. all-powerful
- e. stealthy clandestine
- f. lionlike
- g. all-knowing
- h. bearlike
- i. catlike
- j. piglike

KEY 1-f, 2-a, 3-i, 4-j, 5-c, 6-h, 7-b, 8-d, 9-g, 10-e

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 nostalgic | a. harsh-sounding |
| 2 cacophonous | b. eating everything |
| 3 herbivorous | c. lewd, lecherous, lubricious |
| 4 omnivorous | d. found everywhere |
| 5 ubiquitous | e. homesick |
| 6 carnal | f. grass-eating |
| 7 incarnate | g. in the flesh |

KEY 1-e, 2-a, 3-f 4-b 5-d, 6-c, 7-g

Can you work with the words? (III)

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1 phonetics | a. universality |
| 2 carnivore | b. a color |
| 3 voracity | c. infinite power |
| 4 omnipotence | d. furtiveness; stealth, sneak-
ness |
| 5 omniscience | e. lechery lasciviousness, lu-
bricity |
| 6 omnipresence | f. infinite wisdom |
| 7 omnibus | g. science of speech sounds |
| 8 carpellian | h. slaughter |
| 9 carnality | i. a collection of all things |
| 10 carnage | j. greediness |
| 11 surreptitiousness | k. meat-eater |
| 12 reincarnation | l. a return to life in a new body
or form |

KEY 1-g, 2-k, 3-j, 4-c, 5-f 6-a, 7-l, 8-b, 9-a, 10-h, 11-d,
12-i

Can you work with the words? (IV)

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. lupine | a. fishlike |
| 2. equine | b. powerless |
| 3. piscine | c. wolflike |
| 4. phonetician | d. bring back into a new body or form |
| 5. impotent | e. occurrence, or existence, everywhere |
| 6. ubiquity | f. horselike |
| 7. reincarnate (v) | g. expert in speech sounds |
| 8. incarnate (v) | h. embody; make real; put into bodily form |

KEY 1-c, 2-f, 3-a, 4-g, 5-b, 6-e, 7-d 8-h

Do you understand the words? (I)

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. A person of <i>leonine</i> appearance looks like a tiger. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. <i>Canine</i> habits refers to the habits of dogs. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. <i>Feline</i> grace means catlike grace. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. <i>Porcine</i> appearance means wolflike appearance. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. <i>Vulpine</i> craftiness means foxlike craftiness. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. <i>Ursine</i> means bearlike. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 7. <i>Nostalgic</i> feelings refer to a longing for past experiences. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 8. <i>Cacophonous</i> music is pleasant and sweet. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 9. An elephant is a <i>carnivore</i> . | TRUE | FALSE |
| 10. Deer are <i>herbivorous</i> . | TRUE | FALSE |

KEY 1-F 2-T 3-T 4-F 5-T 6-T 7-T 8-F 9-F 10-T

Do you understand the words? (II)

1	An <i>omnivorous</i> reader does very little reading.	TRUE	FALSE
2	A <i>voracious</i> eater is gluttonous.	TRUE	FALSE
3	True <i>omnipotence</i> is unattainable by human beings.	TRUE	FALSE
4	No one is <i>omniscient</i> .	TRUE	FALSE
5	Fear of economic ruin was practically <i>omnipresent</i> in the early nineteen-thirties.	TRUE	FALSE
6	When an airplane lands for refueling, the <i>ubiquitous</i> little red gasoline wagon comes rolling up.	TRUE	FALSE
7	An author's <i>omnibus</i> contains all his published writings.	TRUE	FALSE
8	<i>Carmelian</i> is a deep blue color	TRUE	FALSE
9	<i>Carnality</i> is much respected in a puritanical society	TRUE	FALSE
10	There is considerable <i>carnage</i> in war.	TRUE	FALSE
11	A <i>surreptitious</i> glance is meant to be conspicuous.	TRUE	FALSE
12	A person who is evil <i>incarnate</i> is a vicious character.	TRUE	FALSE

KEY 1-F 2-T 3-T 4-T 5-T 6-T 7-T 8-F 9-F 10-T
11-F 12-T

Can you recall the words?

—adverbs

1-2. secretly (two forms)

3. in a harsh and noisy manner

1. C _____
2. S _____
3. C _____

in a homesick manner
in a greedy devouring manner

4 N _____

5 V _____

KEY 1-clandestinely 2-surreptitiously 3-cacophonously 4-nostalgically 5-voraciously

—souns

1. greediness
2. unlimited power
3. infinite knowledge
4. a gathering of all things
5. lechery indulgence in fleshly pleasures
6. slaughter
7. stealthiness, secretiveness
8. harsh sound
9. science of speech sounds
10. a return to life in new form

1 V _____

2 O _____

3 O _____

4 O _____

5 C _____

6 C _____

7 S _____

8 C _____

9 P _____

10. R _____

KEY 1-voracity 2-omnipotence, 3-omniscience, 4-omnibus, 5-carnality 6-carnage, 7-surreptitiousness, 8-cacophony 9-phonetics, 10-reincarnation

U—adjectives

1. lionlike
2. doglike
3. catlike
4. cowlike
5. foxlike
6. bearlike
7. homesick
8. grating in sound
9. meat-eating
10. grass-eating

1 L _____

2 C _____

3 F _____

4 B _____

5 V _____

6 U _____

7 N _____

8. C _____

9 C _____

10. H _____

- 11 all-eating indiscriminate
12 devouring greedy
13 in the flesh

- 11 O _____
12 V _____
13 I _____

KEY 1-ecolne, 2-canine, 3-feline, 4-bovine, 5-vulpine, 6-bovine, 7-nostalgic, 8-cacophonous, 9-carnivorous, 10-bivorous, 11-omnivorous, 12-voracious, 13-incarnate

IV more adjectives

- 1 all powerful
2 all-knowing
3 present or existing everywhere
4 found everywhere
5 lewd, lascivious, lecherous
6 secret

- 1 O _____
2 O _____
3 O _____
4 U _____
5 C _____
6 C _____

KEY 1-omnipotent, 2-omniscient, 3-omnipresent, 4-ubiquitous, 5-carnal, 6-clandestine

V final mop-up

- 1 wolflike
2 horselike
3 fishlike
4 referring to speech sounds
5 expert in speech sounds
6 powerless
7-8. existence everywhere

- 1 L _____
2 E _____
3 P _____
4 P _____
5 P _____
6 I _____
7 U _____
or U _____
8 O _____
9 R _____

- 9 to bring back into another body or form

10. to embody make real, or put
into bodily form

10./I_____

KEY 1-lapine, 2-equine, 3-placine, 4-phonetic, 5-phonetician,
6-impotent, 7-ubiquity or ubiquitousness, 8-omni-
presence, 9-reincarnate, 10-incarnate

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1. Utter want.
(a) affluence, (b) opulence, (c) penury
2. Experienced secondhand.
(a) ephemeral, (b) vicarious, (c) evanescent
3. Inoffensive circumlocution
(a) backage, (b) persiflage, (c) euphemism
4. Homesick.
(a) nostalgic, (b) bromide, (c) clandestine
5. Meat-eating:
(a) herbivorous, (b) voracious, (c) carnivorous
6. Stingy
(a) indigent, (b) parsimonious, (c) opulent
7. Extreme financial need.
(a) destitution, (b) affluence, (c) parsimony
8. Great and increasing wealth.
(a) penuriousness, (b) affluence, (c) omnipresence
9. Remaining for a short time.
(a) euphemistic, (b) evanescent, (c) eulogistic
10. Sweet-sounding.
(a) euphonic, (b) cacophonous, (c) euphoric
11. Praise glowingly
(a) evanesce, (b) eulogize, (c) reincarnate
12. Sense of physical well-being:
(a) euthanasia, (b) euphoria, (c) persiflage

13. Hackneyed expression
(a) anodyne, (b) badinage, (c) cliché
- 14 catlike
(a) leonine, (b) feline, (c) canine
- 15 Bearlike.
(a) vulpine, (b) ursine, (c) porcine
- 16 All-knowing
(a) omnipotent, (b) omniscient, (c) omnipresent
- 17 Found everywhere.
(a) ubiquitous, (b) omnivorous, (c) omnibus
18. Destruction.
(a) carnage, (b) carnality (c) reincarnation
- 19 Stealthy
(a) voracious, (b) surreptitious, (c) incarnate

KEY 1-c, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a, 5-c, 6-b, 7-a, 8-b 9-b, 10-a, 11-b,
12-b 13-c, 14-b, 15-b, 16-b, 17-a, 18-a, 19-b

II. Can you recognize roots?

	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1	<i>penuria</i>	_____	penury
2	<i>fluo</i>	_____	affluent
3	<i>opulentus</i>	_____	wealthy
4	<i>ephemera</i>	_____	ephemeral
5	<i>vanesco</i>	_____	evanescent
6	<i>pheme</i>	_____	euphemism
7	<i>phone</i>	_____	phonetics
8	<i>logos</i>	_____	eulogy
9	<i>thanatos</i>	_____	euthanasia
10	<i>platys</i>	_____	platitude, platypus
11	<i>odyne</i>	_____	anodyne
12	<i>leo</i>	_____	leonine
13	<i>fells</i>	_____	feline
14	<i>porcus</i>	_____	porcine
15	<i>canis</i>	_____	canine
16	<i>vulpus</i>	_____	vulpine

eled through Latin, Old French, and Middle English, finally took on the spelling *phat*, *phed*, or *phes*. And you recall that the Greek prefix *pro-* means *beforehand* or *ahead* (as in *prognosis*, *prologue* etc.) Can you now combine elements to form a word meaning.

(a) to say beforehand to foretell (an occurrence before it actually happens)? _____

(b) the foretelling of such an occurrence? _____

(c) the person who foretells? _____

4 Can you combine a Latin prefix and root to form words of the same meaning?

(a) to foretell _____

(b) the act of foretelling. _____

5 An eminent psychoanalyst, Richard Karpis of Connecticut, has coined the term *nostopathy* (nos-TOP-o-thee) for an emotional disorder he diagnosed among a number of his patients who were returning veterans of World War II and of the Korean and Vietnam wars. You know both roots in the word. Can you figure out the meaning? _____

6. Coin a word that means _____

(a) the killing of foxes. _____

(b) the killing of wolves. _____

(c) the killing of lions, tigers, and other cats _____

(d) the killing of bears. _____

7 Figure out an adjective that means.

(a) fish-eating: _____

(b) insect-eating: _____

8. Have you ever wondered whether the Canary Islands were named after the Latin root *canis* dog? They were. Large, wild dogs inhabited the area. Pretty songbirds also abounded there. What were these birds called? _____

9 A new verb was coined some years ago, based on the Latin root *potens*, *potentis* meaning (of a drug) to make more effective

or powerful, to augment the effect of another drug. Can you figure out what this verb would be? _____

(Answers in Chapter 18)

GETTING USED TO NEW WORDS

Reference has been made, in previous chapters, to the intimate relationship between reading and vocabulary building. Good books and the better magazines will not only acquaint you with a host of new ideas (and, therefore, new words, since every word is the verbalization of an idea) but also will help you gain a more complete and a richer understanding of the hundreds of words you are learning through your work in this book. If you have been doing a sufficient amount of stimulating reading—and that means, at minimum, several magazines a week and at least three books of non-fiction a month—you have been meeting, constantly over and over again, the new words you have been learning in these pages. Every such encounter is like seeing an old friend in a new place. You know how much better you understand your friends when you have a chance to see them react to new situations; similarly you will gain a much deeper understanding of the friends you have been making among words as you see them in different contexts and in different places.

My recommendations in the past have been of non-fiction titles, but novels too are a rich source of additions to your vocabulary—provided you stay alert to the new words you will inevitably meet in reading novels.

The natural temptation, when you encounter a brand-new word in a novel is to ignore it—the lines of the plot are perfectly clear even if many of the author's words are not.

I want to counsel strongly that you resist the temptation to ignore the unfamiliar words you may meet in your novel reading; resist it with every ounce of your energy for only by such resistance can you keep building your vocabulary as you read.

What should you do? Don't rush to a dictionary don't bother underlining the word, don't keep long lists of words that you will eventually look up en masse—these activities are likely to become

painful and you will not continue them for any great length of time.

Instead, do something quite simple—and very effective.

When you meet a new word, underline it with a *mental pencil*. That is, pause for a second and attempt to figure out its meaning from its use in the sentence or from its etymological root or prefix. If it contains one you have studied. Make a mental note of it, say it aloud once or twice—and then go on reading.

That's all there is to it. What you are doing, of course, is developing the same type of mind-set toward the new word that you have developed toward the words you have studied in this book. And the results, of course, will be the same—you will begin to notice the word occurring again and again in other reading you do, and finally having seen it in a number of varying contexts, you will begin to get enough of its connotation and flavor to come to a fairly accurate understanding of its meaning. In this way you will be developing alertness not only to the words you have studied in this book, but to all expressive and meaningful words. And your vocabulary will keep growing.

But of course that will happen only if you keep reading

I do not wish to recommend any particular novels or novelists, since the type of fiction one enjoys is a very personal matter. You doubtless know the kind of story you like—mystery, science fiction, spy adventure, historical, political, romantic Western, biographical, one or all of the above. Or you may be entranced by novels of ideas, of sexual prowess, of fantasy of life in different segments of society from your own. No matter. Find the kind of novel or novelist you enjoy by browsing in the public library or among the thousands of titles in bookstores that have a rich assortment of paperbacks as well as hardbacks.

And then read! And keep on the alert for new words! You will find them by the hundreds and thousands. Bear in mind people with rich vocabularies have been reading voraciously voraciously since childhood—including the ingredients listed in small print on bread wrappers and cereal boxes.

(End of Session 41)

—*Brief Intermission Eight*—

HOW TO SPELL A WORD

The spelling of English words is archaic, it's confusing, it's needlessly complicated, and, if you have a sense of humor it's downright comical. In fact, any insulting epithet you might wish to level against our weird methods of putting letters together to form words would probably be justified—but it's our spelling, and we're stuck with it.

How completely stuck we are is illustrated by a somewhat ludicrous event that goes back to 1906, and that cost philanthropist Andrew Carnegie \$75,000

Working under a five-year grant of funds from Carnegie, and headed by the esteemed scholar Brander Matthews, the Simplified Spelling Board published in that year a number of recommendations for bringing some small semblance of order out of the great chaos of English spelling. Their suggestions affected a mere three hundred words out of the half million then in the language. Here are a few examples, to give you a general idea:

SPELLING THEN CURRENT	SIMPLIFIED SPELLING
<i>medlaeval</i>	<i>medieval</i>
<i>doubt</i>	<i>dout</i>
<i>debtor</i>	<i>dettor</i>
<i>head</i>	<i>hed</i>
<i>though</i>	<i>tho</i>

through
laugh
tough
knife
theatre
centre
phantom

thru
laf
tuf
nife
theater
center
fantom

These revisions seemed eminently sensible to no less a personage than the then President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. So delighted was he with the new garb in which these three hundred words could be clothed that he immediately ordered that all government documents be printed in simplified spelling. And the result? Such a howl went up from the good citizens of the republic, from the nation's editors and schoolteachers and businessmen, that the issue was finally debated in the halls of Congress. Almost to a man, senators and representatives stood opposed to the plan. Teddy Roosevelt, as you have doubtless heard, was a stubborn fellow—but when Congress threatened to hold up the White House stationery appropriation unless the President backed down, Teddy rescinded the order. Roosevelt ran for re-election some time later and lost. That his attitude toward spelling contributed to his defeat is of course highly doubtful—nevertheless an opposition New York newspaper the day the returns were in, maliciously commented on the outgoing incumbent in a one-word simplified-spelling editorial: "THRU!"

Roosevelt was not the first President to be justifiably outraged by our ridiculous orthography. Over a hundred years ago, when Andrew Jackson was twitted on his poor spelling, he is supposed to have made this characteristic reply: "Well, sir, it is a damned poor mind that cannot think of more than one way to spell a word!" And according to one apocryphal version it was Jackson's odd spelling that gave birth to the expression "okay." Jackson thought, so goes the story, that "all correct" was spelled "o k i r r o c t," and he used O.K. as the abbreviation for these words when he approved state papers.

Many years ago, the British playwright George Bernard Shaw offered a dramatic proposal for reducing Eng. and's list. I

eliminate unnecessary letters from our unwieldy spelling, he said, and you'll save enough money in paper and printing to cut everyone's tax rate in half. Maybe it would work, but it's never been put to the test—and the way things look now it never will be. Current practice more and more holds spelling exactly where it is, bad though it may be. It is a scientific law of language that if enough people make a "mistake," the "mistake" becomes acceptable usage. That law applies to pronunciation, to grammar to word meanings, but not to spelling. Maybe it's because of our misbegotten faith in, and worship of, the printed word—maybe it's because written language tends to be static, while spoken language constantly changes. Whatever the cause, spelling today successfully resists every logical effort at reform. "English spelling," said Thorstein Veblen, "satisfies all the requirements of the canons of reputability under the law of conspicuous waste. It is archaic, cumbersome, and ineffective." Perfectly true. Notwithstanding, it's here to stay.

Your most erudite friend doubtless misspells the name of the Hawaiian guitar. I asked half a dozen members of the English department of a large college to spell the word—without exception they responded with *ukelele*. Yet the only accepted form is *ukulele*.

Judging from my experience with my classes at Rio Hondo College, half the population of the country must think the word is spelled *alright*. Seventy-five per cent of the members of my classes can't spell *embarrassing* or *coolly*. People will go on misspelling these four words, but the authorized spellings will remain impervious to change.

Well, you know the one about Mohammed and the mountain. Though it's true that we have modernized spelling to a microscopic extent in the last eighty years (*traveler center theater medieval labor and honor* for example, have pretty much replaced *traveller centre, theatre, mediaeval, labour and honour*) still the resistance to change has not observably weakened. If spelling won't change, as it probably won't, those of us who consider ourselves poor spellers will have to. We'll just have to get up and go to the mountain.

Is it hard to become a good speller? I have demonstrated over and over again in my classes that anyone of normal intelligence

and average educational background can become a good speller in very little time.

What makes the task so easy?

First—investigations have proved that 95 per cent of the spelling errors that educated people make occur in just one hundred words. Not only do we all misspell the same words—but we misspell them in about the same way.

Second—correct spelling relies exclusively on memory and the most effective way to train memory is by means of association or to use the technical term, mnemonics.

If you fancy yourself an imperfect or even a terrible speller the chances are very great that you've developed a complex solely because you misspell some or all of the hundred words with which this Intermixion deals. When you have conquered this single list and I shall immediately proceed to demonstrate how easy it is, by means of mnemonics, to do so, 95 per cent of your spelling difficulties will in all likelihood vanish.

Let us start with twenty-five words from the list. In the first column you will find the correct spelling of each, and in the second column the simple mnemonic that will forevermore fix that correct spelling in your memory.

CORRECT SPELLING

MNEMONIC

1. all right

Two words, no matter what it means. Keep in mind that it's the opposite of *all wrong*.

2. coolly

Of course you can spell cool—simply add the adverbial ending *ly*.

3. supersede

This is the only word in the language ending in *-se* (the only one, mind you—there isn't a single other one so spelled).

4. succeed

5. proceed

6. exceed

The only three words in the entire language ending in *-ceed*. When you think of the three words in the order given here, the initial letters form the beginning of **SPEED**.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 7 code, procede, recede, etc. | All other words with a similar-sounding final syllable end in <i>-cede</i> . |
| 8. proceduro | One of the double <i>e</i> 's of <i>proceed</i> moves to the end in the noun form, <i>procedure</i> . |
| 9 stationery | This is the word that means paper and notice the <i>-er</i> in <i>paper</i> |
| 10. stationary | In this spelling, the word means standing, and notice the <i>-s</i> in <i>stand</i> . |
| 11 recommend | <i>Commend</i> , which we all spell correctly plus the prefix <i>re-</i> |
| 12. separate | Look for a <i>rat</i> in both words. |
| 13. comparative | |
| 14 ecstasy | to <i>sy</i> (sigh) with <i>ecstasy</i> |
| 15. analyze | The only two non-technical words in the whole language ending in <i>-yze</i> . |
| 16. paralyze | First four letters identical with those in the allied form <i>repeat</i> . |
| 17 repetition | |
| 18. irritable | Think of allied forms <i>irritate</i> and <i>instigate</i> . |
| 19 inimitable | |
| 20. absence | Think of the allied form <i>absent</i> and you will not be tempted to misspell it <i>absence</i> . |
| 21 superintendent | The superintendent in an apartment house collects the <i>rent</i> —thus you avoid <i>superintendant</i> . |
| 22. conscience | <i>Science</i> plus prefix <i>con-</i> |
| 23 anoint | Think of an <i>ointment</i> , hence no double <i>n</i> . |
| 24 ridiculous | Think of the allied form <i>ridicule</i> which we usually spell correctly thus avoiding <i>rediculous</i> . |
| 25 despair | Again, think of another form— <i>desperate</i> —and so avoid <i>dispair</i> |

Whether or not you have much faith in your spelling ability you will need very little time to conquer the preceding twenty-five

SESSION 42

WORDS are symbols of ideas—and we have been learning, discussing, and working with words as they revolve around certain basic concepts.

Starting with an idea (personality types, doctors, occupations, science, lying, actions, speech, insults, compliments, etc.) we have explored the meanings and uses of ten basic words; then working from each word, we have wandered off toward any idea and additional words that a basic word might suggest, or toward any *other* words built on the same Latin or Greek roots.

By this natural and logical method, you have been able to make meaningful and lasting contact with fifty to a hundred or more words in each chapter. And you have discovered, I think, that while five *isolated* words may be difficult to learn in one day fifty to a hundred or more *related* words are easy to learn in a few sessions.

In this session we learn words that tell what's going on, what's happening, what people do to each other or to themselves, or what others do to *them*.

IDEAS

1 complete exhaustion

You have stayed up all night. And what were you doing? Playing poker—a very pleasant way of whiling away time? No. Engaging in some creative activity like writing a short story, planning a political campaign, discussing fascinating questions with friends? No.

The examples I have offered are exciting or stimulating—as psychologists have discovered. It is not work or effort that causes fatigue, but boredom, frustration, or a similar feeling.

You have stayed up all night with a very sick husband, wife, child, or dear friend. And despite all your ministrations, the patient is sinking. You can see how this long vigil contains all the elements of frustration that contribute to mental, physical, and nervous fatigue.

And so you are bushed—but completely bushed. Your exhaustion is mental, it is physiological, it is emotional.

What verb expresses the effect of the night's frustrations on you?

2. tongue-lashing

to enervate

You suddenly see the flashing red light as you glance in your rear-view mirror. It's the middle of the night, yet the police flasher is clear as day—and then you hear the low growl of the siren. So you pull over knowing you were speeding along at 70 on the 55-mile-an-hour-limit freeway—after all, there was not another car in sight on the deserted stretch of road you were traveling.

The cop is pleasant, courteous, smiling; merely asks for your driver's license and registration, even says "Please."

Feeling guilty and stupid, you become irritated. So what do you do?

You lash out at the officer with all the verbal vituperation welling up in you from your self-anger. You scold him harshly for not spending his time looking for violent criminals instead of harassing innocent motorists; you call into question his honesty, his ambition, his fairness, even his ancestry. To no avail, of course—you stare at the traffic ticket morosely as the police cruiser pulls away.

What verb describes how you reacted?

2. criticize

to castigate

Phyllis is selfless and self-sacrificing. Her husband's needs and desires come first—even when they conflict with her own. Clothes for her two daughters are her main concern—even if she has to

wear a seven-year-old coat and outmoded dresses so that Phyllis and Evelyn can look smart and trim. At the dinner table, she heaps everyone's plate—while she herself often goes without. Phyllis will deny herself, will scrimp and save—all to the end that she may offer her husband and children the luxuries that her low self-esteem does not permit her to give herself.

What verb expresses what Phyllis does?

to self-abnegate

4. repetition

You have delivered a long, complicated lecture to your class and now to make sure that they will remember the important points, you restate the key ideas, the main thoughts. You offer in short, a kind of brief summary step by step, omitting all extraneous details.

What verb best describes what you do?

to recapitulate

5. *no joie de vivre*

Perhaps you wake up some gloomy Monday morning (why is it that Monday is always the worst day of the week?) and begin to think of the waste of the last five years. Intellectually there has been no progress—you've read scarcely half a dozen books, haven't made one new exciting friend, haven't had a startling or unusual thought. Economically things are no better—same old debts to meet, same old hundred dollars in the bank, same old job, same old routine of the eight-to-five workdays, the tuna fish or chicken salad sandwich for lunch the same dreary ride home. What a life! No change, nothing but routine, sameness, monotony—and for what? (By now you'd better get up—this type of thinking never leads anywhere, as you've long since learned.)

What verb describes how you think you live?

to vegetate

15/ d. pretense

16 Your neighbor Mrs. Brown pops in without invitation to tell
17 you of her latest troubles with (a) her therapist, (b) her
18 hairdresser (c) her husband, (d) her children, and/or (e) her
19 gynecologist.

20 Since Florence Brown is dull to the point of ennui, and anyway
21 you have a desk piled high with work you were planning to light-
22 into, you find it difficult to concentrate on what she is saying.
23 However you do not wish to offend her by sending her packing,
24 or even by appearing to be uninterested, so you pretend rapt at-
25 tention, nodding wisely at what you hope are the right places.
26 What verb describes this feigning of interest?

27 7 slight him no more

to simulate

28 You are an author and are discussing with your editor the pos-
29 sible avenues of publicity and advertising for your new book. At
30 one point in the conversation the editor makes several statements
31 which might—or might not—be construed to mean that the com-
32 pany is going to promote the book heavily. For example, "If we
33 put some real money behind this, we might sell a few copies," or
34 "I wonder if it would be a good idea to get you on a few talk
35 shows." No unequivocal commitments, no clear-cut promises,
36 only the slight and oblique mention of possibilities.
37 What verb expresses what the editor is doing?

38 helpful

to intimate

39 Aspirin doesn't cure any diseases. Yet this popular and inex-
40 pensive drug is universally used to lighten and relieve various un-
41 pleasant symptoms of disease aches and pains, fever Inflamma-
42 tions, etc.
43 What verb expresses the action of aspirin?

to allay

455

nu,

9 when the bell tolls

John Donne's lines (made famous by Ernest Hemingway):

*No man is an Island, intire of li selfe every man is a pecc
of the Continent, a part of the maine: if a Clod bee washed
away by the Sea, Europe is the lesse, as well as if a Promon-
torie were, as well as if a Mannor of thy friends or of thine
owne were, any mans death diminishes me, because I am in-
volved in Mankind: And therefore never send to know for
whom the bell tolls; It tolls for thee.*

are truer than you may think, any person who views another's pain with complete detachment or indifference is shutting off important feelings.

When people have suffered a bereavement (as through death) when they have been wounded by life or by friends, then is the time they most need to feel that they are not alone, that you share their misery with them even if you cannot directly alleviate their sorrow. Your sympathy and compassion are, of course, alleviation enough.

What verb signifies this vicarious sharing of sorrow with someone who directly suffers?

to commiserate

10. when two men propose

Should you marry John or George? (You're strongly and equally attracted to both.) John is handsome, virile, tender. George is stable, reliable, dependable, always there when you need him. George loves you deeply. John is more exciting. You decide on John, naturally.

But wait—marrying John would mean giving up George and with George you always know where you stand: he's like the Rock of Gibraltar (and sometimes almost as dull). So you change your mind—it's George, on more mature reflection.

But how happy can you be with a husband who is not exciting? Maybe John would be best after all.

The pendulum swings back and forth—you cannot make up your mind and stick to it. (You fail to realize that your indecision proves that you don't want to marry either one, or perhaps don't want to give either one up, or possibly don't even want to get married.) First it's John, then it's George, then back to John, then George again. *Which is it, which is it?*
What verb describes your pendulum-like indecision?

to vacillate

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. enervate
2. castigate
3. self-abnegate
4. recapitulate
5. vegetate
6. simulate
7. intimate
8. alleviate
9. commiserate
10. vacillate

EN' ar-vayt'
KAS'-to-gayt'
self-AB'-no-gayt'
ree'-ko-PICH'-o-layt'
VEJ'-o-tayt'
SIM' yo-layt'
IN'-to-mayt'
o-LEE'-vee-ayt'
ka-MIZ'-o-rayt'
VAS'-o-layt'

Can you work with the words?

1. enervate
2. castigate
3. self-abnegate
4. recapitulate
5. vegetate
6. simulate
7. intimate
8. alleviate

- a. deny oneself
- b. stagnate
- c. suggest hint
- d. sympathize
- e. waver
- f. exhaust
- g. lessen, lighten
- h. summarize

- 9, commiserate
10, vacillate

- i. pretend
j. censure; scold, slash at verbally

KEY 1-f 2-j 3-a, 4-h, 5-b, 6-l, 7-c, 8-g, 9-d, 10-e

Do you understand the words? (f)

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Should you feel <i>enervated</i> after a good night's sleep? | YES | NO |
| 2. Do motorists who have been caught speeding sometimes start <i>castigating</i> the traffic officer? | YES | NO |
| 3. Do people who are completely <i>self-abnegating</i> say "No!" to their needs and desires? | YES | NO |
| 4. When you <i>recapitulate</i> do you cover new material? | YES | NO |
| 5. Do people possessed of <i>jolie de vivre</i> usually feel that they are <i>vegetating</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 6. When you <i>simulate</i> alertness, do you purposely act somnolent? | YES | NO |
| 7. When you <i>intimate</i> , do you make a direct statement? | YES | NO |
| 8. Does aspirin often have an <i>alleviating</i> effect on pain? | YES | NO |
| 9. Do we naturally <i>commiserate</i> with people who have suffered a bereavement? | YES | NO |
| 10. Do decisive people often <i>vacillate</i> ? | YES | NO |

KEY 1-no, 2-yes, 3-yes, 4-no, 5-no, 6-no, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-yes, 10-no

Do you understand the words? (II)

- 1 enervated—exhilarated
 2 castigate—praise
 3 self abnegate—deny oneself
 4 recapitulate—summarize
 5 vegetate—stagnate
 6 simulate—pretend
 7 intimate—hint
 8 alleviate—make worse
 9 commiserate—sympathize
 10 vacillate—decide

SAME	OPPOSITE
SAME	OPPOSITE
SAME	OPPOSITE
SAME	OPPOSITE
SAME	OPPOSITE
SAME	OPPOSITE
SAME	OPPOSITE
SAME	OPPOSITE
SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY 1-O 2-O 3-S, 4-S, 5-S, 6-S, 7-S, 8-O 9-S, 10-O

Can you recall the words?

- 1 pretend
 2 scold
 3 sacrifice one's desires
 4 waver
 5 exhaust
 6 sympathize
 7 summarize
 8 lighten
 9 hint
 10 stagnate

- 1 S _____
 2 C _____
 3 S _____
 4 V _____
 5 E _____
 6 C _____
 7 R _____
 8 A _____
 9 I _____
 10 V _____

KEY: 1-simulate, 2-castigate, 3-self abnegate, 4-vacillate, 5-enervate, 6-commiserate, 7-recapitulate, 8-alleviate, 9-intimate, 10-vegetate

(End of Session 42)

SESSION 43

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 more than fatigue

When you are *enervated* you feel as if your nerves have been ripped out—or so the etymology of the word indicates.

Enervate is derived from *e-* (*ex*) out, and Latin *nervus*, nerve. *Enervation* (en or VAY-shən) is not just fatigue, but complete devitalization—physical, emotional, mental—as if every ounce of the life force has been sapped out, as if the last particle of energy has been drained away.

Despite its similar appearance to the word *energy*, *enervation* is almost a direct antonym. *Energy* is derived from the Greek prefix *en-* in, plus the root *ergon*, work; *erg* is the term used in physics for a unit of work or energy. *Synergism* (SIN or-jiz-əm)—the prefix *syn-* together or with plus *ergon*—is the process by which two or more substances or drugs, by working together, produce a greater effect in combination than the sum total of their individual effects.

Alcohol, for example, is a depressant. So are barbiturates and other soporifics. Alcohol and barbiturates work *synergistically* (sin'-or JIS-tik'-lee)—the effect of each is increased by the other if the two are taken together —

So if you're drinking, don't take a sleeping pill—or if you *must* take a pill for your insomnia, don't drink—the combination, if not lethal, will do more to you than you may want done!

Synergy (SIN'-or-jee) by the way is an alternate form of *synergism*.

2. verbal punishment

Castigate is derived from a Latin verb meaning to punish; in present-day usage, the verb generally refers to verbal punishment,

usually harsh and severe. It is somewhat synonymous with *scold*, *criticize*, *rebuke*, *censure*, *reprimand* or *berate* but much stronger than any of these—*rail at*, *rant at*, *slash at*, *lash out at* or *tonguelash* is a much closer synonym. When candidates for office *castigate* their opponents, they do not mince words.
—Can you construct the noun form of *castigate*? _____

3. saying "No!" to oneself

Abnegate is derived from Latin *ab-* away (as in *absent*) plus *nego* to deny—*self-abnegation* (ab'-na-GAY' shan) then, is self-denial. *Nego* itself is a contraction of Latin *neg-* not, no, and *ago* I say—to be *self-abnegating* is to say "No!" to what you want, as if some inner censor were at work whispering, "No, you can't have that, you can't do that, you don't deserve that, you're not good enough for that."

To *negate* (no-GAYT) is to deny the truth or existence of, as in "The atheist *negates* God", or by extension, to destroy by working against, as in, "His indulgence in expensive hobbies *negates* all his wife's attempts to keep the family solvent." Can you write the noun form of the verb *negate*? _____
Negative and *negativity* obviously spring from the same source as *negate*.

4. heads and headings

Latin *caput* *capitis* means *head*. The *captain* is the *head* of any group; the *capital* is the "head city" of a state or nation and to *decapitate* (deo-KAP' a-tayt') is to chop off someone's *head*—a popular activity during the French Revolution after the guillotine was invented. Write the noun form of *decapitate*: _____

Latin *capitulum* is a little head, or by extension, the heading, or title, of a chapter. So when you *recapitulate* you go through the chapter headings again (*re-*) etymologically speaking, or you summarize or review the main points.

Remembering how the noun and adjective forms are derived

from *adulate* (Chapter 9) can you write the required forms of *recapitulate*?

NOUN _____

ADJECTIVE _____

When you *capitulate* (kə-PICH' ə-lay') etymologically you arrange in headings, or as the meaning of the verb naturally evolved, you arrange conditions of surrender as when an army *capitulates* to the enemy forces under prearranged conditions or, by further natural extension you stop resisting and give up, as in, "He realized there was no longer any point in resisting her advances, so he reluctantly *capitulated*." Can you write the noun form of *capitulate*? _____

5 mere vegetables

Vegetable is from Latin *vegeto* to live and grow which is what vegetables do—but that's all they do so to *vegetate* is, by implication, to do no more than stay alive, stuck in a rut, leading an inactive, unstimulating, emotionally and intellectually stagnant existence. *Vegetation* (vē' ə-TAY'-shan) is any dull, passive, stagnant existence also any plant life, as the thick *vegetation* of a jungle.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. ex- (ex)	out	_____
2. nerves	nerve	_____
3. in-	in	_____
4. ergon	work	_____
5. syn-	with, together	_____
6. -ic	adjective suffix	_____
7. -ion	noun suffix	_____
8. ab-	away	_____
9. nego	to deny	_____

10. <i>caput, capitis</i>	head	_____
11. <i>de-</i>	negative prefix	_____
12. <i>capitulum</i>	little head, chapter heading	_____
13. <i>re-</i>	again	_____
14. <i>-ory</i>	adjective suffix	_____
15. <i>vegeto</i>	to live and grow	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. <i>enervation</i>	en'-or VAY'-shan
2. <i>synergism</i>	SIN'-or jiz-om
3. <i>synergy</i>	SIN' or-jee
4. <i>synergistic</i>	sin'-or JIS'-tik
5. <i>castigation</i>	kas' ta-GAY'-shan
6. <i>self-abnegation</i>	self-ab'-na-GAY'-shan
7. <i>negate</i>	na-GAYT'
8. <i>negation</i>	na-GAY'-shan
9. <i>decapitate</i>	dee-KAP' a-tayt'
10. <i>decapitation</i>	dee-kap' a-TAY'-shan
11. <i>recapitulation</i>	ree-ka-pich'-a-LAY'-shan
12. <i>recapitulatory</i>	ree-ka-PICH'-a-le-taw'-ee
13. <i>capitulate</i>	ka-PICH'-a-layt'
14. <i>capitulation</i>	ka-pich' a-LAY'-shan

Can you work with the words?

1. <i>enervation</i>	a. tongue-lashing
2. <i>synergism, synergy</i>	b. denial destruction
3. <i>castigation</i>	c. a lopping off of one's head
4. <i>self-abnegation</i>	d. summary review of main points
5. <i>negation</i>	e. self-denial
6. <i>decapitation</i>	f. utter exhaustion mental, emotional, and physical drain

7 recapitulation

g. a working together for
greater effect

8. capitulation

h. surrender

KEY 1-f 2-h, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-c, 7-d, 8-g

Do you understand the words?

1 enervating—refreshing

SAME OPPOSITE

2. synergistic—neutralizing

SAME OPPOSITE

3 castigation—scolding

SAME OPPOSITE

4 self abnegation—egoism

SAME OPPOSITE

5 negate—accept

SAME OPPOSITE

6. decapitate—behead

SAME OPPOSITE

7 recapitulatory—summarizing

SAME OPPOSITE

8. capitulate—resist

SAME OPPOSITE

KEY 1-O 2-O 3-S, 4-O 5-O 6-S, 7-S, 8-O

Can you recall the words?

1 to give in

1 C _____

2. working together for greater
effect (*adj*)

2. S _____

3 total fatigue

3 E _____

4 for the purpose of summarizing
or review (*adj*)

4. R _____

5 self-denial

5 S _____ -A _____

6. deny; render ineffective; nullify

6. N _____

7 process by which two or more
substances produce a greater
effect than the sum of the
individual effects

7 S _____
or S. _____

8. to cut off the head of

8. D _____

9 strong censure
10 in surrender

9 C _____
10 C _____

KEY 1-capitulate 2-synergistic, 3-ennervation, 4-recapitulatory
5-self-abnegation, 6-negate, 7-synergism or synergy
8-decapitate, 9-castigation, 10-capitulate

(End of Session 43)

SESSION 44

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1 not the real McCoy

Simulate is from Latin *simulo* to copy and *simulo* itself derives from the Latin adjectives *similis*, like or similar

Simulation (sīm'-yā-LAY'-shən) 'then, is copying the real thing, pretending to be the genuine article by taking on a similar appearance. The *simulation* of joy is quite a feat when you really feel depressed.

Genuine pearls grow inside oysters *simulated* pearls are synthetic, but look like the ones from oysters. (Rub a pearl against your teeth to tell the difference—the natural pearl feels gritty.) So the frequent advertisement of an inexpensive necklace made of "genuine *simulated* pearls" can fool you if you don't know the word—you're being offered a genuine fake.

Dissimulation (dī-sīm'-yā-LAY'-shən) is something else! When you *dissimulate* (dī SIM yā-layt') you hide your true feelings by making a pretense of opposite feelings (Then again, maybe it is not something completely else!)

Sycophants are great *dissimulators*—they may feel contempt,

Ambivalence has best been defined (perhaps by Henry Youngman—if he didn't say it first, he should have) as watching your mother-in-law drive over a cliff in your new Cadillac.

To *vacillate* is to swing mentally or emotionally. To sway back and forth physically is *oscillate*—again note the double *l*—(OS' ə-layt') from Latin *oscillum* a swing. A pendulum *oscillates* the arm of a metronome *oscillates* and people who've had much too much to drink *oscillate* when they try to walk. The noun? _____

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT

SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1 <i>simulo</i>	to copy	_____
2 <i>similis</i>	like, similar	_____
3 <i>dis-</i>	pejorative prefix	_____
4 <i>ad (ad)</i>	to, toward	_____
5 <i>levis</i>	light	_____
6 <i>-ate</i>	verb suffix	_____
7 <i>-ion</i>	noun suffix	_____
8 <i>e (ex)</i>	out	_____
9 <i>intimus</i>	innermost	_____
10 <i>miser</i>	wretched	_____
11 <i>vacillo</i>	to swing back and forth	_____
12 <i>ambi-</i>	both	_____
13 <i>oscillum</i>	a swing	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>simulation</i> | sim' yə-LAY'-shən |
| 2 <i>dissimulate</i> | də-SIM' yə-layt' |

- 3 dissimulation
- 4 dissemble
- 5 dissemblance
- 6 intimation
- 7 alleviation
- 8 alleviative
- 9 levitate
- 10 levitation
- 11 levity
- 12 commiseration
- 13 vacillation
- 14 vacillatory
- 15 ambivalent
- 16 ambivalence
- 17 oscillate
- 18 oscillation

dǎ-sim' yǎ-LAY'-shan
 dǎ-SEM' bǎi
 dǎ-SEM'-blans
 in'-tǎ-MAY'-shan
 ǎ-leo' vǎ-AY'-shan
 ǎ-LEE'-veo-ay'-tǎv
 LEV' ǎ-tayt'
 lev' ǎ-TAY'-shan
 LEV'-ǎ-tee
 kǎ-mǐz' ǎ-RAY'-shan
 vǎ-ǎ-LAY'-shan
 VAS' ǎ-lǎ-taw'-ee
 am-BIV'-ǎ-lǎnt
 am-BIV'-ǎ-lǎns
 OS' ǎ-layt'
 ǎ-ǎ-LAY'-shǎn

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 simulation | a. hint |
| 2 dissemble | b. flippancy or joking when seriousness is required |
| 3 intimation | c. a sharing of grief |
| 4 alleviation | d. physical swaying; swinging action, as of a pendulum |
| 5 levitate | e. a swinging back and forth in indecision |
| 6 levity | f. pretense |
| 7 commiseration | g. conflicted and contrary feelings |
| 8 vacillation | h. rise in the air (as by magic or illusion) |
| 9 ambivalence | i. pretend |
| 10 oscillation | j. a lightning; a making less severe |

KEY 1-f 2-i, 3-a, 4-j, 5-h, 6-b, 7-c, 8-e, 9-g, 10-d

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1 dissimulate | a. pretense of ignorance |
| 2 dissemblance | b. a rising and floating in air |
| 3 alleviative | c. having simultaneous and contrary feelings |
| 4 levitation | d. tending to swing back and forth in indecision |
| 5 vacillatory | e. to swing back and forth like a pendulum |
| 6 ambivalent | f. to hide real feelings by pretending opposite feelings |
| 7 oscillate | g. tending to ease (pain, burdens, suffering, etc.) |

KEY 1-f, 2-a, 3-g, 4-b, 5-d, 6-c, 7-e

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|----------|
| 1. simulated—genuine | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 2. dissimulate—pretend | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 3. dissemble—be truthful | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 4. intimation—hint | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 5. alleviation—reduction | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 6. levitate—sink | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 7. levity—stupidity | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 8. vacillation—decisiveness | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 9. ambivalent—confused | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 10. oscillate—sway | SAME | OPPOSITE |

KEY 1-O, 2-S, 3-O, 4-S, 5-S, 6-O 7-S, 8-O 9-S, 10-S

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 to swing back and forth | 1 O_____ |
| 2 feeling both ways at the same time (adj.) | 2 A_____ |
| 3 to conceal real feelings | 3 D_____ |
| | or D_____ |
| 4 pretense | 4 S_____ |
| 5 to pretend ignorance though knowing the facts | 5 D_____ |
| 6 joking; frivolity; flippancy | 6 L_____ |
| 7 indecisive | 7 V_____ |
| | or V_____ |
| 8 to rise in the air as by illusion | 8 L_____ |
| 9 tending to ease (pain, etc.) (adj.) | 9 A_____ |
| | or A_____ |
| 10 a sharing of another's grief (n.) | 10 C_____ |

KEY 1-oscillate, 2-ambivalent, 3-dissimulate or dissemble, 4-simulation, 5-dissemble, 6-levity 7-vacillatory or vacillating, 8-levitate, 9-alleviative or alleviating, 10-commiseration

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

- Complete exhaustion.
(a) synergism (b) enervation, (c) negation
- Co-operation in producing effects
(a) synergy (b) castigation, (c) capitulation
- Lop off the head of:
(a) castigate, (b) capitulate, (c) decapitate
- deny; render ineffective
(a) castigate, (b) negate, (c) recapitulate

- 5 stagnate.
 (a) intimate, (b) simulate, (c) vegetate
- 6 concealment of true feelings
 (a) simulation, (b) dissimulation, (c) dissemblance
- 7 sympathy
 (a) levity (b) ambivalence, (c) commiseration
8. indecisiveness
 (a) vacillation, (b) oscillation, (c) dissimulation
- 9 aware of contrary feelings
 (a) alleviative, (b) dissimulating, (c) ambivalent

KEY 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b, 5-c, 6-b and c, 7-c, 8-a, 9-c

B. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>nervus</i>	_____	enervate
2. <i>ergon</i>	_____	energy
3 <i>nego</i>	_____	self abnegation
4 <i>caput capitis</i>	_____	decapitate
5. <i>capitulum</i>	_____	recapitulate
6. <i>vegeto</i>	_____	vegetate
-7 <i>simulo</i>	_____	dissimulate
8. <i>similis</i>	_____	similarity
9 <i>levis</i>	_____	levity
10. <i>intimus</i>	_____	intimation
11 <i>miser</i>	_____	commiserate
12. <i>vocillo</i>	_____	vacillate
13 <i>ambi-</i>	_____	ambivalent
14 <i>oscillum</i>	_____	oscillate

KEY 1-nerve, 2-work, 3-deny 4-head, 5-little head, character
 beading, 6-live and grow 7-to copy 8-like, similar
 9 light, 10-innermost, 11-wretched 12-swing, back and
 forth, 13-both, 14-a swing

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

We have previously met the Greek prefix *syn-* "together or with," in *synonym* ("names together") and *sympathy* ("feeling with") and again in this chapter in *synergism* ("working together")

Syn- is a most useful prefix to know. Like Latin *con-* ("together or with") and *ad-* ("to, toward") the final letter changes depending on the first letter of the root to which it is attached. *Syn-* becomes *sym-* before *b*, *m*, and *p*.

Can you construct some words using *syn-* or *sym-*?

1. Etymologically Jews are "led together" in a house of worship (*agogos* "leading"). Can you construct the word for this temple or place of worship? _____

2. There is a process by which dissimilar organisms live together (*bios* "life") in close association, each in some way helping, and getting help from, the other (like the shark and the pilot fish). What word, ending in *-sis* designates such a process? _____

What would the adjective form be? _____

3. Using Greek *phone*, "sound," write the word that etymologically refers to a musical composition in which the sounds of all instruments are in harmony together. _____

Using the suffix *-ic* write the adjective form of this word. _____

4. Combine *sym-* with *metron*, "measurement," to construct a word designating similarity of shape on both sides (i.e., "measurement together"). _____

Write the adjective form of this word. _____

5. *Sym-* plus *dromos*, "a running," are the building blocks of a medical word designating a group of symptoms that occur (i.e., "run") together in certain diseases. Can you figure out the word? _____

6. The same *dromos*, "a running," combines with Greek *hippos*, "horse," to form a word referring to a place in ancient Greece in _____

which horse and chariot races were run. The word? _____

7 *Hippos* horse, plus Greek *potamos* river combine to form a word designating one of the three pachyderms we discussed in an earlier chapter. The word? _____

(Answers in Chapter 18)

PICKING YOUR FRIENDS' BRAINS

You can build your vocabulary. I have said, by increasing your familiarity with new ideas and by becoming alert to the new words you meet in your reading of magazines and books.

There is still another productive method—one that will be particularly applicable in view of all the new words you are learning from your study of these pages.

That method is *picking your friends' brains*.

Intelligent people are interested in words because words are symbols of ideas, and the person with an alert mind is always interested in ideas.

You may be amazed, if you have never tried it, to find that you can stir up an animated discussion by asking, in a social group that you attend, "What does _____ mean?" (Use any word that particularly fascinates you.) Someone in the group is likely to know, and almost everyone will be willing to make a guess. From that point on, others in the group will ask questions about their own favorite words (most people do have favorites) or about words that they themselves have in some manner recently learned. As the discussion continues along these lines, you will be introduced to new words yourself—and if your friends have fairly good vocabularies you may strike a rich vein of pay dirt and come away with a large number of words to add to your vocabulary.

This method of picking your friends' brains is particularly fruitful because you will be learning not from a page of print (as in this book or as in your other reading) but from real live persons—the same sources that children use to increase their vocab-

ularies at such prodigious rate. No learning is quite as effective as the learning that comes from other people—no information in print can ever be as vivid as information that comes from another human being. And so the words you pick up from your friends will have an amazingly strong appeal, will make a lasting impression on your mind.

Needless to say your own rich vocabulary now that you have come this far in the book, will make it possible for you to contribute to your friends' vocabulary as much as, if not more than, you take away—but since giving to others is one of the greatest sources of a feeling of self-worth, you can hardly complain about this extra dividend.

(End of Session 44)

Brief Intermission Nine

TAKE THIS SPELLING TEST

Even in the most painstakingly edited of magazines, a silly little misspelling of a perfectly common word will occasionally appear. How the error eluded the collective and watchful eyes of the editor, the associate editor, the assistant editor, the typesetter, and the proofreader, no one will ever know—for practically every reader of the magazine spots it at once and writes an indignant letter, beginning: "Didn't you ever go to school?"

Even if you went to school, you're going to have plenty of trouble spotting the one misspelled word in each group below. And not one of these words will be a demon like *sphygmomanometer* (a device for measuring blood pressure) or *piccalilli* (a highly seasoned relish) which no one would ever dare spell without first checking with a dictionary. On the contrary, every word will be of the common or garden variety that you might use every day in your social or business correspondence.

Nevertheless, you're letting yourself in for ten minutes of real trouble, for you will be working with fifty particularly difficult spelling words. So put on your thinking cap before you begin.

A half-dozen high school teachers who took this test were able to make an average score of only five proper choices. Can you do better? Six or seven right is very good, eight or nine right is excellent, and 100 per cent success makes you an absolute expert in English spelling.

Check the only misspelled word in each group.

- A. 1-surprise, 2-disappear 3-innoculate, 4-description 5-recommend
B 1-privilege, 2-separate, 3-incidentally 4-dissipate, 5-occurrence
C 1-analyze, 2-argument, 3-assistant, 4-comparative, 5-truly
D 1-grammar 2-drunkenness, 4-parallel, 4-sacrilegious, 5-conscience
E. 1-precede 2-exceed, 3-accede, 4-proceed, 5-concede
F 1-pronunciation, 2-noticable, 3-desirable 4-holiday, 5-amoint
G 1-wierd, 2-seize, 3-achieve, 4-receive, 5-leisure
H 1-superintendent, 2-persistent, 3-resistant; 4-insistent, 5-perseverance
I 1-accessible, 2-permissible, 3-inimitable, 4-irresistable, 5-irritable
J 1-purtuo, 2-pastime, 3-kidnapped, 4-rhythmical, 5-exhilarate

KEY A-3 (innoculate), B-5 (occurrence), C-1 (analyze),
D-2 (drunkenness), E-4 (proceed), F-2 (noticeable),
G-1 (wird) H-5 (perseverance) I-4 (irresistible), J-5 (exhilarate) —

HOW TO TALK ABOUT A VARIETY OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Sessions 45-46)

TEASER PREVIEW

What word, ending in -ous describes someone who is:

- lawning severely attentive transparently self-ingratiating?*
- *moaning, dissatisfied complaining?*
- stubbish haughty contemptuous arrogant?*
- *twistily troublesome unmanageable?*
- habitually short of cash?*
- *attentive and courteous to women?*
- *harmless?*
- fond of liquor?*
- *pale greenish blue?*
- *inclavichuly sorrowful?*

SESSION 45

There are thousands of English words that end in the letters *-ous*—a Latin suffix meaning *full of*

The central theme about which the words in this chapter revolve is the idea of “fullness”—and as you will shortly see you can be full of compliance and servility full of complaints full of nobility full of noise full of no money full of hegemony full of humbleness full of liquor full of deathly pallor and full of sorrows.

For each of these ideas English has a word—and the person with a rich vocabulary knows the exact word to describe what someone is full of

IDEAS

1 compliance

The Latin root *sequor* means *to follow*—and those who follow rather than lead are usually in a menial, subordinate, or inferior position. People who engage in certain fields of endeavor—waiters, clerks, and servants for example—are forced often contrary to their natural temperaments, to act excessively courteous, pleasant, obliging, even subservient and humble. They must follow the lead of their customers or employers, bending their own wills according to the desires of those they serve. They are, etymologically *full of following after* or—

obsequious

RELATED WORDS

1 *obsequies*—In a funeral cortege, the mourners *follow after* the corpse. Hence, *obsequies* are the burial ceremonies, the funeral rites.

2. *subsequent*—A subsequent letter, paragraph, time, etc. is one that follows another

3. *sequel*—A sequel may be a literary work, such as a novel, that follows another continuing the same subject, dealing with the same people or village, etc., or it may be an occurrence that grows out of or follows another as in, "Just wait until you hear the sequel to the story!"

4. *sequence*—In order one item following another as in "The sequence of events of the next few days left him breathless."

Any other word containing the root *sequ-* is likely to have some relationship to the idea of *following*

2. complaints

The Latin root *queror* means to complain—and anyone full of complaints, constantly nagging, harping, fretful, petulant, whining, never satisfied, may accordingly be called—

querulous

3. snobbery

The Latin root *cilium* means eyelid, *super* means above and above the eyelid, as anyone can plainly see, is the eyebrow. Now there are certain obnoxious people who go around raising their eyebrows in contempt, disdain, and sneering arrogance at ordinary mortals like you and me. Such contemptuous, sneering, overbearing conceited people are called—

supercilious

4. noise

The Latin root *strepo* means to make a noise. Anyone who is unruly, boisterous, resistant to authority, unmanageable—and in a noisy, troublesome manner—is

obstreperous

5 moneyless

The Latin root *pecus* means *cattle*—and at one time in human history a person's wealth was measured not by stocks and bonds but by stocks of domestic animals, which was a lot more logical, since you get milk and leather and meat from cattle—true wealth—and all you get from the stock market is a headache.

Someone who had lots of *pecus* then, was rich—someone without *pecus* was indigent, destitute, "broke." And so today we call someone who is habitually without funds, who seems generally to be full of a complete lack of money—

Impecunious

This word is not a synonym of *indigent*, *destitute* or *poverty-stricken*—it does not necessarily imply living in reduced circumstances or want, but quite simply being short of cash—habitually

RELATED WORD

1 *pecuniary*—pertaining to money as in, a *pecuniary* consideration, *pecuniary* affairs, etc.

6. horses

The French word *cheval* means *horse* and in medieval times only gentlemen and knights rode on horses—common people walked. Traditionally (but not, I understand, actually) knights were courteous to women, attentive to female desires, and self-sacrificing when their own interests came in conflict with those of the fair sex. Hence we call a modern man who has a knightly attitude to women—

chivalrous

RELATED WORDS

(*Cheval* horse comes from Latin *caballus* an inferior horse. *Caballus* is found in English words in the spelling *caval*)

1 *cavalcade*—A procession of persons on horseback, as in a parade.

2 *cavalier*—A man. A *cavalier* was once a mounted soldier

As an adjective, *cavalier* describes actions and attitudes that are haughty, unmindful of others' feelings, too offhand, such attributes often being associated with people in power (the military being one of the powers-that-be). Thus, "He answered in a *cavalier* manner" would signify that he was arrogant in his answer, as if the questioner were taking a little too much privilege with him. Or "After the *cavalier* treatment I received, I never wished to return," signifying that I was pretty much made to feel unimportant and inferior. Or "After her *cavalier* refusal, I'll never invite her to another party," signifying that the refusal was, perhaps, curt, offhand, without any attempt at apology or courtesy.

3 *cavalry*—The mounted, or "horsed" part of an army.

4 *chivalry*—Noun form of *chivalrous*. Can you write the alternate noun form ending in *-ness*? _____

5. *chivalric*—Less commonly used adjective form, identical in meaning to *chivalrous*.

Another Latin root for *horse* as you know is *equus* found in words we have already discussed:

1 *equestrian*—A horseman.

2. *equestrienne*—A horsewoman.

3 *equine*—Horse-like.

7 no harm done

The Latin root *noceo* means to *injure*—someone who need cause you no fear, so harmless is that person, so unable to interfere, so unlikely to get you into trouble, is called—

innocuous

RELATED WORDS

1 *innocent*—Not guilty of crime or injury.

2. *noxious*—Harmful, poisonous, unwholesome.

8 alcoholic

The Latin root *bibo* means to *drink*, and one who is generally found with one foot up on the brass rail, who likes to upple be—

yond the point of sobriety—who, in short, has an overfondness for drinks with a pronounced alcoholic content, is called, usually humorously—

bibulous

RELATED WORDS

1 *imbibe*—To drink in, soak up, absorb. If we use this verb without specifying what is drunk, as in "He likes to *imbibe*" the implication, of course, is always liquor—but *imbibe* may also be used in patterns like "*imbibe* learning" or "In early infancy she *imbibed* a respect for her parents."

2 *bib*—Upper part of an apron, or an apronlike napkin tied around a child's neck. In either case, the *bib* prevents what is drunk (or eaten) from spilling over or dribbling down, on the wearer's clothing.

9 like death itself

The Latin root *cado* means *to fall*—one's final fall is of course always in death, and so someone who looks like a corpse (figuratively speaking) who is pale, gaunt, thin, haggard, eyes deep-runk, limbs wasted, in other words the extreme opposite of the picture of glowing health, is called—

cadaverous

RELATED WORDS

1 *cadaver*—A corpse, literally especially one used for surgical dissection.

2 *decadent*—Etymologically "*falling down*" (*de-* is a prefix one meaning of which is *down*, as in *descend* climb down *decline* turn down etc.) If something is in a *decadent* state, it is deteriorating, becoming corrupt or demoralized. *Decadence* is a state of decay. Generally *decadent* and *decadence* are used figuratively—they refer not to actual physical decay (as of a dead body) but to moral or spiritual decay.

10 pain and misery

The Latin root *doleo* means *to suffer or grieve*—one who is

mournful and sad whose melancholy comes from physical pain or mental distress, who seems to be suffering or grieving. It is called—

dolorous

RELATED WORDS

- 1 *dolor*—A poetic synonym of *grief*
- 2 *doleful*—A word referring somewhat humorously to exaggerated dismalness, sadness, or dreariness.
- 3 *condole*—Etymologically to suffer or grieve with (Latin *com* with together) *Condole* is a somewhat less commonly used synonym of *commiserate*, a verb we discussed in Chapter 15. The noun *condolence* is much more frequently heard than the verb, as in "Let me offer you my *condolences*," usually said to someone mourning the death of a friend or relative. You have heard of *condolence* cards, and no doubt have sent your share of them. When you *condole* with somebody who has sustained a loss, usually by death, you are saying, in effect, "I am suffering or grieving with you."

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

	PREFIX, ROOT SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1	<i>sequor</i>	to follow	_____
2	<i>queror</i>	to complain	_____
3	<i>cilium</i>	eyelid	_____
4	<i>super</i>	above	_____
5	<i>sucpo</i>	to make a noise	_____
6	<i>pecus</i>	cattle	_____
7	<i>-ory</i>	adjective suffix	_____
8	<i>in-</i> (<i>in-</i>)	negative prefix	_____
9	<i>cheval</i>	horse	_____
10	<i>callabus</i> (<i>naval</i>)	inferior horse	_____
11	<i>-ous</i>	adjective suffix	_____
12	<i>-ic</i>	adjective suffix	_____
13	<i>equus</i>	horse	_____
14	<i>ine</i>	like, similar to, characteristic of	_____

15	<i>bibo</i>	to drink	_____
16	<i>in- (in-)</i>	in	_____
17	<i>cado</i>	to fall	_____
18	<i>de-</i>	down	_____
19	<i>-ent</i>	adjective suffix	_____
20	<i>-ence</i>	noun suffix	_____
21	<i>con-</i>	with, together	_____

USING THE WORDS

A. THE BASIC WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | <i>obsequious</i> | ob-SEEK' wee-əs |
| 2 | <i>querulous</i> | KWAIR -ə-ləs |
| 3 | <i>supercilious</i> | soo'-pər-SIL -əs-əs |
| 4 | <i>obstreperous</i> | ob-STREP' ə-əs |
| 5 | <i>impecunious</i> | im'-pə-KYOO'-nee-əs |
| 6 | <i>chivalrous</i> | SHIV' əl-rəs |
| 7 | <i>innocuous</i> | ə-NOK -yoo-əs |
| 8 | <i>bibulous</i> | BIB'-yə-ləs |
| 9 | <i>cadaverous</i> | kə-DAV'-ər-əs |
| 10 | <i>dolorous</i> | DOL ə-əs or DŌ'-lər-əs |

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|
| 1 | <i>obsequious</i> | a. snobbish |
| 2 | <i>querulous</i> | b. harmless |
| 3 | <i>supercilious</i> | c. gaunt |
| 4 | <i>obstreperous</i> | d. short of funds |
| 5 | <i>impecunious</i> | e. fawning; excessively ingratiatingly polite |
| 6 | <i>chivalrous</i> | f. sorrowful |
| 7 | <i>innocuous</i> | g. addicted to drink |
| 8 | <i>bibulous</i> | h. courteous to women |

8. Is a <i>doleful</i> countenance a happy one?	YES	NO
9. Does a <i>cavalcade</i> contain horses?	YES	NO
10. Does a <i>cavalier</i> attitude show a spirit of humility?	YES	NO

KEY 1-yes, 2-no, 3-yes, 4-yes, 5-yes, 6-yes, 7-no, 8-no, 9-yes, 10-no

Do you understand the words? (III)

1. Is a <i>cavalry</i> officer usually a good horseman?	YES	NO
2. Would an <i>equestrian</i> statue of General Grant show him with or on a horse?	YES	NO
3. Is an <i>equestrian</i> a man?	YES	NO
4. Do humans possess many <i>equine</i> characteristics?	YES	NO
5. Is a <i>cadaver</i> alive?	YES	NO
6. Is an <i>iconoclast</i> likely to consider religion a <i>decadent</i> institution?	YES	NO
7. Is <i>decadence</i> a desirable quality?	YES	NO
8. Is <i>chivalry</i> dead?	YES	NO
9. Is it appropriate to <i>condole</i> with someone who has suffered a loss through death?	YES	NO
10. Are <i>condolences</i> appropriate at a wedding ceremony?	YES	NO

KEY 1-yes, 2-yes, 3-no, 4-no, 5-no, 6-yes, 7-no, 8-yes, or no, depending on your point of view 9-yes, 10-no (unless you're misogynous)

Do you understand the words? (III)

1. <i>obsequies</i> —rites	SAME	OPPOSITE
2. <i>subsequent</i> —preceding	SAME	OPPOSITE

3 pecuniary—financial	SAME	OPPOSITE
4 sequence—order	SAME	OPPOSITE
5 noxious—harmful	SAME	OPPOSITE
6 imbibe—drink	SAME	OPPOSITE
7 dolor—delight	SAME	OPPOSITE
8 doleful—merry	SAME	OPPOSITE
9 cavalier—courteous	SAME	OPPOSITE
10 carlaver—corpse	SAME	OPPOSITE
11 decadent—resurgent	SAME	OPPOSITE
12 chivalry—gallantry in women	SAME	OPPOSITE
13 condolences—congratulations	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY 1-S, 2-O 3-S, 4-S, 5-S, 6-S, 7-O 8-O 9-O, 10-S,
11-O 12-S, 13-O

Can you recall the words?

1 harmful	1 N_____
2 a literary work or an event that follows another	2 S_____
3 drink in	3 L_____
4 poetic word for sorrow	4 D_____
5 burial ceremonies	5-O_____
6 horseman	6 E_____
7 horsewoman	7 E_____
8 horrelike	8 E_____
9 following (<i>adj</i>)	9 S_____
10 relating to money (<i>adj</i>)	10 P_____
11 exaggeratedly sad	11 D_____
12 proper order	12 S_____
13 parade of mounted riders	13 C_____
14 offhand unmindful of another's feelings	14 C_____
15 mounted soldiers	15 C_____
16 a corpse	16 C_____
17 morally deteriorating (<i>adj</i>)	17 D_____
18 spiritual decay	18 D_____
19 expression of sympathy	19 C_____

KEY 1-noxious, 2-sequel, 3-imbibe, 4-dolor 5-obseques,
 6-equestrian, 7-equestrienne, 8-equine, 9-subsequent,
 10-pecuniary 11-doleful, 12-sequence, 13-cavalcade,
 14-cavaller 15-cavalry 16-cadaver 17-decadent, 18-
 decadence, 19-condolence, 20-chivalry or chivalrousness

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

- 1 Excessively polite and fawning:
 (a) querulous, (b) obsequious, (c) supercilious
- 2 Noisily troublesome:
 (a) querulous, (b) impecunious, (c) obstreperous
- 3 Courteous and attentive to women
 (a) querulous, (b) chivalrous, (c) supercilious
- 4 Complaining, nagging
 (a) querulous, (b) supercilious, (c) innocuous
- 5 Haughtily disdainful
 (a) supercilious, (b) bibulous, (c) dolorous
- 6 Gaunt, corpse-like
 (a) noxious, (b) cadaverous, (c) doleful
- 7 High-handed
 (a) supercilious, (b) cavalier (c) decadent
- 8 Moral decay:
 (a) decadence, (b) obsequies, (c) sequence
- 9 Expression of sympathy
 (a) bibulousness, (b) dolefulness, (c) condolence
10. Courtesy in women.
 (a) dolor (b) chivalry (c) decadence

KEY 1-b, 2-c, 3-b 4-a, 5-a, 6-b, 7-b 8-a, 9-c, 10-b

B. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1. <i>sequor</i>	_____	subsequent
2. <i>queror</i>	_____	querulous
3. <i>cilium</i>	_____	supercilious
4. <i>super</i>	_____	supervision
5. <i>strepo</i>	_____	obstreperous
6. <i>pecus</i>	_____	pecuniary
7. <i>chival</i>	_____	chivalry
8. <i>caballus</i> (caval-)	_____	cavaller
9. <i>equus</i>	_____	equine
10. <i>cado</i>	_____	decadence

KEY 1—to follow 2—to complain, 3—eyelid, 4—above, 5—to make a noise, 6—cattle, 7—horse, 8—(inferior) horse, 9—horse, 10—to fall

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. In logic, a conclusion not based on the evidence is called a *non sequitur* by extension, the term is applied to any statement that appears to have no connection or relevance to what was said before. Knowing the root *sequor* how would you define this term etymologically? _____

2. *Sequor* like many other Latin verbs, has another form somewhat differently spelled. (Remember *verto veritas* and *loquor locutus*?) The other form of *sequor* is *secutus*. Can you define the following words in terms of the root? _____

- (a) second _____
- (b) consecutive. _____
- (c) persecute _____
- (d) prosecute _____

3 Latin *super* above or over is used as a prefix in hundreds of English words. Can you figure out the word starting with *super* that fits each etymological definition?

(a) above others (in quality position etc.) _____

(b) above the surface not in depth (*adj*) _____

(c) (flowing) above what is necessary more than needed (*adj*) _____

(d) above (or beyond) the natural (*adj*) _____

(e) to oversee be in charge of (*v*) _____

4 *Cado* to fall is found in the following English words (sometimes the root is spelled *-cid*) Can you define each word in terms of its etymological parts?

(a) cadence _____

(b) occidental _____

(c) deciduous _____

(d) incident _____

(e) accident _____

(f) coincidence _____

5 The negative prefix *in-* plus *doleo* to suffer forms an adjective that etymologically means *not suffering (pain)* but *actually* means *idle- lazy disliking effort or work*. Can you figure out the English word? _____

Can you write the noun form? _____

6 What does the feminine name *Dolores* mean etymologically? _____

(End of Session 46)

ANOTHER CHECK ON YOUR SPELLING

In each line you will find four words—one of them purposely subtly, and perhaps unexpectedly misspelled. It's up to you to check the single error. If you can come out on top at least fifteen times out of twenty you are probably a better speller than you realize.

- 1 (a) alright, (b) coolly (c) supersede, (d) disappear
- 2 (a) inoculate, (b) definately (c) irrealizable,
(d) recommend
- 3 (a) incidentally (b) dissipate, (c) seperate, (d) balloon
- 4 (a) argument, (b) ecstasy (c) occurrence, (d) analyze
- 5 (a) sacrilegious, (b) weird, (c) pronunciation, (d) reptition
- 6 (a) drunkenness, (b) embarrassment, (c) weird, (d) irritible
- 7 (a) noticeable, (b) superintendant, (c) absence,
(d) development
- 8 (a) vicious, (b) conscience, (c) panicy (d) amount
- 9 (a) accessible, (b) pursue, (c) exhilarato, (d) insistant
- 10 (a) naïveté, (b) necessary (c) catagory (d) professor
- 11 (a) rhythmical (b) sergeant, (c) vaccuum, (d) assassin
- 12 (a) benefitted, (b) allotted, (c) corroborate, (d) despair
- 13 (a) diphtheria, (b) grandeur (c) ridiculous, (d) license
- 14 (a) tranquillity (b) symmetry (c) occasionally
(d) privilege

- 15 (a) tariff, (b) tyranny, (c) battalion, (d) archipelago
16. (a) bicycle, (b) geneology (c) liquefy (d) better
17 (a) defense, (b) bachelor (c) stupefy (d) parallel
18. (a) whisky (b) likable, (c) bookkeeper (d) accomodate
19 (a) comparative, (b) mayonnaise, (c) indispensable,
(d) dexterous
20. (a) dictionary (b) cantaloupe, (c) existence, (d) ukulele
-

KEY 1-a (all right), 2-b (definitely), 3-c (separate) 4-c (occurrence), 5-d (répetition), 6-a (drunkenness), 7-b (superintendent) 8-c (panicky) 9-d (insistent), 10-c (category), 11-c (vacuum), 12-a (benefited), 13-c (ridiculous), 14-c (occasionally), 15-a (tariff), 16-b (genealogy), 17-b (bachelor), 18-d (accommodate), 19-a (comparative), 20-c (existence)

HOW TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Comprehensive Test III

SESSION 47

—etymology

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1. <i>fluo</i>	_____	affluent
2. <i>pheme</i>	_____	euphemism
3. <i>platys</i>	_____	platitude
4. <i>felis</i>	_____	feline
5. <i>pisces</i>	_____	piscine
6. <i>nostos</i>	_____	nostalgia
7. <i>kakos</i>	_____	cacophony
8. <i>carnis</i>	_____	carnivorous
9. <i>voro</i>	_____	voracious
10. <i>omnis</i>	_____	omnivorous
11. <i>potens</i> <i>potentis</i>	_____	impotent
12. <i>ubique</i>	_____	ubiquity
13. <i>lupus</i>	_____	lupine
14. <i>doleo</i>	_____	dolorous
15. <i>porcus</i>	_____	porcine
16. <i>thanatos</i>	_____	euthanasia

17	<i>canis</i>	_____	canine
18	<i>vulpus</i>	_____	vulpine
19	<i>algos</i>	_____	nostalgic
20	<i>odyne</i>	_____	anodyne
21	<i>logos</i>	_____	eulogy
22	<i>sciens scientis</i>	_____	omniscient
23	<i>ursus</i>	_____	ursine
24	<i>phone</i>	_____	euphonious
25	<i>penuria</i>	_____	penury

II—more etymology

ROOT PREFIX

EXAMPLE

1	<i>nervus</i>	_____	enervate
2	<i>ergon</i>	_____	energy
3	<i>nego</i>	_____	negation
4	<i>caput, capitis</i>	_____	decapitate
5	<i>capitulum</i>	_____	recapitulate
6	<i>vegeto</i>	_____	vegetate
7	<i>simulo</i>	_____	simulate
8	<i>similis</i>	_____	similarity
9	<i>levis</i>	_____	alleviate
10	<i>intimus</i>	_____	intimate (v)
11	<i>miser</i>	_____	commiserate
12	<i>vacillo</i>	_____	vacillate
13	<i>ambi-</i>	_____	ambivalent
14	<i>oscillum</i>	_____	oscillate
15	<i>sequor secutus</i>	_____	obsequious
16	<i>queror</i>	_____	querulous
17	<i>cillum</i>	_____	supercilious
18	<i>super-</i>	_____	superior
19	<i>strepo</i>	_____	obstreperous
20	<i>pecus</i>	_____	impecunious
21	<i>equus</i>	_____	equine
22	<i>caballus (caval-)</i>	_____	cavalier
23	<i>loquor locutus</i>	_____	circumlocution
24	<i>cado</i>	_____	decadence
25	<i>vanesco</i>	_____	evanescent

III—some or opposite?

1 penury—affluence	S	O
2 vicarious—secondhand	S	O
3 ephemeral—evanescent	S	O
4 badinage—persiflage	S	O
5 cacophony—euphony	S	O
6 clandestine—surreptitious	S	O
7 parsimonious—extravagant	S	O
8 indigent—opulent	S	O
9 destitute—impecunious	S	O
10 euphemistic—indirect	S	O
11 cliché—bromide	S	O
12 platitudinous—original	S	O
13 voracious—gluttonous	S	O
14 omniscient—ignorant	S	O
15 omnipresent—ubiquitous	S	O
16 carnal—libidinous	S	O
17 carnage—slaughter	S	O
18 enervated—exhilarated	S	O
19 castigate—condone	S	O
20 simulate—pretend	S	O

IV—matching

WORDS	DEFINITIONS
1 alleviating	a excessively polite or servile
2 cavalier (<i>adj</i>)	b gaunt, corpse-like
3 vacillating	c. nobly
4 obsequious	d. poisonous
5 querulous	e high-handed
6 obstreperous	f. sad
7 innocuous	g. nagging complaining
8 cadaverous	h. harmless
9 dolorous	i. soothing
10. noxious	j. constantly changing one's mind

V—more matching

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. condolence | a. a rising into the air |
| 2. decadent | b. harsh sound |
| 3. levity | c. powerlessness |
| 4. levitation | d. a return to life in a new form |
| 5. surreptitious | e. devouring all eating everything |
| 6. cacophony | f. expression of sympathy |
| 7. reincarnation | g. cowlike; phlegmatic; stolid |
| 8. omnivorous | h. morally deteriorating |
| 9. impotence | i. joking |
| 0. bovine | j. stealthy secret |

—recall a word

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. lionlike | 1. L _____ |
| 2. doglike | 2. C _____ |
| 3. catlike | 3. F _____ |
| 4. piglike | 4. P _____ |
| 5. foxlike | 5. V _____ |
| 6. bearlike | 6. U _____ |
| 7. horselike | 7. E _____ |
| 8. all-powerful | 8. O _____ |
| 9. in the flesh | 9. I _____ |
| 10. to stagnate | 10. V _____ |
| 11. secret | 11. C _____ |
| 12. meat-eating (adj.) | 12. C _____ |
| 13. lasting a very short time | 13. E _____ |
| 14. stingy tight fisted | 14. P _____ |
| | or P _____ |
| 15. feeling contradictory ways at the same time (adj.) | 15. A _____ |
| 16. speech of praise | 16. E _____ |
| 17. a feeling of well-being, both physical and emotional | 17. E _____ |
| 18. statement intended to allay pain or anxiety | 18. A _____ |

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|-----------|
| 19 | mercy death | 19 | E_____ |
| 20 | science of speech sounds | 20 | F_____ |
| 21 | all-powerful | 21 | O_____ |
| 22 | to give in to stop resisting | 22 | C_____ |
| 23 | a working together for greater effect | 23 | S_____ |
| | | | or S_____ |
| 24 | to behead | 24 | D_____ |
| 25 | relating to, pertaining to, or involving money (<i>adj</i>) | 25 | P_____ |
| 26 | harmless | 26 | L_____ |
| 27 | tending to drink a lot (<i>adj</i>) | 27 | B_____ |
| 28 | to express sympathy to share suffering, pain, or grief (<i>with</i>) | 28 | C_____ |
| | | | or C_____ |
| 29 | snobbish, contemptuous, haughty arrogant | 29 | S_____ |
| 30 | mounted soldiers | 30 | C_____ |

KEY A correct answer counts one point. Score your points for each part of the test, then add for a total.

I

1-to flow 2-voice, 3-flat, broad, 4-cat, 5-fish, 6-a return, 7-harsh, bad, ugly 8-flesh, 9-to devour 10-all, 11-powerful, 12-everywhere, 13-wolf, 14-to suffer grieve, 15-pig, 16-death, 17-dog, 18-fox, 19-pain, 20-pain, 21-word, speech, 22-knowing, 23-bear 24-sound, 25-want, neediness

Your score: _____

II

1-nerve, 2-work, 3-to deny 4-head, 5-little head, chapter heading, 6-to live and grow 7-to copy 8-like, similar 9-light, 10-innermost, 11-wretched, 12-to swing back and forth, 13-both, 14-a swing, 15-to follow 16-to complain, 17-eyelid, 18-above, 19-to make a noise, 20-cattle, 21-horse, 22-(inferior) horse, 23-to speak, 24-to fall, 25-to vanish

Your score: _____

III

1-O 2-S, 3-S, 4-S, 5-O 6-S, 7-O, 8-O, 9-S, 10-S, 11-S,
12-O, 13-S, 14-O 15-S, 16-S, 17-S, 18-O 19-O, 20-S

Your scores: _____

IV

1-i, 2-a, 3-j, 4-a, 5-g, 6-c, 7-h, 8-b, 9-l, 10-d

Your scores: _____

V

1-f 2-h, 3-l, 4-a, 5-j, 6-b 7-d, 8-e, 9-c, 10-g

Your scores: _____

VI

1-leonine, 2-canine, 3-feline, 4-porcine, 5-vulpine, 6-urine,
7-equine, 8-omnipotent, 9-incarnate, 10-vegetale, 11-clandes-
tine, 12-carnivorous, 13-ephemeral, 14-penurious or pars-
imonious, 15-ambivalent, 16-eulogy 17-euphoria, 18-anodyne,
19-euthanasia, 20-phonetics, 21-omnipotent, 22-capitulate,
23-synergism or synergy 24-decapitate, 25-pecuniary 26-in-
nocuous, 27-bibulous, 28-condole or commiserate, 29-supercil-
ious, 30-cavalry

Your scores: _____

Your total scores: _____

Significance of Your Total Score:

100-120	Masterly
80-99	Good
65-79	Average
50-64	Barely acceptable
35-49	Poor
0-34	Terrible

Record your score in the appropriate space below as well as your scores from Chapters 8 and 13. You will then have a comparison chart of all three achievement tests.

SCORES

TEST I (Chapter 8)	_____	out of 120
TEST II (Chapter 13)	_____	out of 120.
TEST III (Chapter 17)	_____	out of 120;

(End of Session 47)

HOW TO CHECK YOUR STANDING AS AN AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

(Answers to Teaser Questions in Chapters 3-7 9-12
and 14-16)

CHAPTER 3:

1. *Anthropocentric* (an'-thra-po-SEN'-trik) an adjective built on *anthropos*, mankind Greek *kentron* center and the adjective suffix *-ic* describes thinking, assumptions, reasoning, etc. that see mankind as the central fact, or ultimate aim, of the universe. The noun forms are either *anthropocentrism* (an'-thra-po-SEN'-triz-əm) or *anthropocentricity* (an'-thra-pō-sen-TRIS'-ə-lee)

2. *Andromania* (an-dra-MAY'-nee-ə) a combination of *andros* man (male) plus *mania* madness, signifies an obsession with males. Person *andromaniac* one who is mad about men, adjective *andromaniacal* (an-dra-ma-NI ə-kəl)

3. *Gynandrous* (jɪ-NAN'-drəs) combining *gyne* woman, with *andros* man (male) describes.

a. plants in which the male and female organs are united in the same column or

b. people who physically have both male and female sexual organs, often one or both in rudimentary form or

c. (a more recent meaning) people who exhibit, or are willing to own up to the male and female emotional characteristics that everyone possesses.

The word may have the roots in reverse, becoming *androgynous* (an-DROJ'-o-nas) with all three meanings identical to those of *gynandrous*.

Hermaphroditic (hur-maf' rə-DIT'-ik) a combination of *Hermes* the Greek god who served as messenger or herald (in Roman mythology this god was known as *Mercury* and is conventionally pictured with wings on his heels) and *Aphrodite* the Greek goddess of love and beauty (in Roman mythology *Venus*) has either of the first two meanings of *gynandrous*.

The noun form of *gynandrous* is *gynandry* (ji-NAN'-dree) of *androgynous androgyny* (an DROJ'-o-nee) of *hermaphroditic hermaphroditism* (hur MAP'-rə-dī'-tiz-əm)

The individual plant is an *androgyne* (AN'-drə-jīn) plant or person, a *hermaphrodite* (hur-MAF'-rə-dī')

4 *Monomania* (mon-o-MAY'-nee-o) combining *monos* one, and *mania*, madness, is an obsession with one thing, or obsessiveness in one area. Person *monomaniac* adjective: *monomaniacal* (mon' o-mə-NI'-ə-kəl)

5 A *misandrist* (mis-AN'-drist) combining *miseln*, to hate, with *andros* man (male) hates men. Noun *misandry* (mis-AN'-dree) Adjective. *misandrous* (mis-AN'-dros)

Check your learning

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>anthropos</i>	_____	anthropocentric
2 <i>kentron</i>	_____	anthropocentrism
3 <i>andros</i>	_____	andromania
4 <i>mania</i>	_____	andromaniac
5 <i>gynē</i>	_____	gynandrous
6 <i>Hermes</i>	_____	hermaphrodite
7 <i>Aphrodite</i>	_____	hermaphroditic
8 <i>monos</i>	_____	monomania
9 <i>miseln</i>	_____	misandry

KEY 1-mankind, 2-center 3-man (male), 4-madness, 5-woman, 6-Hermes, the messenger of the gods, 7-Aphrodite, goddess of love and beauty 8-one, 9-to hate

CHAPTER 4:

1 *Pedodontia* (pee-da-DON'-shə) is the specialty of child dentistry—*paidos*, child, plus *odontos* tooth. Specialist. *pedodontist*. Adjective. *pedodontic*.

2. *Cardialgia* (kahr'-dee-AL jə) heart pain—*kardia* heart, plus *algos* pain.

3 *Odontalgia* (ō'-don-TAL-jə) toothache.

4 *Nostalgia* (nos-TAL jə) Adjective. *nostalgic*.

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>paidos</i> (<i>ped</i>)	_____	<i>pedodontia</i>
2 <i>kardia</i>	_____	<i>cardialgia</i>
3 <i>algos</i>	_____	<i>odontalgia</i>
4 <i>odontos</i>	_____	<i>pedodontist</i>
5 <i>nostos</i>	_____	<i>nostalgia</i>

KEY 1—child, 2—heart, 3—pain 4—tooth, 5—a return

CHAPTER 5:

1. Eighty to eighty-nine years old. From Latin *octoginta*, eighty. People of other ages are as follows

(a) 50-59 *quincuagenarian* (kwīn kwə-jə-NAIR-ee-ən)

(b) 60-69 *sexagenarian* (seks' ə-jə-NAIR-ee-ən)

(c) 70-79 *septuagenarian* (sep'-cheɪ-ə-jə-NAIR-ee-ən)

(d) 90-99 *nonagenarian* (non-ə-jə-NAIR-ee-ən)

(e) 100 and over *centenarian* (sen-tē-NAIR-ee-ən)

2. *Cacophony* (kə-kŌF-ə-nsee) Adjective: *cacophonous* (kə-kŌF-ə-nsee)

3 *Cacopygian* (kak' ə-PIJ'-ee-on)

4 *Telescope* (tele plus skopein to view) or *teletinocular*
telephone; *television*.

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 octoginta	_____	octogenarian
2 quinquaginta	_____	quinquagenarian
3 sexaginta	_____	sexagenarian
4 septuaginta	_____	septuagenarian
5 nonaginta	_____	nonagenarian
6 centum	_____	centenarian
7 kakos	_____	cacophony
8 plous	_____	cacophonous
9 pyge	_____	cacopygian
10. tele-	_____	television
11 skopein	_____	telescope

KEY 1-eighty 2-fifty 3-sixty 4-seventy 5-ninety, 6-one hundred, 7-ugly harsh, bad, 8-sound, 9-buttock, 10-distance, from afar 11-to view

CHAPTER 6

1 *Sophomore* from *sophos* plus *moros* foolish, the word etymologically designates one who is half wise and half foolish. The adjective *sophomoric* (sɒf ə-MAWR-ik) describes people, attitudes, statements, writings, etc. that are highly opinionated, self-assured, and coming off as if wise, but which in reality are immature, inexperienced, foolish etc.

2. *Sophisticated* (sə-FIS'-tə-kay'-təd) The verb is *sophisticate* the noun *sophistication*. One who is worldly-wise is a *sophist* (sə-FIS'-tə-kat)

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Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>paios</i> (<i>ped</i>)	_____	<i>pedodontia</i>
2 <i>kardia</i>	_____	<i>cardialgia</i>
3 <i>algos</i>	_____	<i>odontalgia</i>
4 <i>odontos</i>	_____	<i>pedodontist</i>
5 <i>nostos</i>	_____	<i>nostalgia</i>

KEY 1-child, 2-heart, 3-pain, 4-tooth, 5-a return

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(e) 100 and over *centenarian* (sen-ee-NAIR-ee-ən)

2. *Cacophony* (kə-KOF ə-nee) Adjective. *cacophonous* (kə-KOF-ə-nəs)

3 *Cacopygian* (kak' a-PII'-ee-on)

4 *Telescope* (tele- plus skopein to view) or *teletinocular* telephone; television.

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>octoginta</i>	_____	octogenarian
2 <i>quinguginta</i>	_____	quingugenarian
3 <i>sexaginta</i>	_____	sexagenarian
4 <i>septuaginta</i>	_____	septuagenarian
5 <i>nonaginta</i>	_____	nonagenarian
6 <i>centum</i>	_____	centenarian
7 <i>kakos</i>	_____	cacophony
8 <i>phone</i>	_____	cacophonous
9 <i>pyge</i>	_____	cacopygian
10 <i>tele</i>	_____	television
11 <i>skopein</i>	_____	telescope

KEY 1-eighty 2-fifty 3-sixty 4-seventy 5-ninety 6-one hundred, 7-ugly harsh, bad, 8-sound, 9-buttock, 10-distance, from afar 11-to view

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Sophisticated has in recent years taken on the added meaning of *highly developed, mature, or complicated, appealing to a mature intellect, or aware and knowledgeable*. Examples *sophisticated machinery, electronic equipment; a sophisticated approach; a sophisticated audience, group, staff, faculty etc.*

3 One who is obsessed with books, especially with collecting books.

4 (a) speaking one language, (b) speaking two languages, (c) speaking three languages.

Multilingual (*multus* many plus *lingua*)—speaking many languages.

A *linguist* is one who is fluent in many languages, or else an expert in *linguistics* (or both)

Multus as indicated, means *many* as in *multitude*, *multiply*, *multiple*, *multicolored*, *multifarious*, *multilateral*, etc., etc.

5 (a) France, (b) Russia, (c) Spain, (d) Germany (e) Japan, (f) China.

6. (a) *androphile* (b) *gynephile* (or *philogynist*) (c) *pedophile* (d) *zoophile* (e) *botanophile*.

But *pedophilia* (*peo'-dɔ-FIL-ee-ə*) is another story. A *pedophile* sexually molests young children—such love little kids can do without!

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>sophos</i>	_____	sophomore
2. <i>moros</i>	_____	sophomoric
3. <i>biblion</i>	_____	bibliomania
4 <i>manis</i>	_____	bibliomania
5 <i>lingua</i>	_____	linguist
6. <i>monos</i>	_____	monolingual
7 <i>bi-</i>	_____	bilingual
8. <i>tri-</i>	_____	trilingual
9 <i>multus</i>	_____	multilingual
10. <i>Franco-</i>	_____	Francophile
11 <i>Russo-</i>	_____	Russophile
12. <i>Hispano-</i>	_____	Hispanophile
13 <i>Germano-</i>	_____	Germanophile

14. <i>Nippono-</i>	_____	Nipponophile
15. <i>Sino-</i>	_____	Sinophile
16. <i>andros</i>	_____	androphilo
17. <i>gyna</i>	_____	gynephilo
18. <i>philein</i>	_____	philogynist
19. <i>paidos</i> (ped-)	_____	pedophile
20. <i>zōon</i>	_____	zoophile
21. <i>botane</i>	_____	botanophile

KEY 1-wise, 2-foolish, 3-book, 4-madness, 5-tongue, 6-one, 7-two, 8-three, 9-many, 10-France, 11-Russia, 12-Spain, 13-Germany 14-Japan, 15-China, 16-man (male), 17-woman, 18-to love, 19-child, 20-animal, 21-plant

CHAPTER 7:

1. A *notable* is someone well-known.

2. To *notify* is, etymologically to make known—*notus* + *fy* a derivation of *facio* to make.

Notice, as a noun, is what makes something known, *to notice* as a verb, is to observe (something or someone) so that it, he, or she becomes known to the observer

-*Fy* as a verb suffix, means to make. So *simplify* is to make simple, *clarify* to make clear *liquefy* to make liquid *putrefy* to make (or become) rotten or putrid, *stupefy* to make stupid, or dumb with astonishment (note the -*e* preceding the suffix in *liquefy putrefy stupefy*) *fortify* to make strong; *rectify* to make right or correct, etc., etc.

3. *Chronograph* (KRON'-o-graf') is an instrument that measures and records short intervals of time.

4. To *generate* is to give birth to, figuratively or to create or produce, as a turbine generates power a person's presence generates fear etc. The noun is *generation*, which, in another context, also designates the people born and living about the same time (the older previous, or next generation, the Depression genera-

tion, etc.) or a period, conventionally set at about thirty years, between such groups of people.

To *regenerate* is to give birth to again, or to be-born again. Some creatures can *regenerate* new limbs or parts if these are lost or cut off—or the limbs or parts *regenerate*.

Re means, of course, *again*, or in some words, as *recede*, *regress* etc., *back*.

5 *Omnipotent* (om-NIP'-ə-tənt)—all-powerful *omnis* plus *potens* *potentis* powerful.

Omnipresent (om'-nə-PREZ-ənt)—present all over or everywhere.

Nouns: *omnipotence* *omnipresence*.

6 *Anaphrodisiac* (ən-əf-rə-DIZ-ee-ək')—both a noun and an adjective. Saltpeter is supposedly an *anaphrodisiac*; so, some people say is a cold shower which is highly doubtful. The best temporary *anaphrodisiac* is probably sexual intercourse. Some women who were teen-agers when Elvis Presley was at the height of his popularity have told me that the young man's gyrating hips were *aphrodisiacal*—I will take their word for it, as Elvis has never turned me on. On the other hand, if you want to talk about Diane Keaton or Raquel Welch or especially Marilyn Monroe

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>notus</i>	_____	notify
2 <i>chronos</i>	_____	chronograph
3 <i>graphēn</i>	_____	chronographic
4 <i>genesis</i>	_____	generate
5 <i>re-</i>	_____	regenerate
6 <i>omnis</i>	_____	omnipotent
7 <i>potens</i> <i>potentis</i>	_____	omnipotence
8 <i>an</i>	_____	anaphrodisiac

KEY 1-known 2-time 3-to write, 4-birth, 5-again, 6-all, 7-powerful, 8-not (negative)

CHAPTER 9:

1 *Magnanimity* (mag' na-NIM a-tee) Adjective *magnani-*
mox (mag-NAN' a-mox)

2 *Bilateral* (bi-LAT' or-al) as in a *bilateral* decision i.e., one made by the two sides or two people involved. On the other hand, a *unilateral* (yoo-na-LAT' or al) decision is made by one person, without consultation with others.

3 *Transcribe* Noun *transcription* A stenographer *transcribes* shorthand notes into English words, or a musical transcriber arranges or adapts a musical composition for an instrument group etc. other than the one for which the work was originally written.

4 *Malaria* was once thought to have been caused by the "bad air" of swamps actually it was (and is) transmitted to humans by infected anopheles mosquitoes breeding and living in swamps and other places where there is stagnant water

5 *Confection* The word is hardly used much today with this meaning, except perhaps by members of an older generation who remember *confectioner's* shops and *confectionery* stores. Now such places are called *ice cream stores* (or *ice cream parlors*) and are run, at least on the west coast, by Baskin-Robbins or Farrell's or they are called *candy shops*; or when I was growing up, *candy stores* where the kids all hung out, and candies could be bought for a penny apiece, with Hershey bars selling for a nickel (that's why they are called "the good old days")

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT

- 1 *magnus*
- 2 *animus*
- 3 *bi*
- 4 *ans*
- 5 *latus lateris*
- 6 *trans-*
- 7 *scribo scriptus*

MEANING

EXAMPLE

magnanimous
magnanimity
bilateral
unilateral
unilateral
transcribe
transcription

8. <i>malus</i>	_____	malaria
9. <i>con-</i>	_____	confection
10. <i>facio</i> (<i>fec</i>)	_____	confectionery

KEY 1-big, large, great, 2-mind, 3-two, 4-one, 5-side, 6-across,
7-to write, 8-bad, evil, 9-together 10-to make

CHAPTER 10:

1 *Modus operandi*. Method (or mode) of working (or operating) Pronounced MŌ'-das op'-o-RAN'-di, the word is not, of course, restricted to the special methods used by a criminal, but may refer to the method or style of operating characteristic of any other professional. *Modus vivendi* (MŌ'-das va-VEN'-di) etymologically "method of living," is the style of life characteristic of a person or group.

2. *Circumscription*. To *circumscribe* also means, figuratively to write (a line) around (*one's freedom of action*) so that one is restricted, limited, hemmed in, as in, "a life *circumscribed* by poverty by parental injunctions, or by an overactive conscience, etc.," or "actions *circumscribed* by legal restraints." The noun *circumscription* has the figurative meaning also.

3 *Somniloquens* (sam-NIL -o-kwant) Noun. *somniloquens* (sam-NIL -o-kwans) or *somniloquy* (sam-NIL -o-kwes) the latter noun also designating the words spoken by the sleeper One who habitually talks while asleep is a *somniloquist* (sam-NIL -o-kwist)

4 An *otologist* is an ear specialist, more commonly called an *otologist* (ō-TOL -o-jist) from Greek *otos* ear. Noun *otology* Adjective *otological* (ō-tō-LOJ -o-kal)

It is difficult at this point to resist telling a well-known story about medical specialists. In fact it is impossible to resist, so here it is

A dentist, doing his first extraction on a patient, was under-

standably nervous. When he got the molar out, his hand shook, he lost his grip on the instrument, and the tooth dropped down into the patient's throat.

"Sorry" said the doctor "You're outside my specialty now. You should see a laryngologist! [laɪr' ɪŋ-GOL ə-jist—a larynx or throat specialist]."

By the time the unfortunate victim got to the laryngologist, the tooth had worked its way much further down.

The laryngologist examined the man.

"Sorry" said the doctor "You're outside my specialty now. You should see a gastrologist! [gas-TROL ə-jist—a stomach specialist]."

The gastrologist X-rayed the patient. "Sorry" said the doctor "the tooth has traveled into your lower intestines. You should see an enterologist! [en-ɪə-ROL ə-jist—an intestinal specialist]."

The enterologist took some X rays. "Sorry the tooth isn't there. It must have gone down farther. You should see a proctologist! [prok-TOL ə-jist—a specialist in diseases of the rectum from Greek proktor anus]."

Our patient is now on the proctologist's examining table, in the proper elbow-knee position. The doctor has inserted a proctoscope and is looking through it.

"Good heavens, man! You've got a tooth up there! You should see a dentist!"

5. *Aural* (AWR əl) refers to the ears or to the sense or phenomenon of hearing. *Monaural* reproduction, as of music over a radio or by a phonograph record, for example, has only one source of sound, and technically should be called *monophonic* (mon' ə-FON-ik)—*monos* one, plus *phone* sound. *Binaural* may mean having two ears or involving the use of both ears or recently descriptive of sound from two sources giving a stereophonic (stee'r-ee ə-FON-ik) effect—*stereos* deep, solid plus *phone*.

6. A *noctambulist* (nok TAM-byə-list) walks at night—*nox*, *noctis* night plus *ambulo* to walk. Noun *noctambulism* (nok TAM' byə-liz əm)

7 *Somnific* (som-NIF' ik) a *somnific* lecture, movie, effect, etc.

8. *Circumambulate* (sur'-kam-AM'-bya-layt') To *circumnavigate* is to sail around—*circum*, around, plus *navis* ship.

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>modus</i>	_____	<i>modus operandi</i>
2. <i>operandi</i>	_____	<i>modus operandi</i>
3 <i>vivo</i>	_____	<i>modus vivendi</i>
4 <i>circum-</i>	_____	<i>circumscribe</i>
5 <i>scribo scriptus</i>	_____	<i>circumscription</i>
6. <i>sonnus</i>	_____	<i>somniloquent</i>
7 <i>loquor</i>	_____	<i>somniloquence</i>
8. <i>aurus</i>	_____	<i>aurist</i>
9 <i>otos</i>	_____	<i>otology</i>
10 <i>proktos</i>	_____	<i>proctologist</i>
11 <i>stereos</i>	_____	<i>stereophonic</i>
12. <i>phone</i>	_____	<i>stereophonic</i>
13 <i>monos</i>	_____	<i>monaural</i>
14 <i>bi-</i>	_____	<i>binaural</i>
15 <i>nox noctis</i>	_____	<i>noctambulist</i>
16. <i>ambulo</i>	_____	<i>noctambulism</i>
17 <i>jacio (fic)</i>	_____	<i>somnifac</i>

KEY 1-mode, method, 2-of working, 3-to live, 4-around, 5-to write, 6-sleep, 7-to speak, to talk, 8-ear 9-ear 10-anus, 11-deep, solid, 12-sound, 13-one, 14-two, 15-night, 16-to walk 17-to make

CHAPTER 11:

1 *Matronymic* (mat' rə-NIM ik). Or if you prefer to use the Greek root for mother (*meter metr-*) *metronymic*. The Greek word *μήτρα*, uterus, derives from *meter* naturally enough, so *metritis* is inflammation of the uterus *metralgia* is uterine pain *endometriosis* (en'-dō-mee'-tree-Ō'sis) is any abnormal condi-

tion of the uterine lining—*endo* inside *metra* uterus, -*osis* abnormal condition.

2. (a) An *incendiary* statement, remark, speech, etc. figuratively enflames an audience, sets them afire, gets them excited, galvanizes them into action, etc.

(b) *Incense* (IN'-sens) is a substance that sends off a pleasant odor when burned—often, but not necessarily to mask unpleasant or telltale smells, as of marijuana smoke, etc.

(c) To *incense* (in-SENS') is to anger greatly i.e. to "burn up." "I'm all burned up" is etymologically an accurate translation of "I'm incensed."

3. (a) *Ardent* (AHR-dant)—burning with zeal, ambition, love, etc., as an *ardent* sailor worker etc.

(b) *Ardor* (AHR-dar)—the noun form of *ardent*—burning passion, zeal, enthusiasm, etc. Alternate noun. *ardency* (AHR-dan-see)

4. *Megaphone*.

5. *Megalopolis* (meg' ə-LOP' ə-lis)

6. *Police*. *Politics*

7. *Bibliokleptomania* (bib' lee-ə-klep'-tə-MAY'-nee-ak) one who has an obsession for stealing books. Not too many years ago, an author titled his book, *Steal This Book!* perhaps hoping to appeal to *bibliokleptomania*—if the appeal was successful enough, his royalty statements must have been minuscule indeed!

Gynkleptomania.

Pedokleptomania

Androkleptomania.

Demokleptomania.

If you prefer to use shorter words, *compulsive kidnapper* or *obsessive abductor* will do as well for these words.

8. *Acromania*

Agoromania.

Claustromania

9. *Kleptophobia* *pyrophobia* *gynophobia* *androphobia* *demophobia*

Triskaidekaphobia (tris' ki-dek' ə-FÖ'-bee-ə) is the morbid

dread of the number 13 from Greek *triskal* three, *deka* ten, and *phobia*.

10 *Gnostology* (nō-see-OL ə-jee) the science or study of knowledge.

11 *Amadeus* is love (Latin *amor*) God (Latin *deus*) *Theophilus* is love (Greek *philos*) God (Greek *theos*) *Gottlieb* is love (German *Lieb*) God (German *Gott*)

Perhaps this explains why he started composing at the age of four and wrote forty-one symphonies.

12 *Cellophane*—cellulose made to be transparent, i.e., to show what's wrapped in it.

13 *Hypoglycemia* (hī pō-glī-SHEE-mee-ə)—low blood sugar a common ailment today though I believe the AMA has called it a "non-disease" (Greek *hypo* under *glykys*, sweet, *haima*, blood)

Haima, blood, is found in many English words, the root spelled either *hem-* or *-em*. Here are a few with their etymological interpretations.

- (a) *Hemorrhage*—excessive blood flow
- (b) *Anemia*—"no blood"—actually a pathological reduction of red blood corpuscles.
- (c) *Hematology*—science of blood (and its diseases).
- (d) *Hemophilia*—"love of blood"—actually a hereditary condition, occurring in males, in which the blood clots too slowly
- (e) *Hemoglobin*—"blood globules"—actually the red coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles.

Hyperglycemia is the opposite of *hypoglycemia*.

- 14 (a) *Pantheon* (PAN'-thee-on')—a temple built in Rome in 27 B.C. for "all the gods."
- (b) *Pandemonium* (pan-də-MŌ'-nee-əm)—a word supposedly coined by poet John Milton in *Paradise Lost* to signify the dwelling place of all the demons now any wild and noisy disorder.
- (c) *Panorama* (pan'-ə-RAM'-ə or pan'-ə-RAH mē)—a view (or a picture of such a view) all around—*pan*, all, plus *horama*, view The adjective *panoramic* (pan'-ə-RAM-ik)

15 *Monarchy*—rule by one person.

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1. <i>mater matrix</i>	_____	matronymic
2. <i>onyma</i>	_____	metronymic
3. <i>meter</i>	_____	metronymic
4. <i>metra</i>	_____	metritis
5. <i>endo-</i>	_____	endometriosis
6. <i>incendo incensus</i>	_____	incendiary
7. <i>ardo</i>	_____	ardent
8. <i>megalo-</i>	_____	megapolis
9. <i>polis</i>	_____	police
10. <i>demos</i>	_____	demoleptomaniac
11. <i>akros</i>	_____	acromania
12. <i>agora</i>	_____	agoromaniac
13. <i>claustrum</i>	_____	claustrumaniac
14. <i>triskai</i>	_____	triskaidekaphobia
15. <i>deka</i>	_____	triskaidekaphobia
16. <i>gnosis</i>	_____	gnostology
17. <i>amor</i>	_____	Amadeus
18. <i>deus</i>	_____	deity
19. <i>theos</i>	_____	Theophilus
20. <i>philos</i>	_____	hemophilia
21. <i>phanein</i>	_____	cellophane
22. <i>hypos</i>	_____	hypoglycemia
23. <i>glykys</i>	_____	hypoglycemia
24. <i>haima</i>	_____	hemorrhage
25. <i>an-</i>	_____	anemia
26. <i>hyper</i>	_____	hyperglycemia
27. <i>pan</i>	_____	Pantheon
28. <i>horama</i>	_____	panorama
29. <i>archein</i>	_____	monarch
30. <i>monos</i>	_____	monarchy

KEY 1-mother 2-name, 3-mother 4-uterus, 5-inside, 6-to set on fire, 7-to burn, 8-big, large, great, 9-city 10-people, 11-highest, 12-market place, 13-enclosed place.

14—three, 15—ten, 16—knowledge, 17—love, 18—God,
 19—God, 20—love, 21—to show 22—under 23—sweet,
 24—blood, 25—not, negative, 26—over 27—all, 28—view
 29—to rule, 30—one

CHAPTER 12:

1 *Survive*. Noun *survival*.

2 *Vivarium* (vi VAIR ee-um)—enclosed area in which plants and (small) animals live in conditions resembling their natural habitat. The suffix *-ium* usually signifies *place where*—*solarium*, a place for the sun to enter or where one can sunbathe; *aquarium*, a place for water (Latin *aqua*, water) or fish tank; *podium*, a place for the feet (Greek *podos* foot) or speaker's platform, *auditorium* a place for hearing (or listening to) concerts, plays, etc. (Latin *audio* to hear)

3 *Vita* (VI-to) etymologically *life* is one's professional or career résumé.

- 4 (a) *Unicorn* (Latin *cornu*, horn)
- (b) *Uniform*.
- (c) *Unify* (*fy* from *facio* to make)
- (d) *Unify*
- (e) *Unicycle* (Greek *kyllos* circle, wheel)

5 *Anniversary*—a year has turned.

- 6 (a) *Universe*—everything turning as one.
- (b) *University*—highest institute of education—universal subjects taught, learned, etc. i.e. the curriculum covers the universe, is in no way restricted, etc.

- 7 (a) *Interstate*
- (b) *International*.
- (c) *Intermediate*.
- (d) *Interrupt* (Latin *rumpo ruptus* to break)
- (e) *Interpersonal*.

8. (a) *Intrastate*.
- (b) *Intransitional*.
- (c) *Intrapersonal* or *Intrapyschic*.
- (d) *Intramuscular*

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 vivo	_____	survive
2 podas	_____	podium
3 vita	_____	vita
4 cornu	_____	unicorn
5 kyklos	_____	unicycle
6 annus	_____	anniversary
7 verto versus	_____	universe
8 unus	_____	university
9 inter-	_____	interstate
10 intra-	_____	intrapsychic

KEY 1-to live, 2-foot, 3-life, 4-horn, 5-circle, wheel 6-year
7-to turn, 8-one, 9-between, 10-within

CHAPTER 14:

- 1 View of Death."
- 2 Thanatology
- 3 (a) *Prophesy* (PROF' 3-si)
(b) *Prophecy* (PROF' 3-see)
(c) *Prophet* (PROF'-et)
- 4 (a) *Predict*.
(b) *Prediction*.

5 *Nostopathy*—"disease" (tensions, insecurities, conflicts) on returning home after leaving the service. Some veterans could not face the freedom and responsibilities of being on their own. The

Army Navy or Air Force had fed and clothed them and made decisions for them; now they had to readjust to civilian life.

6. (a) *Vulpicide*
 (b) *Lupicide*.
 (c) *Felicide*
 (d) *Ursicide*.
- 7 (a) *Piscivorous* (pə-SIV^o-ər-əs)
 (b) *Insectivorous* (in'-sek TIV^o-ər əs)
8. *Canaries* what else?
- 9 *Potentate* (pə-TEN^o-shə-ayt')

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>thanatos</i>	_____	thanatology
2. <i>logos</i>	_____	thanatology
3 <i>opsis</i>	_____	<i>Thanatopsis</i>
4 <i>pheme</i>	_____	prophecy
5 <i>pro-</i>	_____	prophet
6. <i>pre-</i>	_____	predict
7 <i>disco dictus</i>	_____	predict
8. <i>nostos</i>	_____	nostopathy
9 <i>pathos</i>	_____	nostopathy
10. <i>vulpus</i>	_____	vulpicide
11 <i>lupus</i>	_____	lupicide
12. <i>felis</i>	_____	felicide
13. <i>urnus</i>	_____	ursicide
14 <i>piscis</i>	_____	piscivorous
15 <i>voro</i>	_____	insectivorous
16. <i>caedo</i> (-cide)	_____	insecticide
17 <i>canis</i>	_____	canary
18 <i>potens</i> <i>potentis</i>	_____	potentate

KEY 1-death, 2-science, study 3-view 4-voice, 5-beforehand
 6-before, 7-to say or tell, 8-a return, 9-disease, 10-fox,
 11-wolf, 12-cat, 13-bear 14-fish, 15-devour 16-to kill
 (killine). 17-dog. 18-powerful

CHAPTER 15:

1 *Synagogue*.

2 *Symbiosis* (sim'-bi-ŏ-sis) Adjective *symbiotic* (sim-bi-ŏt'-ik)

People (for example lovers, spouses, parent and child, etc.) also may live in a *symbiotic* relationship, each depending on the other for important services, emotional needs, etc. each also providing these for the other.

3 *Symphony symphonic*.

4 *Symmetry* (SIM'-ə-tree) *symmetrical* (sə-MET' rə-kəl) or *symmetric* (sə-MET'-rik)

5 *Syndrome* (SIN'-dröm)

6 *Hippodrome* (HIP' ə-dröm'), the word today is often used as the name of a movie theater or other place of entertainment.

7 *Hippopotamus*.

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1 <i>syn-</i>	_____	synagogue
2 <i>agōgos</i>	_____	synagogue
3 <i>bios</i>	_____	symbiosis
4 <i>phone</i>	_____	symphonic
5 <i>metron</i>	_____	symmetry
6 <i>dromas</i>	_____	syndrome
7 <i>hippos</i>	_____	hippodrome
8 <i>potamos</i>	_____	hippopotamus

KEY 1-with, together 2-leader leading, 3-life, 4-sound, 5-measurement, 6-a running, 7-horse, 8-river

CHAPTER 16:

- 1 *Non sequitur* (non SEK'-wo-tor)—"it does not follow"
- 2 (a) *Second*—following after the first.
 (b) *Consecutive*—following in proper order
 (c) *Persecute*—to follow (i.e., pursue) through and through hence to annoy harass continually for no good reason.
 (d) *Prosecute*—to follow before, hence to pursue (something) diligently or vigorously in order to complete it successfully (prosecute a campaign) or to start, or engage in, legal proceedings against, especially in an official capacity
- 3 (a) *Superior*
 (b) *Superficial*.
 (c) *Superfluous* (sə-PUR floo-əs) Noun. superfluity (soo' per FLOO' ə-tee)
 (d) *Supernatural*.
 (e) *Supervise*.
- 4 (a) *Cadence* (KAY'-dəns)—fall and rise of the voice in speaking hence inflection, rhythm beat etc. of sound or music. Adjective *cadent* (KAY'-dənt)
 (b) *Occidental* (ok'-sə-DEN -təl)—etymologically falling. Hence relating to western countries, since the sun falls in the west; also, a native of such a country Noun *Occident* (OK'-sə-dənt) The sun rises in the east, so Latin *orior* to rise, is the origin of the *Orient*, *oriental*, etc., and also of the verb *orient* (AW' ree-ent') To *orient* is to adjust to a place or situation, etymologically to turn, or face, east. Noun *orientation*. I'm finally *oriented* does not mean that I'm easternized or facing east, but that I have become familiar with, and comfortable in, a place, job, situation, etc. So to *disorient* (dis-AW' ree-ent') is to remove (someone's) *orientation*, or to confuse or bewilder especially in reference to locality direction, etc. Noun: *disorientation*.

- (c) *Deciduous* (da-SII'-oo-us)—falling down (Latin prefix *de-*) This adjective refers to trees whose leaves fall (down) every autumn.
- (d) *Incident*—that which falls upon, befalls, or happens.
- (e) *Accident*—that which falls to (*ac-* is a respelling of *ad* to, toward) someone or something (by chance)
- (f) *Coincidence*—*co-* is a respelling of *con-* together A coincidence occurs when two things befall, or happen, together, or at the same time, and by chance.

5 *Indolent* (IN-da-lent) Noun *indolence* (IN-da-lens)

6. *Dolores*—from Spanish *Maria de las Dolores* Mary of the Sorrows, hence, I guess, someone who is generally sorrowful, though the few Doloreses I have known do not live up to their etymology

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1. <i>sequor</i> <i>securus</i>	_____	<i>non sequitur</i> second
2. <i>per-</i>	_____	<i>persecute</i>
3. <i>pro-</i>	_____	<i>prosecute</i>
4. <i>super-</i>	_____	<i>superior</i>
5. <i>fluo</i>	_____	<i>superfluous</i>
6. <i>cado</i>	_____	<i>cadence</i>
7. <i>orior</i>	_____	<i>Orient</i>
8. <i>dis-</i>	_____	<i>disorient</i>
9. <i>ad</i> (<i>ac-</i>)	_____	<i>accident</i>
10. <i>doleo</i>	_____	<i>indolent</i>
11. <i>in-</i>	_____	<i>indolence</i>

KEY 1—to follow 2—through, 3—beforehand, 4—above, 5—to flow
 6—to fall, 7—to rise, 8—negative prefix, 9—to, toward, 10—to
 suffer to grieve, 11—negative prefix

HOW TO KEEP BUILDING YOUR VOCABULARY

At commencement exercises, whether in elementary school, high school, or college, at least one of the speakers will inevitably point out to the graduates that this is not the end—not by a long shot. It is only the beginning; that's why it is called "commencement," etc. etc.,

Of course the speaker is right—no educative process is ever the end, it is always the beginning of more education, more learning, more living.

And that is the case here. What has happened to you as a result of your reaction to the material and suggestions in this book is only the beginning of your development. To stop increasing your vocabulary is to stop your intellectual growth. You will wish, I am sure, to continue growing intellectually as long as you remain alive. And with the momentum that your weeks of hard work have provided, continuing will not be at all difficult.

Let me offer as a summary of all I have said throughout the book, a recapitulation of the steps you must take so that your vocabulary will keep growing and growing.

STEP ONE. *You must become actively receptive to new words.*

Words won't come chasing after you—you must train yourself to be on a constant lookout, in your reading and listening, for any words that other people know and you don't.

STEP TWO. *You must read more.*

As an adult, you will find most of the sources of your supply of new words in books and magazines. Is your reading today largely restricted to a quick perusal of the daily newspaper? Then you will have to change your habits. If your aim is to have a superior vocabulary you will have to make the time to read at least one book and several magazines *every week*. Not just this week and next week—but every week for the rest of your life. I have never met a single person who possessed a rich vocabulary who was not also an omnivorous reader.

STEP THREE. *You must learn to add to your own vocabulary the new words you meet in your reading.*

When you see an unfamiliar word in a book or magazine, do not skip over it impatiently. Instead, pause for a moment and ask it over to yourself—get used to its sound and appearance. The puzzle out its possible meaning in the context of the sentence. Whether you come to the right conclusion or not, whether indeed you are able to come to any intelligent conclusion at all, is of no importance. What is important is that you are, by this process, becoming superconscious of the word. As a result, you will suddenly notice that this very word pops up unexpectedly again and again in all your reading—for you now have a mind-set for it. And of course after you've seen it a few times, you will know fairly accurately not only what it means but the many ways in which it can be used.

STEP FOUR. *You must open your mind to new ideas.*

Every word you know is the translation of an idea. Think for a few minutes of the areas of human knowledge that may possibly be unknown to you—psychology, semantics, science, art, music, or whatever. Then attack one of these areas methodically—by reading books in the field. In every field, from the simplest to the most abstruse, there are several books written for the average, untrained lay reader that will give you both a good grasp of the subject and at the same time add immeasurably to your vocabulary. College students have large vocabularies because they

are required to expose themselves constantly to new areas of learning. You must do the same.

STEP FIVE. *You must set a goal.*

If you do *nothing* about your vocabulary you will learn, at most, twenty-five to fifty new words in the next twelve months. By *conscious effort* you can learn *several thousand*. Set yourself a goal of finding several new words *every day*. This may sound ambitious—but you will discover as soon as you start actively looking for new words in your reading, and actively doing reading of a more challenging type, that new words are all around you—that is, if you're ready for them. And understand this: vocabulary building *snowballs*. The results of each new day's search will be greater and greater—once you provide the necessary initial push, once you gain momentum, once you become *addicted* to looking for finding, and taking possession of new words.

And this is one addiction well worth cultivating!

APPENDIX

SOME ESOTERIC PHOBIAS

(You will recognize many of the Greek roots on which these words are constructed)

air: aerophobia	everything: pantophobia
animals: zoophobia	eyes: ophthalmophobia
beauty: callophobia	fear: phobophobia
birth: genophobia	feces: coprophobia
blood: hematophobia	feet: podophobia
breasts: mastophobia	female genitalia: eurotophobia
burglars: sclerophobia	fish: mysophobia
burial alive: taphophobia	fire: pyrophobia
cats: ailurophobia	fish: ichthyophobia
change: neophobia	fog: homichlophobia
childbirth: materniophobia	food: cibophobia
children: pedophobia	foreigners: xenophobia
colors: chromophobia	freaks: teratophobia
creaks: ochlophobia	frogs: batrachophobia
darkness: nyctophobia	ghosts: phasmophobia
death: thanatophobia	hands: chiophobia
depths: bathophobia	hair: trichophobia
diseases: pathophobia	healers or healings: iatrophobia
doctors: iatrophobia	heat: thermophobia
dogs: cynophobia	hell: stygiophobia
dying: thanatophobia	horses: hippophobia
emptiness: kenophobia	insects: entomophobia

knives: ichnophobia
 knowledge: gnosophobia
 large things: megalophobia
 light: photophobia
 lightning: astrophobia
 males: androphobia
 many things: polyphobia
 marriage: gamophobia
 medicines: pharmacophobia
 mice: musophobia
 mikros: spectrophobia
 mobs: ochlophobia
 motherhood: metrophobia
 motion: kinesiophobia
 nakedness: gymnophobia
 needles: belonophobia
 newness: neophobia
 night: nyctophobia
 oceans: thalassophobia
 odors: osmophobia
 old age: geraphobia
 old men: gerontophobia
 palms: algophobia, odyinophobia
 people: demophobia
 plants: botanophobia
 pleasure: hedonophobia
 poison: toxicophobia
 poverty: peniophobia
 prostitutes: pornophobia
 punishment: poineophobia
 rats: ombrophobia
 red: erythrophobia
 rivers: potamophobia
 robbers: harpaxophobia
 sameness: homophobia
 sex: gnosophobia
 sexual intercourse: costrophobia
 shenks: peccatophobia
 skin: dermatophobia
 sleep: hypnophobia
 small things: microphobia
 smothering: palaeophobia

snakes: ophidiophobia
 snow: chionoophobia
 solitude: autophobia; monoc-
 phobia
 sounds: acousticophobia
 speaking: lalophobia
 speaking aloud: phonophobia
 speech: logophobia
 spiders: arachneophobia
 stairs: climacophobia
 stars: siderophobia
 stealing: kleptophobia
 stillness: eremiophobia
 strangers: xenophobia
 strength: sthenophobia
 study: logophobia
 sunlight: heliophobia
 tapeworms: taeniophobia
 taste: geumophobia
 teeth: odontophobia
 thieves: kleptophobia
 thickings: phronemophobia
 thirteen (the number): triskaide-
 caphobia
 thirst: dipsophobia
 thunder: brontophobia
 time: chronophobia
 togetherness: synophobia
 travel: hodophobia
 ugliness: cacophobia
 violence: phemophobia
 vomiting: emetophobia
 walking: basiphobia
 watching: scopophobia
 water: hydrophobia
 weakness: asthenophobia
 wealth: plutophobia
 wheel: auromophobia
 weavers: gynophobia
 weeds: logophobia
 weeks: ergophobia
 writing: graphophobia



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